E EDITION.

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Bang-Kling! Bang-Kling!

HAMMER AWAY!

No Such Values Can be Found Elsewhere

COMPARE THE PRICES! COMPARE THE QUALITIES

This is just what we want you to do. If our prices are not less than you can buy them for elsewhere, don't trade with us. We don't want your money unless we can give you value received.

All best Zephyrs, 5c. All best Macrame Twine, 10c. Fruit of the Loom Muslins, 8 1-3c. Lonsdale, 6¼c. We want you to see it. Our 59c Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1 25. Our 50c Satins. Our 98c all-silk Rhadames. Our big line of 75c Dress Goods; they are worth $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 25. We want you to see our 100-yard spool of silk for 5c. Our Ball's Corset for 89c. Our ounce package of Embroidery Silk for 40c, worth $1 50.

We Want You to Examine Our Handkerchief Department.

Compare the Prices. Compare the Qualities.

Our prices cannot be matched—3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c, 11c and on up.

VISIT OUR BIG BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We guarantee a saving of one-third, and we believe we can save you fully 50 per cent. All dollar books 59c. All $1 25 books 79c. All $5 books $2 49. All $8 books $3 75. This is no snide book department. It is the largest in the city. Largest in number. Largest in variety. Autograph Albums from 10c up. Scrap Albums from the cheapest to the finest.

VISIT OUR BIG BABY SHOW.

10,000 dolls from 5c to $5. Dolls of every kind. Dolls that can laugh and talk. Dolls that can cry and walk.

COMPARE THE PRICES IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

$3 98, $5, $6 50, $7 50 and on up. Our $6 50 cloak contains 6 yards of goods worth $1 50 per yard, or $9 alone for the cost of the goods, to say nothing of the making and trimming. We bought them as a job, and they are without doubt the best values in the city.

COMPARE THE PRICES IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

A nice 50c Lisle Glove for 19c. A five-button Centemeri cut kid glove for $1 25, and we fit them to your hand.

Hammering Down the Prices all over the house. In every department the cry is hammering down the prices. You cannot match our prices on comforts and blankets. You have our word for it. Compare the prices. Compare the qualities. A good all-linen napkin for 5c. A 20c quality of crash for 12½c. A regular 40c towel for 25c, and the cheapest line of table linens in the city.

Do not fail to visit us for underwear, positively the cheapest. Do not fail to visit us for gents' neckwear, positively the lowest. A regular dollar tie for 49c.

J. T. SHEWARD.

SPRING AND FIRST STREETS.

IT IS NOT THE OLD CRY

OVERSTOCKED

IT IS THE ONE CONTINUED CRY OF

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

TO ITS BUYERS,

YOU ARE OVERSTOCKING US

And their answers are—"We can't help it. We can't stand by and see goods slaughtered without taking some of the plums for our pie."

In computed figures we have **$61,452 56** more merchandise than is necessary for us to transact our business with. In other words that is called dead stock. We invite our patrons to look at the stock on top of our shelves, under our counters, in our galleries, and in our basement of 46x100 feet, and see if this is truth or falsehood.

PLUMS OUR BUYERS BOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

22 pieces all wool bison cloth, the quality that is represented to be worth $2 50 per yard, and sold as a great bargain by a celebrated bargain house of this city at 75c; all we ever asked for it was 59c.

22 pieces satin berber all-wool dress suitings, 41 inches wide, 75c a yard. These goods cost almost that much in custom duties.

10 pieces colored brocaded silks, 22 inches wide and all pure silk, 98c.

40 pieces black and colored gros grain silks, every shade represented, 98c. These silks are a bargain at $1 50.

25 pieces every shade of superfine silk-faced velvet, $1 25; worth $2.

2 pieces 24-inch black brocaded velvets, $3 95. These goods are a bargain at $5.

Boys' polo caps, 25c. Boys' felt hats, 59c; better quality 75c, and best 98c. We have received from the manufacturers an invoice of 100 dozen men's and boys' hats and caps that are just half in price what we sold the same qualities for before.

In hosiery, both men's and ladies', we have the best values we have ever shown. We are showing babies' hose three pairs for 25c. Children's and Misses', six pairs for 49c. Ladies', five pairs for 49c. Fleece lined, full finished, 25c.

The terms of our Glassware Gifts are changed. Commencing MONDAY the glass sets will be presented free to purchasers of $10. We are opening the best goods of the invoice now, and Monday morning's will be the choicest exhibit to date. We want them to last as long and go as far as possible, and to that end it was considered best in distributing the remaining barrels to raise the standard to $10.

A. Hamburger & Sons,

PEOPLE'S STORE,

41, 43 and 45 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

DECORATIVE ART ROOMS.

NO. 34 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

FINE MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.

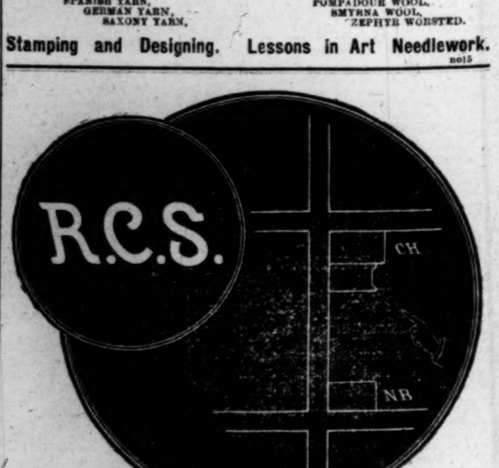
MATERIAL FOR FANCY WORK.

ARRASENE, CHENILLE, CREWEL, FILOSELLE, ETCHING SILK, ART RIBBON, PRINCESS CHENILLE, JEWEL ARRASENE, PLUSH PETALS, KNITTING SILK.

Filo Floss, Felt, Sateen, Plush, Canvas, Crystal Wool.

SHETLAND FLOSS, FAIRY FLOSS, SPANISH YARN, GERMAN YARN, SAXONY YARN, ANGORA WOOL, ICE WOOL, POMPADOUR WOOL, SMYRNA WOOL, ZEPHYR WORSTED.

Stamping and Designing. Lessons in Art Needlework. no15



RUSSELL, CURTIS & SWEETSER'S

EXCURSION

FROM LOS ANGELES TO TULARE CITY,

Over the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, on the REGULAR EXPRESS TRAIN,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th,

Tickets good to return at any time before SATURDAY, Dec. 4th.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $9.00.

THERE IS NO PLACE ON THE PACIFIC COAST OFFERING SO MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT for an immediate, profitable investment, and where a good income can be realized the first year by cultivation as in Tulare county. These lands are unexcelled in quality and depth of soil. We have for sale over 100,000 acres of Fruit, Grain, Stock and Alfalfa Lands, **with Abundant Water Supply**, which we offer in tracts to suit at from $3.00 to $30.00 per acre. Free teams will be provided to show Excursionists these lands. For further particulars call on or address

no25 RUSSELL, CURTIS & SWEETSER, 49½ S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Apply to **McKoon, Penney & Brodtbeck**, NO. 19 N. SPRING STREET. no23tf

...get an extra ticket with each order. Same goods and the same satisfaction guaranteed. Four hundred old tickets to be redeemed yet. Come and renew your patronage. Goods delivered free. Store supposed to be permanent now. no17

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

VOL. VIII----NO. 152. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1885. FIVE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

SIGNAL SERVICE INDICATIONS.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27—7 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty-two hours: North Pacific Coast, cloudy weather and rain, southerly winds, brisk to high along the coast. Middle Pacific Coast, fair weather, followed by cloudiness and rain, variable winds, shifting to southerly, and brisk to high along the northern portion of the coast. South Pacific Coast, fair weather, light to fresh winds, generally northwesterly.

LOCAL BULLETIN.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Nov. 27.—At 4 a. m. to-day the thermometer registered 52; at noon 68, and at 7 p. m. 58. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.12, 30.12, 30.11. Maximum temperature, 69.0; minimum, 49.1. Weather at 7 p. m., clear.

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High.

ANOTHER distinguished personage has fallen a victim to the sure shafts of Death. Marshal Serrano, of Spain, is dead.

IT is announced that Mr. Randall will not be a candidate for the Speakership, thus leaving the track clear for Carlisle—perhaps.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, it is rumored, contemplates writing a book this winter, giving an account of his campaign in the Shenandoah valley.

SENATOR ELECT MITCHELL, of Oregon, goes to Washington untrammeled, he says, having made no pledges to the Democratic legislators who voted for him.

LASSEN county has adopted the high license principle. The Oakland Times pronounces for high license for Alameda county. Good! The work goes on. Next!

THE shrinkage of the market value of Mexican Central railroad securities since President Diaz decreed his forced loan, has reached $10,092,000, it is said. This is simply "awful."

THOMAS STANTON, in San Bernardino, wouldn't give whisky to four Indians, and they roasted his legs over a camp fire. Those Indians are good enough to be placed on a reservation in Arizona and fed by the government.

THE Council's "No. 63," banished from the municipal chamber at the last session, has been hung in the window of a city saloon. It's a hard-hearted set of men that send such a naked picture as that out into the cold.

SACRAMENTO Bee: "The forests are fast melting away, and at the present rate of cutting in a generation or two must all be destroyed. The forestry question is one of the most serious that press upon the attention of statesmen in America."

THE proposition to revive the grade of General of the Army, and give it to Phil. Sheridan, will meet favor with the veteran soldiers of the country. In the event of the law being passed, Hancock would probably be promoted to be Lieutenant-General.

IF the Bell Telephone Company does not keep a sharp lookout, its connection with the million-making monopoly will be cut and several other companies will be rung up. Hello, Lamar! Is that you? The Bell Telephone Company want you bad.

HERE is news from an aforetime esteemed contemporary: "Herr Joest, the African explorer, has been telling the Berlinese how, during his late travels in Zululand, he found the remains of Cetewayo, unburied, shut up in a hut and mourned over for two months by five hundred women."

THE San Francisco Post does not overlook Los Angeles celebrities. It says: "What's in a name? Belle Brandon has just been sentenced at Los Angeles to four years imprisonment for robbing a visitor to her boudoir of $100. It is, perhaps, needless to remark that this particular Belle Brandon was not 'the pride of the valley.'"

IF "Black Jack" Logan attains the Presidency of the Senate, and practically the Vice Presidency of the United States, as the successor of Hendricks, he is the most unaccountable dark horse that ever appeared in American politics. It is possible, and even probable, that he may attain that very position. How stranger than fiction are the political changes occurring before our eyes!

THE Indianapolis Journal, it appears, has succeeded in making a "blooming fool" of itself in warning President Cleveland not to attend the funeral of Vice President Hendricks. In our day a man is about as safe in a railroad train as he is in his own house, and the President's life is as secure anywhere in the United States as it is in the White House, barring cyclones in Kansas.

THE following able literary intelligence reaches us through the columns of the Columbus (O.) Dispatch: "The novel that Ella Wheeler now has in preparation will be called 'Mal Mauli; a Social Study in Cardinal,' which, when interpreted, is said to mean, 'Man Maul I, and paint the town with red.' The man referred to is the paragrapher who has said anything mean about Ella."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S message, which is said to be completed, will antagonize the Democratic majority in Congress on the silver question, and the prospect of a regular parrot-and-monkey time in that body, the coming winter, is excellent. Possibly the effect may be to rend asunder the old party. There is time enough before 1888 to form a new one to be beaten by the Republicans in the next Presidential round.

There is a damaging rumor afloat on the municipal air to the effect that the name of one of the Democratic candidates for the Board of Education appears upon one of those tell-tale lists used in mercantile circles, squares and triangles to designate the sort of gentlemen who are afflicted with a chronic diarrhoea of promises to pay and a corresponding costiveness of performance. The rumor, it is proper to state, does not implicate either Dr. Kurtz or Frank S. Graham, two of the candidates for the School Board.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JAPS.—There was not a very large house out to greet the wonderful acrobats and jugglers last night. The performance, however, was everything that could be desired.

To-night there will be a change of programme, introducing seven or eight entirely new acts. There will doubtless be a full house, as this is the last night of the engagement.

Matinee for ladies and little folks this afternoon.

IN DEEP MOURNING.

Signs of Sorrow at Hendricks's Late Home.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LAST RITES.

Cleveland and Part of the Cabinet to Attend the Funeral, Tuesday—An Absurd Warning.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—All public buildings here are covered with mourning and flags are displayed at half-mast all over the city, and the citizens generally are doing everything that suggests itself to make the observance of the death of Vice-President Hendricks appropriate and fitting. On account of the strain on the nerves of Mrs. Hendricks, visitors were excluded from the house last night, but this morning the parlors were again filled by sympathizing friends. Mrs. Hendricks is almost prostrated from grief and exhaustion, and her physicians have given orders that she see nobody unless there is an emergency. R. A. Parks, the sculptor, arrived from Chicago this morning, and, assisted by H. Mueller, of this city, and F. R. Gessner, of Cincinnati, took a plaster cast of Mr. Hendricks's face. It was not altogether satisfactory, however, and at Mrs. Hendricks's suggestion, Mr. Parks will make another cast in the morning, from which he will model a bust.

A force of men has been engaged in building a white marble vault on the grounds in the Hendricks lot in Crown Hill Cemetery, and it will be finished to-night. There will be no change in the arrangements for the funeral, which will take place at noon Tuesday the body lying in state all day Monday at the Courthouse. All the rooms at the principal hotels have already been engaged by distinguished guests from abroad. The Senatorial party and other representatives of the government will arrive from Washington Monday night. Pall-bearers at the funeral were selected by the committee this morning, with Mrs. Hendricks' approval. They are: Governor T. P. Gray, ex-Governor A. G. Porter, Hon. W. A. Woods, Judge of the United States Court; John L. McMaster, Mayor of Indianapolis; Aquilla Jones, David Macey and Judge Frederick Randall, of this city.

TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present. The question of attending the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks was considered, and two or three members of the Cabinet said that it would be almost impossible for them to leave the city just now without neglecting many matters which it is important should be settled before the meeting of Congress. The President expressed his determination to attend the funeral. His message was almost ready and could easily be finished on his return from Indianapolis. The Postmaster-General and Secretaries of War and the Navy said that their reports were ready and thought they would be able to accompany the President. The Secretary of State also thought he could arrange to go with the party. The other members, however, said that the affairs of their departments would prevent their leaving the city. It was finally decided to leave the matter with the general understanding that all who consistently could go would do so. The party probably will leave here Monday morning. The details of the trip have been placed in the hands of Colonel Lamont and have not yet been completed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Senate Committee has added Senator Beck to the Committee to attend the funeral of Vice President Hendricks. Messrs. Canady and Leedom, Sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and House respectively, have made arrangements for the committees to go to Indianapolis via the Pennsylvania road, leaving Washington at 9:30 Monday morning and arriving at Indianapolis Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. Returning they will leave Indianapolis at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and arrive at Washington Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The committees will occupy rooms at the Denison House while at Indianapolis.

MOURNING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The feeling of thorough regret at the taking off of Vice-President Hendricks becomes more apparent as time passes. The Garfield Club of Brooklyn to-day passed resolutions of regret and joined with the whole country in mourning the loss of one of the nation's most patriotic statesmen.

The County Democracy to-day adopted appropriate resolutions, and Tammany and Irving Halls took similar action this evening. Tammany also appointed a committee of one from each Assembly district to go to Indianapolis to attend the funeral.

IN THE HOUSE OF DEATH.

Scenes and Visitors at the Hendricks Mansion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—At the Hendricks residence this afternoon and evening a curious crowd continued about the entrance, and the parlors were filled with callers. For the first time since her husband's death, Mrs. Hendricks came down stairs to dinner this evening, and talked quietly and composedly with her relatives, having recovered somewhat from her prostration of this morning. She received a somewhat lengthy letter from Miss Cleveland, sister of the President, but, on account of its personal character, declined to give it to the press. Just before dark Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Episcopal Church, called, and with Mrs. Hendricks went into the darkened chamber where the body of her husband was vaguely discernible and prayed fervently and earnestly.

HENDRICK'S LAST HOURS.

To her friends she gave a loving account of her husband's last hours—what he was doing and what he said about ordinary affairs, there having been no apprehension on the part of either of a sudden fatal termination of his illness. When lying on the bed only a few hours before his death, he read several papers and a few chapters in the book "Lazarus of London," in which he appeared to be much interested, and discussed with her the book and the dispatches in the papers. He wanted to be at work answering the letters of personal friends, but she urged that he should remain quiet in accordance with the physician's instructions. She talked calmly of these things, but when she attempted to tell how, after leaving him cheerful and free from pain, for a minute, she returned to find him cold in death, she broke down completely, and wept almost hysterically. But after a time she grew calm again, and expressed her appreciation of the kindness of her friends and neighbors and the citizens generally, who relieved her of so much care and anxiety in matters pertaining to the funeral.

CALLERS EXCLUDED.

To-night the house was closed and callers were excluded, the family of her brother, Mrs. W. Morgan and niece, remaining with her. As darkness came on the curious crowd on the street in front of the residence dispersed and nobody was left but an uniformed sentry who paced solemnly up and down before the entrance. The Vice President's body still remains in the front parlor chamber up stairs, which is darkened and guarded.

A WARNING.

Cleveland Urged not to Attend the Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—In connection with the announced intention of the President to attend the Hendricks obsequies on Tuesday, the Journal of to-morrow will say:

"While the citizens of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana would be both proud and pleased to meet the President of the United States, for whom a plurality of them cast their votes a year ago, with such honor and respect as the proprieties of the sad event of the funeral of the late Vice-President would permit; and while the friends and neighbors of Thomas A. Hendricks fully appreciate the honor that would be done his memory by the presence of the Chief Magistrate here on Tuesday next, the Journal feels constrained to say that it believes that Cleveland should not leave the White House at this juncture to make the journey. The dangers incident to the necessarily rapid movement of the special railway train should not be hazarded by the President whose life and active services are now peculiarly valuable to the whole people. There are too many risks attending the trip. It is Mr. Cleveland's imperative duty to take proper precaution. This country has gone through successfully many perils during the last quarter of a century, but the line has on more than one occasion been drawn to its highest tension. There should not be the possibility of another strain, if human prudence can prevent it. Every honorable citizen of the country, regardless of party faith, prays for the life and health of the President, who stands alone now as the embodiment of Constitutional powers and authority, and from the moment he should leave the capital until he reached it again in safety, the country would be in patriotic unrest and uneasy. The Journal feels free to make this statement as a Republican newspaper and published at the home of Mr. Hendricks, and as one against whom the charge cannot be made that it would do or say anything against the largest possible measure of honor to the distinguished dead. But Mr. Cleveland is not his own; he is not his party's; he cannot follow merely the dictates of his personal or political friendship. He is the nation's head—the only life between the government and an interregnum. In view of this, we would not have him take the risks incidental to the rapid transit which would mark his journey from the national capital to Indianapolis. Let all the Secretaries come who can be spared from their official duties, but the President should not leave Washington."

"ARRANT NONSENSE."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Post, Democratic, will say: "Let Mr. Cleveland go to Indianapolis by all means. What arrant nonsense to intimate even that the American President is safer in Washington than in any other city of the Republic."

HENDRICK'S SUCCESSOR.

Logan for President of the Senate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Tribune favors the election of Logan as President of the Senate, and says: Almost half the voters of the United States supported Logan for Vice-President, believing him to be the person worthy to succeed in case of the death of a President. It is proper that this fact should have weight with the Republican Senators in making their choice.

The World's Washington special says: The burden of sentiment among Republican Senators here is that Logan will be chosen to preside over the Senate. Naturally, in the estimation of his party, he is entitled to the position.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Charley Crocker's Purchase—The Sharon Case—Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—It is stated this evening that Charles Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific railroad, has purchased 500,000 acres of land in Utah for a stock range. Half is railroad land and half Government.

A RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

At a meeting of the State Horticultural Society to-day the following self-explanatory resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Horticulture has seen fit to appoint to the office of Inspector of Fruit Pests for the State of California William Boggs, of Napa, who possesses no qualification whatever for the position, ignoring the request of the State Fruit Growers' Convention, that the place be filled, as provided by law, by one thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, representing the horticulturists of the State, censure the State Board of Horticulture for acting contrary to the expressed wishes of the fruit growers in convention assembled and contrary to law.

JUSTICE ROSS TO RESIGN.

It is said to-night that Justice E. M. Ross, of the Supreme Court, will probably tender his resignation to the Governor in a few days. He was re-elected in 1882 for twelve years. Among the principal reasons he assigns for this probable action are that his wife and other members of his family enjoy better health in the southern part of the State than here, and that his long tenure of office will tend to incapacitate him for the practice of his profession after the close of his term. Should he decide on carrying this idea into execution, the vacancy of nine years would be filled by the Governor, who holds the appointive power.

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE SHARON CASE.

Argument was concluded in the case of James E. Brown, the colored notary public, and Eleanor Weile, proprietress of a lodging-house, who for two weeks had been on trial in the Superior Court for felony, committed in taking the affidavit of Isabella Clark, an imbecile in the almshouse, intending to use the same in the proposed motion for a new trial in the Sharon divorce case. After receiving the Judge's charge the jury retired, and in less than ten minutes returned with a verdict of guilty as charged. The defendants were ordered into custody and removed to the county jail to await sentence. They announced their intention of appealing to the Supreme Court.

THE POWERS MURDER.

Some of the Defendants Admitted to Bail.

HOLLISTER, Nov. 27.—In the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of the thirteen alleged conspirators in the Powers murder, Superior Judge Breen this afternoon filed a decision admitting Fowles, Slaven, Gilbert, Chapman, D. R. Hawkins, Hasbruck, Maynard, Thompson and Watson to bail in $10,000 each. The bail of Ashcraft and Mylar, who participated in all the meetings, except the one on the night of the killing, and were not at the hanging, was fixed at $7500 each. R. W. Chappell, who presided at the meetings and administered the oath of secrecy to the conspirators just prior to the hanging, was refused bail. Chappell is a brother-in-law of District Attorney Hawkins, and an effort is being made to have the Supervisors employ assistant counsel in view of this fact. Judge Breen gave no conclusions of law or findings of fact for his decision. The total amount of bail is $230,000. None yet have given bonds, but it is understood that Watson, and possibly others, will furnish theirs to-morrow. All except Prewitt, Irwin and Chappell, to whom bail has been denied, will probably furnish bonds in a few days. It is understood to-night that another attempt will be made to release Prewitt and Irwin by habeas corpus.

WASHINGTON.

General Items From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Applications have been received at the Interior Department from the Globe and Bell telephone companies, asking for an extension of time, during which briefs may be filed in the telephone case. An extension of two or three days will be granted by the Secretary of the Interior.

A TREATY WITH SIAM.

The Secretary of State has to-day received, through the Siamese consul in New York, the ratification of the treaty recently concluded with Siam for the regulation of the traffic in liquors in the kingdom of Siam. It prescribes the conditions upon which Americans may import liquors into Siam and sell them.

The Blood Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The third day of the Blood Horse Association races is announced for to-morrow. The pleasant weather of the past two days has placed the track in an excellent condition.

An Indian Rebellion.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Telegrams have just been received here from Calcutta announcing the breaking out of a rebellion at Nepaul. The Premier has been murdered and the Maharajah of the province has been taken prisoner.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torres, a well-known Spanish General died Thursday.

President Cleveland's forthcoming message, as far as completed, was read to the Cabinet yesterday and approved.

Panama canal shares fell nine francs in Paris yesterday, owing to a rumor that DeLesseps was dead. The rumor proved to be unfounded.

THE OLD WORLD.

Spain Agitated Over Alfonso's Death.

DON CARLOS THREATENING TROUBLE.

Rumors of War and Peace in the Balkans—Further Returns from the English Elections.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The body of King Alfonso was received in this city with great pomp. The Queen and her daughter occupied the carriage which followed immediately after the funeral car. There were 2000 carriages in the cortege. The Queen was deeply veiled in order to conceal her emotion. As the procession passed through the streets the populace wept. Occasionally a cheer was given for Queen Christina. On arriving at the palace the casket was carried by Grandees from the car to the hall of the palace, where the body will lie in state from Saturday until the day of the funeral.

The members of the new ministry are Fusionists, with the exception of Rios, Mailes and Monte, who belong to the dynastic Left. General Martinez Campos to-day convened the superior officers of the army near Madrid, and declared himself ready to obey any ministry or chief that the Queen might appoint. All present swore to uphold the constitution and maintain the succession.

The Epoca says that soldiers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. It is reported that a Carlist rising is imminent in Navarre.

THE QUEEN'S WISHES.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The government denies the reported uprising of Carlists in the north. Queen Christina, in an interview to-day with Premier Sagasta, expressed her desire that his policy be one of moderation rather than of repression, and said that she wished to appeal to the chivalry of the people in defense of the crown of her daughter. As soon as the new ministry is sworn in, the Cortes will be convoked to proclaim Mercedes Queen and ratify the regency of Christina.

The sad possession from El Pardo to Madrid was made under a flood of glorious sunlight, and the weather was delightful. It is estimated that the multitude which viewed the pageant numbered at least 80,000. The royal family have settled themselves at the palace.

A STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the provinces of Barcelona and Carthagena and the Canary Islands. Dispatches from all points, however, report a tranquil state of affairs.

DON CARLOS AGAIN SCHEMING.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Carlist chiefs in this city have received a number of telegrams from Don Carlos. The dispatches indicate that Don Carlos expects a Republican uprising in Spain as the outcome of the death of King Alfonso, and that he believes that the army will suppress the rising and rally to his support.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Minister of War and Minister of the Interior have ordered provincial officials to use the utmost tact and discretion as long as the order prevails, to take immediate energetic action on the slightest appearance of disorder, and to proclaim a state of siege when necessary.

The editors of the journal La Discusion have been arrested for publishing the headline, "Alfonso is dead, Long live the Republic."

THE EXPECTED UPRISING.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A Times's Marseilles dispatch says that the Spanish revolutionists at that place have sent delegates to Madrid to take part in the expected uprising of that faction.

THE NEW CABINET.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—The Queen has accepted the following Cabinet: Señor Segasta, Prime Minister; Gen. Jovellar, Minister of War; Señor Comacho, Minister of Finance; Señor Rios, Minister of Public Works and of Public Instruction; Señor Gomazo, Minister of the Colonies; Señor Beranger, Minister of Marine; Señor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior; Señor Alonzo Martinez, Minister of Justice; Señor Moret, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Señor Moret is a free trader. The Cabinet, as a whole, is considered an excellent conciliation ministry.

STILL FIGHTING.

The Bulgarians Invade Servia—War and Peace Rumors.

BELGRADE (Servia) Nov. 27.—The Bulgarians yesterday vigorously attacked the Servians at Pirot and captured the city after being twice repulsed. The ministers have started to join King Milan at Nissa. Large bodies of Servian troops are hastening to the front.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The statement that the Bulgarians captured Pirot yesterday after being twice repulsed is incorrect. It appears that the entire Bulgarian army made an attack on Pirot. A long struggle ensued, during which the Servian artillery rendered excellent service and maintained such an effective fire that the Bulgarians were repulsed. The losses of the Bulgarians are reported to be very heavy.

THE BULGARIANS INVADE SERVIA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Sofia states that at 4 o'clock yesterday morning Prince Alexander, at the head of 50,000 Bulgarian troops, entered Servian territory. Great enthusiasm prevails in the army and throughout Bulgaria.

A BATCH OF WAR RUMORS.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—It is reported that the Austrian Minister at Belgrade, who was instructed to visit Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, bears an ultimatum in the name of Francis Joseph, to be delivered if Prince Alexander refuses a truce.

The Bulgarians have driven the Servians back to Nissa. It is reported that Prince Alexander has fixed his camp at Pirot.

RUSTCHUK (Bulgaria), Nov. 27.—The Bulgarian commander at Widdin telegraphs that the Servians under General Leshjanin attacked that place under pretense of an armistice, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. Later a force of Bulgarians from Lom Polanka carried the Servian positions at Arzor Polanka.

BELGRADE (Servia), Nov. 27.—King Milan has joined the army near Pirot, where he will soon take command of a force of 80,000 men. General Topolovitch has refused to propose an armistice to Prince Alexander.

BULGARIA'S TERMS OF PEACE.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—It is stated that Prince Alexander is willing to grant an armistice if Servia withdraws her troops from Widdin and pays an indemnity of 5,000,000 marks.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Tory Gains—A Serious Riot—Gladstone Disheartened.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The results of the elections so far are, 117 Liberals, 112 Tories, and 10 Nationalists. This shows a gain of 6 for the Liberals and 30 for the Tories.

AN ELECTION RIOT.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 27.—An election riot occurred here yesterday. Several serious conflicts took place between a mob and the police, in which forty-seven persons were injured. Troops were called out to suppress the disturbance. The wounded were taken to the hospital.

GLADSTONE DISHEARTENED.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Returns up to 1 o'clock this morning show that 109 Liberals, 108 Tories and 10 Parnellites have been elected. The Liberal gains so far are six seats, and the Tory gains 29 seats. Gladstone is much disheartened at the result.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE OF THE RESULT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A private dispatch from London this afternoon says: "Thus far the Liberals have secured 118 seats, the Conservatives 119, and the Parnellites 14. The result is quite uncertain. The Liberals are sanguine, and the Conservatives confident."

LATEST SUMMARY OF THE RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette, analysing the election so far, gives the total Conservative gain as 73 and the Liberal gain as 33. The London districts, which have hitherto been Radical, are being carried generally by the Conservatives. Out of sixty divisions they expect to carry thirty-seven. They already hold thirty-two divisions, while the Liberals have twenty.

The Church Record, analyzing the result of the elections in 143 divisions, finds that forty-eight candidates who favored disestablishment were defeated, and only twenty-eight were returned. The Record infers that the church question was the leading cause of the Conservative success.

Yesterday's polling in the Scotchburg districts shows an undiminished number of Liberal votes throughout Scotland. There are no symptoms of a Conservative reaction in that quarter. Prospects now are against a strong Conservative majority in Parliament. The predictions of Carlton Club members based on the reports of agents show that they are hopeful of only twenty-five majority over the Liberals, thus leaving the balance of power in the hands of the Parnellites.

PETER DONAHUE.

Death of the Noted Pioneer Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Peter Donahue, the well known California pioneer and millionaire of this city, died last night at eleven o'clock. He contracted a cold about two weeks ago, while making a tour of inspection of the San Francisco and North Pacific Coast Railroad, of which he was President and principal owner. On the day of Sharon's funeral, he complained of feeling very unwell, and five days after was attacked with inflammation of the bowels accompanied with a slight attack of paralysis. Night before last he became unconscious and remained so the great portion of the time up to the moment of his death. He was born at Glasgow, 1822, of Irish parents. In 1848 he went to Peru, and left there for this State shortly after, arriving here in 1849. In partnership with his two brothers, James and Michael, he established the first iron foundry in this city, in the place now occupied by the Union Iron Works. In 1853 he established the gas works and has since then been prominently connected with most of the leading business and railroad interests of the State. He was also a director of the Hibernia Bank, and one of the largest stockholders in the First National Bank. Mr. Donahue was twice married: the first time in 1852, to Miss Jane McGuire, of New York, by whom he had four children, but of whom only two are living, Mervyn Donahue and Baroness Von Schroeder. In 1865 he married Miss Annie Downey, daughter of ex-Governor John G. Downey of this State. There was no issue of this marriage. He died at his residence on Bryant street, which he has occupied since 1861.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Charles Stuck, while engaged at the Risdon Iron Works in hoisting a heavy casting by means of a derrick, was killed from an overcharge of electricity. The electric current was communicated to a chain which was used to hold the casting, and of which Stuck had hold, from an imperfectly insulated wire used for electric lighting. Stewart Dargie, Stuck's companion, was knocked senseless, but rallied soon after.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The announcement of Peter Donahue's death caused a sensation among Wall Street Californians who knew the deceased. As far as can be learned Donahue had no business connections in this part of the country. Eugene Kelly said to your correspondent: "I am greatly grieved to learn of Donahue's death. He was a quiet man in his tastes and inclinations, and would not have liked any demonstration made over his death. So no action will probably be taken by his friends in the East. I know that Donahue has been a man of pure business habits. He made his enormous fortune by honest, legitimate, business transactions. He was always foremost in assisting worthy charities."

THE CATTLE-MEN.

A Spicy Discussion of the Indian Question.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—At the Cattlemen's Convention to-day the Chair announced the following Committee on National Legislation: Judge Hubbell, of New Mexico, Chairman; Judge Carroll, of Texas; N. M. Curtis, of New York; B. J. Jannison, of Pennsylvania; John L. Rout, of Colorado; Justus Clark, of Iowa; C. A. Ehardin, of California. Harry N. Taylor, of New Mexico, introduced the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Cattle and Horse-Grower's Association of the United States that the true policy of the general government is to buy all of the reservations now occupied by the roving and uncivilized Indians of the United States, and open up said lands to settlement; that each individual be granted 320 acres in the occupied section of Indian Territory, to be paid for, and the proceeds to be devoted to the support of the Indians and the educating of their children; that, as the Indians are the best armed people on the frontier, the law against the sale of firearms and munitions of war be more strictly enforced and the penalty for its violation be largely increased; that, in our judgment, the whole conduct of Indian affairs should be placed in the hands of the military department of the United States.

Mercer, of Wyoming, and Dameron spoke strongly in favor of the resolution.

Maddox, of Texas, asked that the matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, owing to the absence of General Porter, the champion of the Indians. He believed in giving the Indians the right hand of fellowship.

King, of Utah, made a strong plea for the Indian, his speech being based upon broad philanthropic grounds.

President Heinser suggested that Mr. King had never been corralled by Indians and seen the hair of his friends raised.

King replied that it was because the gentlemen with whom he had been associated had always treated the Indians fairly and well.

Judge Carroll, of Texas, favored the resolution, but amended it to strike out the reference to the unoccupied portion of Indian Territory.

Collister, of Utah, opposed the resolutions on the ground that the Indian had rights which the white man is bound to respect.

H. M. Munday, of Texas, went into the details of Indian raids, attributing their forays mainly to the dishonesty of Indian agents.

Stewart, of Montana, favored the amendment, holding that there is no sense in taking the Indians from their present reservations and locating them in Indian Territory. He spoke of the entire Northwest, which is cursed by Indian reservations as large as States. The Crow reservation was cited as 1000 by 600 miles, inhabited by 1000 ragamuffins, who do nothing but steal from their neighbor. If the gentleman from Texas will come up to the Northwest he will hear the cry that the white man wants a fair show. Upon behalf of the Northwest the speaker demanded that the Indian be given his land in severalty, and let him be dismounted and disarmed.

Maddox by this time had undergone a change of feeling and moved the adoption of the amended resolution, which motion prevailed unanimously.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

An Eastern Weather Sharp's Theory.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Herald weather bureau figures out a mild winter for the Atlantic slope, as a result of the phenomenal rain on the Pacific coast. The excess of the Pacific coast rainfall in the winter of 1879, though not nearly so marked as now, was due to a succession of storms coming in from the Pacific Ocean, which apparently modified the winter on Rocky Mountain plateaus and had some influence in producing the generally mild winter of 1880 in the rest of the United States.

Rioting Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27.—It is announced here that a riot at Fourth Pool, between strikers and non union coal miners, took place this morning. Two hundred strikers are in possession of the mines. A number of men were injured. The police were compelled to retreat. Both sides have sent for reinforcements.

EXECUTED.

Eight of Riel's Former Indian Followers

SUFFER THE DEATH PENALTY TOGETHER

The Savages Die Bravely—Details of the Bloody Deeds for Which They Were Hanged.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., Nov. 27.—The eight Indians found guilty of murder and of participation in the Riel rebellion at Frog Lake and Battleford were hanged at 8:27 this morning. Of the Indians hanged, seven were active participants in the horrible massacre at Frog Lake on the 3rd of April last. The bloody work was commenced by Wandering Spirit, and was afterward carried on under his directions until the white people of Frog Lake settlement were almost exterminated. On the morning of the fatal day, according to the most trustworthy accounts, a number of Indians of Big Bear's band determined to stop the white man's reign and assert their own sovereignty over the land.

PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

It was Good Friday. Soon after service in the little church, and while the congregation was dispersing, the ringleader proceeded to the agent's house, in front of which he met Quinn and Charley Gouin, another American half-breed. He ordered Quinn to go to the Indian camp, and on the latter's asking for the reason, said: "Never mind why, but go." Quinn refused, and the next moment he was shot lifeless by a bullet from Wandering Spirit's rifle. The fall of Quinn acted upon the already excited Indians as the sight of blood does to a tiger. Young Gouin was the second victim, and John Delaney, who was also a representative of the government, in the capacity of Farm Instructor, was soon shot down in cold blood beside his wife. Ark Miller was brutally murdered in his wife's presence and the two women were afterward hurried to the Indian camp, where they fortunately found refuge in the tent of a half-breed. Pritchard, Dill, Willis, Craft and Gilchrist were killed as they sought to escape. The priests who constantly endeavored to stay the work of the murderers, were themselves shot down, Father Marchand dying by the hand of Wandering Spirit and Father Tafard before the rifle of one of his subordinates. The whole affair occupied only a brief period, lasting, to use the words of one of the Indian witnesses at the trial, "only about as long as it would take a person to smoke a pipe." The only males who escaped were Quinn, the nephew of the murdered agent, and the employes of the Hudson Bay Company. The former made his way to Fort Pitt, carrying news of the massacre. The latter owed their safety to the respect which the name of their company always carried with it among the Indians. They, with the women captives, were obliged to accompany Big Bear's band in all their subsequent wanderings until finally they were released through the instrumentality of friendly Indians and half-breeds and brought into General Middleton's camp.

THE CONDEMNED AND THEIR CRIMES.

Wandering Spirit was the direct cause of all the bloodshed at Frog Lake and the misery entailed upon the surviving whites. He was descended from Blood, as well as Cree, ancestors. He accompanied Big Bear in his migration from the Cypress Hills country to the North Saskatchewan. He was a tall, spare and powerful Indian, with the usual black eyes and strongly-marked features of the Cree tribe. At the time of the massacre he was an influential member of Big Bear's band, though he did not rank as a chief. He was about fifty years of age and had a grown-up family. Of the remainder of the men executed this morning Bad Arrow and Miserable Man were jointly indicted for the murder of Charles Gouin. Iron Body and Little Bear were tried for the murder of George Dill, one of the last of the victims of the massacre. Round-the-Sky, another of Big Bear's followers, was convicted of the murder of a merchant. Man-Without-Blood belonged to Mooreman's band. The crime for which he was sentenced was the killing of Bernard Tremont, a rancher, living near Battleford. Ikta, a Stony Indian, was sentenced to death for the murder of James Payne, the farm instructor on the Stony reservation, near Battleford, on the 30th of March.

DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION.

The morning was dark and cloudy. All preparations were complete by 7 o'clock. Fathers Bigonesse and Cochin received the last wishes of the condemned. All were willing to die, and had no anxiety except for their families. Large numbers of Indians from the neighboring reservations were present. A strong guard of mounted police was around the scaffold. The procession formed at 7:30. Each man was pinioned and had a black cap drawn over his head and was guarded on either side. All marched with steady step to the scaffold and took their place on the trap. Wandering Spirit and Miserable Man addressed the Indians. They acknowledged the justice of their sentence, and warned them to keep clear of disturbances in future. The whole number then joined in the death chant to show that they did not fear death. The executioner then drew the caps over their faces. The priests addressed parting words and offered prayer, in the midst of which the bolt was drawn and the drop fell, all dying instantly.

Dr. Ralph examined the bodies and announced that life was extinct. After hanging fifteen minutes the bodies were cut down, placed in coffins and handed over to the Coroner and jury. Just before the execution the prisoners expressed thanks to the police for their kindness. The gallows stood the strain without a tremor. All the arrangements were carried out without a hitch.

THE BURMESE WAR.

The British Advancing on Thebaw's Capital.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.—An official dispatch from Gen. Prendergast, commander of the British expeditionary force, states the British had a successful fight with the Burmese at Ragan on the 24th inst., and expect to reach Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, to-morrow.

RANGOON, Nov. 27. The British expedition reached Nyeonyan on the 25th inst. and proceeded for Mandalay. The same evening the Madras sappers supported by the Hampshire regiment, scaled the earthworks at Ragan and the enemy bolted into the jungle. The Burmese were strongly entrenched at Nyeonyan, their line extending two miles. They opened a sharp fire on the British flotilla, and the latter replied with shells. After two hours of bombarding the enemy fled into the jungle, leaving thirty-three men killed and a large number wounded. The Burmese leaders hastened to Mandalay. It appears that the Burmese imported their ammunition in biscuit and sardine tins and their rifles as consignments of machinery. The inhabitants are delighted at the arrival of the British.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A San Bernardino Man Roasted by Indians.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Last night Thomas Stanton was cooking his supper over a fire just east of town, and only about forty rods from Starke's Hotel, when he was set upon by four Indians who demanded whisky. He had none to give them, and was unmercifully beaten and then held over his fire and roasted alive. This morning Stanton was found more dead than alive. He was removed to the hospital, and an examination showed the flesh on his legs to be burned to a crisp. He cannot live. He says he can identify his persecutors. Lynch law is talked of.

Prof. De Lery, St. Elmo Hotel,

Professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature. Also, lessons in chemistry, with a full set of chemical apparatus for the use of my pupils.

All aboard for the East, December 3. For particulars call on or address Warner Bros. & Crosby, 301 North Main street.

Remember, the place to buy cypress, gums, and ornamental trees is at the Gallatin Nursery, Yale street, near Sepulveda Street.

RAILROAD NOTES.

New Time Schedule and Freight Tariff for the South.

Chronicle, Nov. 18th to 21st.

New freight rates have been made by the Atlantic and Pacific to meet the exigencies arising from the completion of the California Southern. These rates have been anticipated by shippers for some time past, and it was announced yesterday as a settled fact that freight rates between San Diego and Eastern points, when by way of the Atlantic and Pacific and California Southern Railroads, will be the same as between Los Angeles and Eastern points. Colton, Riverside and San Bernardino rates will be made by adding the local rates between Los Angeles and Colton to the through rates. This information is derived from an official source and is authentic.

EXTENSIONS AND CONNECTIONS.

The report comes from the south, and is partly confirmed by the statements of officials in this city, that the Southern Pacific Company is driving its stakes for a proposed road through Ventura county from Newhall to Ventura and Santa Barbara, running over a portion of the old surveyed line of the Atlantic and Pacific, and taking advantage of the forfeited grant. Some rights of way have also been secured from private persons.

Speaking of the proposed extension of the Carson and Colorado railroad, which was mentioned in the Chronicle recently, a railroad man said yesterday that there was every prospect of the line being extended from its present terminus, near the northern boundary of Kern county, to a connection with the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific at Mohave, and that indications pointed to the beginning of the work next spring. The idea of the purchase of the line by the Atlantic and Pacific was scouted, however. The Carson and Colorado is a narrow-gauge, and will doubtless be operated as an independent road.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TIME SCHEDULE.

The Southern Pacific Company gives notice that Southern California connections will hereafter be made by the following time schedule: Leave San Francisco at 3:30 p. m., arrive at Los Angeles at 1:30 p. m. on the following day, leave Los Angeles at 2 or 2:30 p. m., arrive at Colton at 4:15 or 6 p. m. leave Colton at 7:50 p. m., arrive at San Diego at 6 a. m. The time from San Francisco to San Diego will be 38½ hours; distance 667 miles by the new route; distance from Colton to San Diego, 127 miles. The local fare from Colton to San Diego has been placed at $6.

Excursion East December 29.

Address Walters and Mathes, 18 Court street. Our excursions run on express trains.

Sixler's

Holiday Pullman Palace Car Party will leave Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Monday, December 14, and Kansas City (where all combine) Tuesday, December 15, for Los Angeles and San Francisco. Write to your Eastern friends and tell them. For particulars, address H. C. Stoler, Manager, 54 Clark street, Chicago.

Gallup Coal.

Shuster & Brummett, 116 South Spring street, are now importing and offering for sale the famous Gallup coal direct from the East. It is the best and cheapest. Try it.

Money to Loan—No Commissions to Pay.

$150,000 to loan by the Southern California Insurance Company, rooms 1 and 2 Bryson Block, on first-class real estate security and in sums to suit. No commissions to pay.

Lyman A. Pulner, landscape gardner, 421 Sixth street.

The Flower Festival Society's Bureau of Information,

Nadeau block, Spring street entrance. All women needing employment and persons wishing to employ women are invited to leave their names at this office. Also those who wish to rent rooms and those having rooms for rent are requested to call. Telephone No. 75. Mrs. M. B. Horton, Manager.

First-class Englishwoman cooking for 25 cents a meal, at Hollenbeck Block Dining Parlors.

Fire Insurance.

The undersigned is prepared to issue at once, policies on all desirable risks at current rates in the most substantial California, Eastern and Foreign companies, including the Ætna, of Hartford, Liverpool and London, and Globe, Union of San Francisco, North British and Mercantile of Edinburgh, German American, of New York, and London and Lancashire. WM. J. BRODRICK, No. 6 Commercial Street. Telephone No. 34.

Dr. Net Cnaw during my absence will take my office and practice, and I commend him to my patrons. I will resume my practice on my return in September. DR. WONG, 35 Upper Main street.

Away ahead of all competition, as far as the zenith is above the nadir, is the Great American Dye House of HORATIO MARTEEN, No. 9 Aliso street.

Skillful, reliable and thoroughly scientific dyers at the Great American Dye House, No. 9 Aliso street.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.

The great nerve tonic, will cure sleeplessness, nervousness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and builds up broken-down constitutions. Delicious and nutritious.

Running sixteen hours a day to accommodate the great rush and increasing busin No. 9 Aliso street.

"Liquid Stamping."

Warranted not to rub, and a fine assortment of stamping patterns. Lessons in embroidery and lustra painting. Orders for the holidays promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Miss Laura Lange, late of Cincinnati. Rooms, 20 South Main street.

Etchings and Rare Engravings.

An etching, neatly framed, makes the most desirable of Christmas presents. Visitors to San Francisco are welcome to inspect collection. Correspondence invited. W. K. Vickery, 631 Market street, under Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

The W. C. T. U. meets every Thursday, at 2½ p. m., at Presbyterian church, corner Second and Fort streets.

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned or dyed and repaired at short notice at MARTEEN'S, No. 9 Aliso street.

Dr. Henley's Popular Remedy

Has the largest sale, and has relieved and cured more persons afflicted with nervous troubles than any one known remedy. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

Uncle Webster's

Little Giant, Key West and imported cigars. 30 N. Spring street.

Special Notices.

☞ Masonic Notice.—Ordo ab chao.—To all regular members of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States resident in Los Angeles and vicinity: You are hereby notified to attend a meeting for instruction to be held in Pentalpha Hall, in McDonald Block, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7½ o'clock sharp. Sojourning brethren of the Rite of the Northern and other regular jurisdictions are cordially invited to be present. All brethren will bring their Patents or other evidences of their membership, unless vouched for. By order of EDWIN A. SHERMAN, Thirty-third Degree, Deputy Inspector-General and Grand Lecturer of the Grand Consistory of California. no28 1t

☞ Notice.—All creditors of the firm of Platt Bros., live stock dealers, are requested to meet at the office of H. T. Hazard, No. 9 Downey block, on Saturday, Nov. 28th, at 1:30 p. m. W. A. SPALDING, Assignee. no26 3t

☞ Special Notice.—The annual meeting of the Los Angeles Produce Exchange will be held MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1885, at 7:30 o'clock, in the rooms of the Exchange, No. 1 Baker block. There will be an election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Exchange. Per order of EUGENE GERMAIN, President. By A. M. LAWRENCE, Secretary. no15td

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL, 215 S. Olive st., is now prepared to receive patients, day or night. Refer to Rev. Mr. Birdsall, St. Paul's Church. no28 2w

PIANOS tuned and repaired by N. BORCHERS, late with Steinway & Sons and A. Weber, 223 S. Spring st. no28 1w

PAMPAS PLUMES, the finest in the world, for sale. Apply to MRS. [illegible] Union Park, First st.

REMOVAL—[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

SITUATION wanted by a young man in a private place to take care of horses and garden and make himself generally useful. Address J. M., No. 113 Main st. no28 1w

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted by an American lady as housekeeper; right from the East. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 123 S. Spring st. no28 3t

COOK—A reliable woman wishes a situation as cook or housework. 703 Hill st. no28 3t

COOK—Situation wanted by a German girl to do cooking. Address M. J., this office. no28 1t

SITUATION wanted by a young lady as companion or to take care of an invalid. Address Miss C. RYDER, 216 Second st. no28 3t

FARMING—Young German, 21, just from the East, where he was three years, wants to learn farming; cares more for a good home than salary; will work hard. Address or call E. JAHN, 206 Temple st. no25 1w

BLACKSMITH—Situation wanted by a general blacksmith. Address BLACKSMITH, Wright House, 113 S. Main st. no28 3t

DRUGGIST—Well posted in all branches, would like to hear of an opening for his experience and a capital of $3000 or $4000. Address MATTHEWS, BEATTY & STAUNTON, 6, 7 and 8 Schumacher block. no25 1w

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted by man and wife in town or country; wife as cook, man at anything. Address J. H., Times office. no28 1w

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Four cooks wanted at the F. F. Society's Bureau; also a No. 1 girl for general housework in small family; high wages. no25 3t

WANTED—A young lady of pleasant address as a saleslady in an attractive business. Address J. A. B., this office. no28 3t

WANTED—An office boy; must have good recommendations and live with his parents. Apply at Room 126 Nadeau block. no28tf

WANTED—Women wishing employment; places promptly secured by calling on Mrs. G. W. DOW, Room 15, Downey Block, Female Employment Office. oc7tf

WANTED—Profitable employment always for men and women at REID'S, Room 5, Postoffice building. se21tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A sunny unfurnished room with desirable parties, near street cars; rent reasonable. C. M. B., 347 S. Fort st. no28 3t

WANTED—One or more city lots in exchange for land in Beach's Addition to Crescenta Canyada. Apply to SOMES & WILLIAMS, real estate agents, 13 W. First st. no20 1m

WANTED—One pair of good horses, with or without harness and wagon, in exchange for land in Beach's Addition to Crescenta Canyada. Apply to SOMES & WILLIAMS, real estate agents, 13 W. First st. no20 1m

WANTED—To purchase, an interest in a band of thin cattle. I will furnish pasture. M. KELLEHER, surveyor, 17 N. Main st., Los Angeles. no5 1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—An insurance canvasser of experience may hear of something to his advantage by addressing Box 1055, City Postoffice. no28 3t

WANTED—Gentlemen of ability and acquaintance in every city and town of Southern California, as agents for one of the oldest reliable life insurance companies. Address, or apply from 3 to 5 p. m., W. S. FOWLER, manager Union Mutual, Room 2, Opera House. no24 6t

WANTED—Agents to sell books on instalments; Chambers' Encyclopedia, Dickens, Scott, poets, albums, etc. Liberal commission. Now's the time to make good wages. Call at 76 San Pedro st. J. F. WARD. no21 6t

TO LET—ROOMS.

205 S. FIFTH ST.—Nice, large, sunny furnished room for one or two gentlemen; central and close to street car. no28tf

111 S. HILL ST.—Pleasant room, suitable for a single gentleman; price moderate. no28 3t

115 COMMERCIAL ST.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms; $25 per month. no28 1w

236 SPRING ST.—Three furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. no28 3t

18 W. FICO ST.—Pleasant sunny rooms for housekeeping; just off Main. no28 1w

117 N. OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms, with stoves; housekeeping privileges if desired. no28 1w

253 N. FORT ST.—A desirable room, furnished; near good boarding house and the centre of the city. no28 3t

304 SECOND ST.—Cor. Olive; a pleasant, well furnished front room; conveniently located. no28tf

31 N. MAIN ST.—A handsome, sunny, bay window suite of furnished rooms. Ponet block. no28 3t

220 S. FORT ST.—St. Helena House, sunny rooms, neatly furnished; first class location. no10tf

44 S. CHARITY ST.—Nicely furnished front room; on the hill. no7tf

31 N. MAIN—Furnished rooms to let. no4 1m

203 MAIN ST.—Cor. Third; first-class rooms, centrally located; just reasonable to desirable parties. no21 1m

TO LET—One or two nice unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 25 Vine st. no28 3t

TO LET—Furnished sunny side corner room, on Hill st., north of Fourth. LEWIS & PINKHAM, Postoffice building. no28 3t

TO LET—Large front room, $5; furnished, $7. No. 8 Amelia st. Also new house of 6 rooms, bath room, barn, chicken house and garden, $20. Apply 8 Amelia st. no26 3t

TO LET—Four furnished rooms, large closet and pantry; suitable for light housekeeping; on hill; beautiful view; can board in house if desired. Location 316 Charity. no24 6t

TO LET—Double or single furnished room in a private family, with or without use of kitchen; terms low. 130 Commercial st. no21 1w

PARK MANSION, newly furnished rooms, single or en suite; pleasant location; fine view; prices moderate. 221 New High. no28 3m

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—House, and furniture for sale; 4 rooms; well water. Furniture must be sold, as owner is going East. Call at 120 Downey avenue, East Los Angeles. no28 3t

TO LET—Or for sale; a beautiful furnished residence in the heart of the city. Inquire of JOHN C. BELL, the auctioneer, 126 Nadeau block. no28 6t

TO LET—A good four-roomed house at Alhambra, near store, postoffice and church; good barn and corral with it; $10 per month. Call at 38 S. Spring st. no26 1w

TO LET—Two five-room houses; hard-finished. Inquire 79 Date st. no26tf

TO LET—New house, 5 rooms and bath; newly furnished; furniture to be sold to tenants or house rented unfurnished. Inquire 45 Hollenbeck block. no28 3t

TO LET—Cottage of five rooms on the Hill. Ask 316 Courthouse st. no25 3t

TO LET—Large, or small residence and lodging houses. HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN, 20 S. Spring st. no25 1t

TO LET—A house or single rooms, No. 517 Sixth st. no21

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Office, also a warehouse. Inquire at 21 N. Spring st. no28 1f

TO LET—Part or all of 480 acres near Pico Carte station, suitable for barley, for one-fifth of crop. JOHN N. GRIFFIN, 719 Flower st. no24 6t

TO LET—Upright pianos, from $6 to $10 per month; second-hand pianos for sale cheap, by N. BORCHERS, 223 S. Spring st. no28 1w

TO LET—My home place at foot of mountains in La Cañada Valley. I want a pleasant family, with whom I can board. WILL BEACH, 12 W. First. no28tf

TO LET—I have 125 to 250 acres to rent, suitable for wheat or barley. 32 Temple block. no21 6t

TO LET—A ranch of thirty acres, six miles from courthouse, at the Cahuenga foothills; furniture, cow and chickens for sale; rent free. Inquire at 29 S. Main st. no26tf

TO LET—Desirable store room: McKOON, PENNEY & BRODTBECK, 19 N. Spring st. no3tf

ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Desirable sunny front rooms; table boarders accommodated. 219 N. Fort st. no28tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. 436 S. Spring st. Mrs. M. A. EDMONSTON. no28 1w

BOARD—Good rooms and board $5 per week at corner of Alameda and Bath sts.; three miles from city; near Alameda station, on Santa Ana railroad. no28 3t

BOARD—Private board at 420 Pearl st., end of Sixth st. cars. Mrs. D. J. WHIPPLE. no28 3t

TO LET—219 N. Fort st.; desirable sunny rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated. MRS. WISWELL. no23

TO LET—Sunny rooms, single or en suite, with board; on the hill. 122 Courthouse, cor. Olive. no23 1m

THE HERMOSA VISTA—Is ready for guests. It is beautifully located in South Pasadena, and has every advantage in point of comfort and location. no21 1m

KIMBALL MANSION, 131 New High st., is now open for the season; strictly first-class. THOS. PASCOE. no13 1m

THE ORANGE GROVE FAMILY MANSION, No. 33 Orange st., Los Angeles, Cal., is now prepared to receive guests. It is beautiful in location; high and healthy, with elegantly furnished sunny rooms, with first-class table; hot and cold baths; use of piano free. Price $8 to $12 per week. Central street cars. no11tf

221 S. MAIN ST.—Pleasant sunny rooms; good table; prices reasonable; everything first-class. MRS. E. W. HOLLINGSWORTH. no4tf

TO LET—Rooms, single and en suite, with board, [illegible] TANEY. no1tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A great bargain if taken soon; twenty acres of choice land near city limits; twelve in bearing fruit; house and other buildings; plenty of wood and water and near graded school. If you want a bargain call on owner, who is unable to attend to it. You can save more than agent's commission; also two good cows, one fresh and other will be in a few weeks. Call at No. 19 Morris st.

FOR SALE—24 acres of No. 1 land, set out with 2100 fruit trees, two and a half miles from Vacaville, Solano County, Cal.; the earliest fruit lands in the State and best markets; price $8000. Address box 269, Vacaville, Cal. no28 1m

FOR SALE—Ten acres rich land, near the new Presbyterian Church, West Washington st., containing large barn, good well, windmill and tank; price $3600, or will sell in acre lots to suit purchasers. Address box 545, city. no28 1w

FOR SALE—One of the best-paying sixteen-room flats, situated in the center of the city; full of roomers; will be sold cheap, for good reasons given for selling. Apply E. W., Box 1604. no28 3t

FOR SALE—60 feet front, on corner Los Angeles and Winston sts; price $35 per foot. Also from 5 to 20 acres well improved land near city, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to H. EDWARDS, 409, corner of Main and Fifth sts. no28 1w

FOR SALE—117 acres in the great oil belt, San Fernando district. Inquire of JOHN C. BELL, the auctioneer, 126 Nadeau block. no28 6t

FOR SALE—A rare bargain for cash. Choice residence site on south side of Temple street, near Charity. Very desirable site on Flower street, near Temple; splendid view; large lot. One hundred and sixty acres, good level land, half a mile from Cucamonga. Apply to McKOON, PENNEY & BRODTBECK, No. 19 N. Spring st. no26tf

FOR SALE—16⅔ acres of orange orchard, 12 years old, in full bearing; price $16,000. Present crop will pay 12 per cent on the investment. Apply to WILCOX & ROBBINS, 34 N. Spring st. no28 1w

FOR SALE—Two small tracts inside city limits; will guarantee these equal to anything in the market for home or speculation; water abundant; splendid soil; superb for fruit; investigation solicited. Address Box 265. no28tf

FOR SALE—A two-story house of eight rooms, closets, pantry, etc.; hard finished and papered; good stable; lot 80x145 feet, fronting two streets; Bunker Hill ave. and Charity st., one-half block from cable road; shade trees, shrubbery, grape vines and a choice lot of orange trees in full bearing. Also two lots on west side of Pearl st., fronting Twelfth st., on street car line; lots 50x150 feet each, in bearing peach and orange trees. For further particulars inquire of WILCOX & ROBBINS, 34 N. Spring st. no28 6t

FOR SALE—A few choice properties at forced sale for speculators. HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN, 20 S. Spring st. no28 6t

FOR SALE—Parties looking for a small fruit ranch in full bearing, 3¼ miles from Postoffice, everything in No. 1 shape, can find one at much less than value. Owner must sell to raise money. Call at once and be convinced that this is a genuine bargain. V. E. FARMER, 106 Olive st. no24 6t

FOR SALE—In Beach's Addition of Crescenta Canyada, in lots of three acres or more, to suit purchasers. Apply to SOMES & WILLIAMS, real estate agents, 13 W. First st. no20 1m

FOR SALE—A fine residence on the southwest corner of Pearl and Eleventh sts.; house of seven rooms, with bath room, closets, etc.; cellar, with brick wall, under the whole house; barn with servant's room in it; large corner lot, covered with orange trees in full bearing, lemons, etc.; will sell with or without furniture; terms easy, or will take other property in part payment; owner going East reason for selling. F. BROCKWAY, corner Pearl and Eleventh sts. no28 6t

FOR SALE—Pretty cottage on Fuller st. at reasonable price. R. H. MILLAR. no28 12t

BARGAINS can be had in Beach's Addition to Crescenta Canyada in tracts to suit by paying exchange of cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. Apply to SOMES & WILLIAMS, real estate agents, 13 W. First st.

SANTA ANA Valley Lands, Second Increasing. G. E. Oliver, agt., 24 N. Spring. no10tf

FOR SALE—Eighteen very choice half acre lots in the Yale-Harvard tract, situated on Diamond and Alvarado sts., within short distance of university, Temple and Second st. cable roads. These lots lie high and enjoy the advantage of the ocean breeze; price $550 each. Easy terms. Call at once. BARRETT & FRANCIS, No. 9 S. Spring st. no28 3t

FOR SALE—Finely situated building lots in East Los Angeles for $350, on the installment plan; see them before buying. PIERCE BROS., East Los Angeles. no5tf

FOR SALE—A delightful and profitable fruit farm of 8 acres, 1¼ acres oranges, 2 acres raisin grapes, 3¾ acres assorted fruit, 2 acres alfalfa, all in full bearing; house 5 rooms and kitchen; barn, pig and chicken houses; fine water right; healthy and sunny location; will be sold very cheap on account of departure. For further particulars address P. O. Box 859. no28tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres in Glendale; 1½ miles from courthouse; plenty of water. Inquire of E. B. RIVERS, with Burch & Boal. no7tf

FOR SALE—Alfalfa, corn and pumpkin land, 13 miles from Los Angeles, on railroad; no fever and ague; no irrigation needed. Come and see for yourselves. G. A. MILLARD, Real Estate Agent, Compton. no7 1m

FOR SALE—Or Rent—300 acres of good Tomescals land; for sale or rent in small tracts. Apply to BROWN & ADAMS, 18½ S. Spring st. no1 1m

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for city property, from 5 to 7½ acres moist land, 2½ miles west of University; variety of fruit in bearing; good graves; fine well of water; good barn; buildings, etc. WALKER, House Mover, 326 San Pedro st. no22 tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Christmas cards for foreign mail at OLMSTED & WALES, 19 W. First st. no22

FOR SALE—Pepper Bees and strawberry plants. A. DAY, W. Washington and Liberty sts. no28 1w

FOR SALE—A fine-toned Mason & Hamlin organ for sale at a sacrifice. Call at No. 11 N. Spring, nearly opposite Postoffice, room 19. Or address Mrs. R. A. DEVEAK, Postoffice. no28 3t

FOR SALE—Furniture, all new, chamber suits, carpets, lounges, stoves, etc. Northeast corner Fort and Ninth. no28 1w

FOR SALE—Cheap; one fine Richmond two oven range, No. 8, with hot water attachment; as good as new. Call at BIJOU, Los Angeles st., below First. no28tf

FOR SALE—A new pole, all complete, for a light buggy, at Temple street stables. COOPER. no28tf

FOR SALE—A lot of old newspapers, suitable for wrapping, for sale cheap. Apply TIMES counting room. lly3tf

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—A fine sorrel mare, weight 1175 lbs.; kind and gentle; not afraid of the cars; a lady can drive her; will drive single or double; suitable for double rig. Apply to W. H. TUTTLE, Singer Manufacturing Co.'s office, 34 N. Spring st. no28 4t

FOR SALE—First-class gentle family horse, 8 years old. Inquire of the owner at No. 109 N. Charity st. no27tf

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing business requiring very small capital and paying the best for the money invested of anything in the city; only thing of the kind in the city. Call on or address W., 205 N. First st. no3tf

TO LET—Small hotel in good locality; hotel all furnished. Inquire 29 N. Spring st. no21tf

FOR SALE—The best paying general merchandise store in Los Angeles county; cash capital required $3500. Address JONES, SAYERS & CO., Los Angeles. no15 12t

FOR SALE—Rare opportunity; one of the best located lodging houses in the city, with all outside rooms; bath and closets on floor; good reasons for selling. Call in person at 203 S. Main st., bet. 10 and 3 o'clock; terms cash. no3 12t

FOR SALE—A light remunerative business; cheap for cash. Apply to F. H. G., box 341 P. O. no11 1m

FOR SALE—The furniture of a first-class boarding house; all new; centrally located; containing 19 rooms, all occupied. Address, at once, P. O. Box 382. no6 1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit, at current rates. HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN, 20 S. Spring st. no23 6t

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate. FREEMAN G. TEED, room 21, Temple block.

TO LOAN—$500, $800, $1000, $1500, $1700. 33 Temple block. no28 6t

MONEY TO LOAN—$20,000 in sums from $500 or more, on city or county property at 1 per cent per month. T. E. ROWAN, 114 N. Spring st. no15 1m

$20,000 TO LOAN—In one sum; also smaller amounts as desired. BENT & ROWAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class real estate security. McKOON, PENNEY & BRODTBECK, No. 19 N. Spring st., opposite Postoffice. au29 tf

LOST.

LOST—Thursday night, Nov. 26, on Main st., near Pico, or on Hill st., between Pico and Twelfth sts., a roll of papers addressed to Mrs. Ida Hancock, Los Angeles. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to the office of BARCLAY & WILSON, attorneys-at-law, 29 N. Spring st. no28 1f

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—An A1 piano for a city lot. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. at 29 N. Spring st. no28 1w

FOR EXCHANGE—Eighty acres finest land in Florida for Los Angeles property, improved or unimproved; located one and a half miles from county seat of Levy county, and only 24 miles from Cedar Keys, the great shipping port; no better country in the world for oranges. Call or address 122 Downey ave.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.
PUBLISHED
EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY,
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.
H. G. OTIS. H. H. BOYCE.
Office: Temple, Main and New High Sts. (Principal entrance, 9 Temple st.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
BY MAIL, POST PAID.
One copy, one year..... $7 50
One copy, six months..... 4 00
One copy, three months..... 2 00
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Delivered by Carrier at 20 cents per week, or 85 cents per month.

WEEKLY EDITION (THE MIRROR).
One copy (8 pages), one year..... $2 00
One copy, six months..... 1 00
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE TIMES is sold on all railroad trains going out of Los Angeles.
ADVERTISING RATES at the Business Office.
SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.
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Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second class matter.

The Times.
ENLARGED SHEET
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., TO-NIGHT.

OPERA HOUSE—Japanese Novelty Troupe.

Rum Philosophy.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, is fond of mixing its whisky with platitudinous sophistry. That it breaks over the good old Democratic rule of taking anything at all with its Bourbon, is accountable only on the hypothesis that the sophistry is so thin it doesn't count. In a well-stirred article on "Rum Selling and Personal Liberty," published on Wednesday morning, our bibulous neighbor thus lampoons the advocates of high license:

"They seem unable to realize that a man may be temperate himself, and may be the friend of genuine temperance, without being tinctured with fanaticism. They are utterly incapable of appreciating what is a patent truth, and that is, that a man who undertakes to legislate in municipal matters so as oppress any legitimate business is a crank and a criminal. He is an unmitigated nuisance in any community, no matter what redeeming characteristics he may have in lines in which his lunacy does not manifest itself. Where these people are not cranks, they are generally hypocrites and they make a copious use, in many instances, of the private jug."

So then, according to the Herald's way of thinking, those who favor a severe restriction in rum selling, are "cranks," fanatics, "nuisances" and "criminals." A choice lot of epithets, surely! And if these designations are merited, what a large number of first-class cities east, west, north and south are ruled by "cranks," fanatics," "nuisances" and "criminals."

High license is not an experiment of the day; it is not a local experiment; neither is it a measure advanced by extreme temperance people. All over the land sensible men have come to the conclusion that the business of retailing liquors does not occupy the same plane as ordinary merchandising. A grocer may sell a roll of butter, a clothier may sell a coat, a dry goods dealer may sell a bolt of muslin, and there is no reasonable chance of any of these articles being used to the detriment of the buyer or of other people. But when a apothecary is about to dispense his drugs and medicines, the law recognizes that, with careless or ignorant handling, they may become dangerous, and it therefore steps in and dictates how his business shall be carried on.

And thus it is with the dispensing of liquors. Without the closest restrictions of law, saloons multiply. The opportunity to imbibe strong drinks is increased, and with it the temptation. Liquors are sold or given to minors and to men already intoxicated. Vicious characters open dead-falls in holes in the wall and peep-o'-day nooks, and these places become the resorts of thieves and cut-throats, the portals to the brothel and the gambling den, the breeding-places to crime.

Practical men of no particular fanaticisms whatever—men who sometimes drink liquor themselves—have joined with the other practical men who do not drink liquor, and they all say that this traffic ought to be regulated. The regulation which they propose is a license of $50 per month. They think that this tax will drive out most of the low whisky dens, and that, under the police regulation proposed, the rest of that stamp can be closed up.

The saloons which remain will, of course, be those of the larger and more respectable class. As there will be fewer saloons in existence, the eye of the law may be kept more closely upon them and a better discipline enforced. The selling of liquor to minors and drunken men can at least be stopped. The saloon keepers who remain in the business and pay the license will make more money than they did before. There will be less vile, doctored whisky and stale beer offered, and thus even the drinkers will share in the benefit. The men who go out of the liquor business can devote themselves to callings whereby they may become useful citizens, and the general prosperity of the country will be proportionately augmented. This has been the operation of high license in other cities where it has been tried and it is only a reasonable hypothesis that it will work as well in Los Angeles.

Will the Herald's "cranks," "fanatics," "nuisances" and "criminals" please go to the polls on the first Monday in December and vote for the men, and only the men, who sustain high license? All hands up!

RIVERSIDE is moving in the matter of her forthcoming citrus fare in Chicago. It will undoubtedly be a success, and will be worth more as an incentive to immigration than any other project that could be devised. A citrus fair, even in this country, is unique and attractive. How much more striking it will be in a country where the people know the orange only as an importation.

"THE transactions on Wall street are as great in volume as in 1878-9. It is regarded as good evidence of the solid revival of trade that, notwithstanding the large transactions, prices hold unbroken. The stock market is the pool-box of commerce," remarks the Alta California. Times are certainly getting better.

THE Albany Argus, Secretary Manning's paper, announces that the civil service reform has come to stay, which is equivalent to saying that the President's party has come to stay.—[Alta California.

Until they are turned out by the Republicans in 1888.

GOVERNOR STONEMAN says his requisition for arms had nothing to do with the Chinese or anti-Chinese, but was simply to arm the National Guard, which at present is very poorly equipped. He scouted the idea of any riot necessitating the calling out of the militia.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

SANTA ANA.

THE OPULENT VALLEY—NEWS NOTES, ETC.
Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SANTA ANA, Nov. 26.—Your correspondent, J. C. G., is stating some wholesome facts about the Santa Ana valley. Homeseekers would do well to read and heed some of his statements as to productiveness, and then come and see for themselves.

Four deaths this week. Mr. W. C. Randel, an old and respected citizen, died the last of last week, and was buried Sunday. Mr. Gammel, or Gimmel, a resident of Eureka, came here some two months ago in the last stage of consumption. He died last Friday night, and was buried by the Odd Fellows Sunday.

Rev. John Emery, who has served so acceptably the Episcopal Church in Tustin and in Santa Ana for about four years, has just left for West Oakland, in response to a call from that place. He leaves a host of friends here, who regret his change of residence.

The churches all united in Thanksgiving service to-day at the Baptist Church, Rev. A. M. Betty, of that church, preaching the sermon. The services were instructive, and enjoyed by a large audience.

The ladies of the Disciple Church furnished dinner to-day for those who were thankfully inclined. The rush was so great that their supplies were nearly exhausted before the hungry crowd was fed.

The day has been delightful overhead, but terrible under foot.

The rains of this week and last have made the roads well nigh impassable, but people will travel and haul heavy loads.

The sons of the death of Vice President Hendricks reached us to-day, and soon the flags were flying at half mast. All are surprised and shocked at this unexpected taking off of one of our chief officials.

The position taken by the TIMES on the high-license question meets with a hearty commendation all through this section, by all well-thinking people. The general verdict is that free whisky is not the kind of stuff upon which to build good society. Keep up the agitation and you will surely win and receive the plaudits of good society loving people.

Great interest is being taken by fruit-growers in the Protective Union scheme, and it is believed there is a hopeful outlook for the fruit producers of Southern California. NEWTON.

FLORENCE.

MATRIMONY—RAIN NOTES, ETC.
Correspondence of the TIMES.]

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—Up to last Sunday night we had rained 4.10 inches, as registered by Mr. Ranney's rain gauge. Last Monday and Tuesday the weather was warm and pleasant, but on the night of the latter day it rained 1.7 inches, making a total of 5.17 inches. The "oldest inhabitant" says that the outlook for a prosperous season is better than for many years past.

A station platform is being put down at Linwood Station by the railroad company. A much-needed improvement.

The paper mill was obliged to shut down on last Monday on account of the fuel not coming to time, caused by the washout on the railroad.

Mr. Boynton has taken up a large tract of pasture-land about twenty miles up the mountains from Monica. He is now prepared to take in a large number of young cattle for pasturage for six or eight months, besides his own stock. Mr. Boynton reports a very heavy rain which happened one day last week and which might have proved serious. While going along the railroad with his two horses and heavy wagon, a span of horses became frightened by the cars a short distance behind him and rushed pell-mell and immediately telescoped the dashboard into the wagon, which had the strength to stop them and suddenly overturn one of the steeds on his back. But slight damage—no one and the parties concerned—not the horses—had a hearty laugh over the fracas.

Amos Durrell and others went to Portuguese Bend last week and picked up a couple of huge whalebones, towed them to San Pedro and had them sent up to Florence on the cars. Mr. Durrell has anchored them conspicuously on each side of the entrance of his premises.

Mrs. Clark, of Monica, is quite ill.

Rev. Mr. Crum spoke a few words at the parsonage, on last Monday night, the 23rd inst., which created some stir but no surprise, which enabled David Turner to take his new wife (who had long been Miss Fannie Judeu) and a Thanksgiving turkey along in one and the same buggy to their new home at the Azusa.

J. F. C.

SIERRA MADRE.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.
Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SIERRA MADRE, Nov. 24.—The dry-weather croakers are all out of employment now. About six inches of rain for the first rainstorm of the season is a pretty good starter. The winter carpet of green is beginning to show through the brown stubble.

A party consisting of N. C. Carter and wife, Messrs. Clement, North and Mead, of this place, went to San Diego last week to attend the railroad jubilee. They had quite a moist time. Of course it was an internal moisture, or we wouldn't hint there was any *internal*.

Mr. Hall, a wealthy merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, has been visiting with his son and Prof. Hartig for a week. He will shortly return home, but his son, who is not in very robust health, will remain for he winter.

There has been quite a rustling around the past day or two for Turkeys.

Chickens or anything that will taste like Thanksgiving. Vineyard pruning is now under way here, and the plows or cultivators will soon have to be started to discourage the weeds. The Sierra Madre Water Co. has for some time been planning to login to develop water in the canyon but for the present it looks as if operations would be no need for it more. Mr. Wilson reports the probable sale of fifteen acres of his place for the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000); the reported sale of ten acres some time since was not correct. Mr. Hosmer, our Zanjero, since the heavy[illegible] has put in nearly two hundred feet of four-inch water pipe leading direct from the "big spring" in the canyon to the main pipe. This gives us all plenty of clear water and the ground can ever so hard and this never becomes riley or muddy. It is a great improvement. B. B.

ORANGE.

NOTES AMONG THE NARANJAS.
Correspondence of the TIMES.]

ORANGE, Nov. 26.—The hills are green, and weeds and grass are growing rapidly everywhere.

We rarely see mud down here, but now we have old-fashioned eastern mudholes by the quantity.

The young people of Mountain View district have organized a Hearary club.

Miss E. M. Abbott, of Hamburg, near Buffalo, N. Y., arrived in Orange, Wednesday, and will spend the winter with her aunts, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Smith.

Union Thanksgiving service will be held in the M. E. Church. The Rev. A. Parker will preach the sermon.

McPherson Brothers are putting an addition 100 feet long to their already large packing house. The grapes on the drying ground were well protected from the rain by the oiled paper, and the most of them are still in a fine condition. They are now being gathered, and those not yet dry enough for the dry-house are sent to Mojave desert to finish up. A.

SAN GORGONIO.

THE RAIN IN THE MOUNTAINS.
Correspondence of the TIMES.]

ARNANDALE, Nov. 25.—On the night of the 15th, as we went to sleep, it was clear. Before morning the rain began to rattle on the roof and kept it up to the 23d—only one day and a half in that time did it cease, and every night, all night it rained. On the 23d it cleared away, and now the sun shines warm. The grain that was sown is green and nice, and the wild feed for cattle is looking fine. In the mountains the stock will begin to thrive on new feed. In the last week we have had more rain than we had all last winter. It is the earliest big rain we have had in ten years in these parts. S. Z. M.

KATE HOMER-CLAYTON

Working Her Little Racket in Massachusetts.

A Boston dispatch says:

A woman under the name of Mrs. Kate W. Howe is making a tour of this State, lecturing upon the "Prodigal Son," and getting up entertainments under the auspices of the G. A. R. Posts. The net proceeds of these affairs go into her own capacious pockets. She claims to have served three years in the Union army in the late war as "Tom Smith," in Company K, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; that she was wounded several times; promoted to a Lieutenantship, and finally discharged; also, that she is the person who begged President Lincoln to allow her to carry, and she did carry, a pardon or reprieve from him to the soldier who was sentenced to be shot for sleeping on his post; that she arrived at the critical moment, when the guns were being raised to execute the sentence, and only was able to say, "Lincoln—pardon," when she fell from her horse in a swoon, etc., etc.

She makes many other claims of heroic conduct, of education, refinement and the nobility of her character. She is believed to be a woman published as a fraud by the National Tribune, of Washington, in the issues of the 15th and 19th ultimo, and by the press of California, TOPICS, and to some extent in Wisconsin.

OUR HIGH-LICENSE CAMPAIGN

Opinions of Cotemporary Journals on the Contest.

Sacramento Record-Union.]

It has been a favorite threat with the enemies of high license that they would defeat all such regulation by swamping the courts with cases. In that way they proposed to "smash the law" in Los Angeles. But the law and order people of that good city replied: "Try it on—we will see if the Judges we salary cannot sit out as many cases as you can bring. We will arrest and continue to arrest until your bail bonds pile up so high that no security you can offer will be able to qualify." The contest began, and the high license men have won the first battle. The saloonists have taken the back track, and confess that the attempt to swamp the courts is a flat failure. They have now begged for an agreed case on which to go to the Supreme Court, and it has been granted, and thus we shall have a speedy determination of the legality of the high license ordinance. All honor to the valiant men of Los Angeles. They have exploded the false doctrine in which officials and police agencies love to indulge, that no law against a large number of offenders can be enforced if they resist, because they can fill the dock into the courts. That is all bosh, and always was, as the people of Los Angeles have proven. The courts and officers never can afford to confess their inability to arraign as many offenders against the law as there may be. If there is any clogging, let it be among the defendants, compelled to wait until the days of trial come on. The sickly practice, too, of arresting an offender, and, pending the determination of his case, permitting him to continue in violation of the law, as though the single arrest amounted to an indulgence to continue in wrong-doing, has also been exploded in Los Angeles. The rule is there, "Pay your license, and stop your wrong-doing. If you are arrested for one offense, it shall not stay the hands of Justice against you for subsequent offenses." After a few offenders had been arrested over and over again, they began to find the thing monotonous, and to realize that the friends of high license meant precisely what they said. So a compromise was proposed, and the law and order people, not willing to appear in the attitude of persecutors, consented to be mutually upset. They wish to conduct the traffic, shall pay their license, but to save them from loss, in case the Supreme Court decides the ordinance invalid, the money shall be deposited with mutually agreed hands. A case will now go up to the appellate tribunal on application for a writ of habeas corpus, and the issue be speedily determined. If it is against the ordinance, then the next fight for the principle of high license must be made in the Legislature.

HIGH LICENSE FIGHT IN LOS ANGELES.
Ventura Free Press.

In the fight over the high-license question ($50 per month retail) Los Angeles is more fortunate than some of her sister counties in the trouble she has with the saloons. She has a District [City] Attorney who knows his duty and is man enough to perform it. When the license was imposed in that city the League of Freedom promptly advertised that they would defend all and furnish bail for all who chose to defy the law, join the League, and pay down $10 each. They evidently supposed that, as was the case in this county, two or three saloon keepers would be placed under bonds, and then the cases allowed to sleep for months and years, all the saloon keepers meanwhile going ahead without paying a dollar, whether in law or low, "awaiting a decision." But the District [City] Attorney of Los Angeles happened not to be afraid of saloon "influocence." He would arrest one of the law-defiers, and the League would furnish the bonds. On resuming business, the man is arrested again and again, each time charged with a separate offence, and required to give additional bail. The saloonists, being serious for the rich men of the League who were signing the bonds. Two-thirds of its members were impecunious keepers of dives, from whom nothing could be realized on bail bonds. Meanwhile case of an adverse decision, the rich Leaguers would find themselves called on to pay tens of thousands of dollars for forfeited bonds.

This would never do at all; so at a meeting of the League on Saturday evening the members were notified that each must deposit the amount of the license ($50), which, in the event of success, would be returned to them, except $10 retained for fees! Then arose a row, and a Babel of protesting tongues. Finally the meeting broke up in admirable disorder.

SANTA BARBARA.

Impressions of a Visitor—Good Words for the City by the Sea.

SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 6, 1885.

To our personal friends and others whom it may concern. We have been at this delightful little city long enough to justify us in saying that we are not only pleased but delighted. We have been to many nice and beautiful places in California—Santa Cruz, San Jose, Monterey, Pacific Grove and San Diego—and we have a good word to say for all of them, for though differing in some respects one from the other, they all possess good, and, to us strangers, many rare qualities, which gratify and delight us. We consulted with the Kast and with any other parts of the North visited by us, they are unrivaled, and our wonder is that any part of the world could combine so much that is good. Contrasted with each other, we are compelled to say that this sweet little town and vicinity has no peer that we know of.

Take the town site, sloping gently up from one of the best wharves on the entire coast, to the grand old Mission, no place can be found where natural drainage is more perfect. In an hour after the heaviest rain you can go afoot all over the town without any inconvenience from mud. Nature has done her best, and appreciated.

Take the pretty little homes of the families, and those devoted to the comfort of guests, as boarding houses, all over town, and you will find neatness and comfort. Take the hotels, from the Morris House to the Arlington, and if there can be found anything better elsewhere, we do not know it.

The entire sewage system of the Arlington and Ellwood has been improved until it seems impossible to make it better. Let any guest of either of these houses examine for himself, and deny it if he can. We have seen nothing to equal it. No sewer gases are possible in these houses. We give this statement of facts for those who contemplate visiting this place. Do not take much stock in the reports of unfriendly rivals. This place is charming, and you will find it so. Come to Santa Barbara, if you want to, and whenever you wish, for in winter or summer you will be pleased. Come when you may, you will find a welcome from every little home and every big one; from the merchant, who has something to sell; from the banker, who will be glad of your exchange on the East; from the keeper of the little eating house, who will be glad to cook you a plate of oysters, and from the big hotel, whose doors will swing open with a welcome as big as your heart to receive it. Come! and, aside from considerations of business or money-getting, you will find the welcome of many a cultivated man and woman, who live at ease in the little city by the sea. Come right along, and when you go away you will thank me for this again and again.

Truly your friend, GEORGE SIMMONDS.

* *

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CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost-Bites, and other Pains and Aches.
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Every Act a Marvelous Feature. Every Artist a Star.
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Residence, 249 S. Fort st. Address
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE, Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence, 321 South Hill street. Telephone—Office, 89, House, 593. no12 1f

Dr. Chas. A. H. de Szigothy,
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CHARNOCK & WOODARD,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

Have a large list of improved and unimproved city and country property. Also agents for the Temecula Valley Colony Lands at Murrietta. Colony lands a specialty.

Call on or address them at No. 12 Court st., opp. Courthouse, Los Angeles, Cal. no13tf

D. BRIDENSTINE.
HAS REMOVED HIS
Real Estate and Employment Office
To 36 1-2 S. SPRING ST.,
no11tf (Room No. 4, up stairs.

MONTE VISTA.

A FEW MORE -ACRE LOTS IN THE most desirable new colony.

PICKET & KELLY,
302 North Main st.

OFFICE ROOM TO RENT.

PICKET & KELLY,
mr5 tf 1stp 302 North Main st.

How Does This Strike the Average Christian?

FOR SALE ON BELLEVUE AVENUE, close to Temple cable road, a nice house of five rooms; price $2100; or will exchange for desirable city lots.

HORACE A. FERGUSON,
no13 No. 18 Temple Block.

GOLD.

A RARE BARGAIN.

McKOON, PENNEY & BRODTBECK offer for sale at a bargain one of the few remaining tracts of land within the city that can be divided up and sold at a profit at once. It will return gold into the hands of the man who buys it now. You can make your entire expenses for the year by trading quick.

McKOON, PENNEY & BRODTBECK,
oc28 1m 19 N. Spring st.

REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED BY

ROGERS, BOOTH & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
And Safe Deposit Company,
241 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.

Loans negotiated. Real estate bought and sold on commission. Abstracts of title furnished. Houses rented and collections made.

VERNON PROPERTY.

(600) 8 acres, 825 orange trees, 150 apple and peach trees, grapes and berries sufficient for family use. Price $7000. This property will pay 10 per cent on an investment of $10,000. It is a good place for some man to own who wishes a good paying interest on his money.

Alhambra Property near San Gabriel.

(603) 6½ acres in bearing fruit, orange, apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarines, etc. This is a good place for an invalid, on account of its healthy location, situate in front of the Raymond Hotel and between the two lines of railroad; situate near a fast growing town. Price $4500.

SANTA ANA PROPERTY.

(510) 20 acres, full bearing trees and vines, large dwelling house, abundance of ditch water for irrigation; $28,000. Well cared for will pay for itself in five years.

(512) Also 20 acres near Santa Ana, suitable to cut up in 5-acre lots; $350 an acre.

CITY PROPERTY.

(508½) 100 acres in Pasadena, to sell in quantities to suit, from 1 acre upwards; $250 per acre.

(28) Furnished house of 50 rooms, furnished, and lease for sale; price $2600, $1500 cash and balance on time.

(45) 50 fine lots near the end of the cable road; $10,000.

(43) House of six rooms on Temple st.; lot 50x120. Price $2400.

(46) 2 lots, 40x140 deep near end of cable road, on Union ave.; $450 each.

(7) 2 houses, one of six rooms and one of five rooms, near new depot; rents $40 per month. Price $4000. This is good paying property.

(11) House in Morris Vineyard tract, five rooms, on Elm st., near two street railroads. Price $2000.

(34) 10 lots, well located, near end of Second street cable road; very cheap to parties wishing to build.

(25) 175 building lots, $75 each, near end of cable road.

(23) House and lot on Fourth st., six rooms, pantry, five closets, orange and walnut trees and hedge and flowers. Price $3000.

(26) House of seven rooms on Pearl st., all furnished; rent $35 per month. Price $3500. Near cable road.

(505) Fruit and Dairy Farm, two artesian wells, bearing apple orchard, alfalfa patch, good buildings and outhouses; this place is just suited to dairy and poultry raising, and will yield 1800 bushels of apples. Price $5000; easy terms.

(507) Also fifteen acres in alfalfa; good house and barn; first-class dairy ranch. Price $3000.

(3) Lot on corner of Fifth and Main. Price $3700.

(27) Lot 60 feet front on Main street, three-story building; well finished; running through to New High st. Price $65,000; rents $800 per month.

We have all kinds of property, residence, business and farming, and large tracts suitable for colony purposes; one tract 1600 acres, one of 1500 acres, one of 5000 acres, one of 18,000 acres. These lands, any of them, will pay 300 per cent on investment inside of four years, if property handled as colony lands. se30

Real Estate.

W. T. KITTREDGE. J. C. OLIVER.
Kittredge & Oliver,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
111 First Street. july14tf

San Diego Property for Sale.

TWO LOTS ON A GOOD BUSINESS CORner, with a two-story building, 25x50 feet, near wharf and railroad. Also one lot near passenger depot. Also two lots with a four-room house near freight depot. Also two vacant lots in same vicinity. Also a lot and six-room house in business center of National City. This property is a bargain at $5140. Call on Dr. E. F. HENDERSON, Room 10, Hollenbeck block, or OTTO BRODTBECK, 19 N. Spring st. oc27 1m

H. C. GRAHAM. GEORGE J. CLARKE.
GRAHAM & CLARKE
Real Estate Brokers,

City and county property bought, sold and exchanged. Loans negotiated. Notary public and conveyancing.

Office, 67 North Spring Street,
Los Angeles, Cal. jan28

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, Minn., for property in Los Angeles county, Cal. Address

I. A. DUNSMOOR & CO.,
se24 2m Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN LANDS!

FOR RENT FOR THE COMING YEAR, at from $1 50 to $2 per acre, from 5 to 5000 acres of the finest and richest wheat, barley and oat lands in Southern California; also grazing lands, for cattle only. Location, Temecula Valley, on line of California Southern railroad, San Diego county, California. Apply to Superintendent on place. Inquiries by letter promptly answered.

PAUBA LAND AND WATER CO.,
no17dkwlm Temecula, Cal.

ELEGANT ESTATE
IN PASADENA
For Sale or Exchange.

THIS PROPERTY IS CENTRALLY SITUated, upon the corner of two of the principal streets. The house is two stories, with a wide veranda on all sides, and a tower in the center; contains ten rooms, with large halls, closets, bath room, etc. A concrete cellar under the whole house. A nice stable, corral, bay sheds, etc. There are 7¾ acres of land under a high state of cultivation, about 380 orange trees, 100 lemon, a large variety of all kinds of deciduous trees and grapes. The trees are all in full bearing, and the fruit is of the choicest varieties. About $1000 worth of fruit will probably be sold from the place this year. A beautiful lime hedge incloses the property. The grounds around the house are nicely laid out, with lawns, shrubbery and flowers of all kinds. An unusually large amount of water goes with the place. Iron pipes are laid throughout the grounds, so that each tree can be irrigated by hose. Pasadena, now that the railroad is completed, is practically as near the Courthouse as Washington st., being only 30 minutes ride by rail, and is more desirable as a home, on account of the pure air and mountain water. A horse railroad will soon be built in front of this place. This is one of the prettiest and most desirable places in Pasadena, and such an opportunity to secure a lovely home in this charming suburb is rarely offered. Terms reasonable, or will exchange for property in Los Angeles. For further particulars apply to F. J. Gillmore, 9 S. Spring st., Nadeau block. oc27tf

For Sale.

Two lots on south side of Sand street, at corner Prospect place, 60x130 feet. Price $1150.

Choice lot on west side of Beaudry street, 180 feet south of cable road, 60x155, to a 20-foot alley; $1000.

540 acres of land between San Rafael and Providencia ranch; last season in wheat; surface water near; fine soil, suited to grapes, apricots, etc.; nice bearing orchards and vineyards adjoining. Price, for choice, $65 per acre in 20 acre lots, net acres, no roads sold; terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent.

4000 acres of land in Tejunga rancho, at from $5 to $100 per acre; abundance of irrigation water, as 800 acres will have the first right to and all that is necessary for the irrigation out of five-eighths of all the water of the ranch, the other three-eighths belonging to the Monte Vista settlement; $30 per acre is the price of the irrigable land will be left on the land to be expended in improving the irrigation facilities. A flag station at a convenient point on the Southern Pacific railroad will be at once established. There is on the tract a beautiful cove in the foothills of 350 acres of irrigable land, surrounded by low hills, suitable for vines. This would make a beautiful place for a settlement.

Thousands of acres of land in the Antelope Valley, in lots of 160 acres, at from $3 50 to $15 per acre. The latter with irrigation water. Also a fine body of land for a colony, with town site, on the railroad.

Several hundred acres of land two miles northwest of Orange at from $15 to $25 per acre. Irrigation right, about $12 per acre, in addition.

Five acres of land in the city, being river lot 6 of the Hunter Highland View tract, with four-room house, large barn, windmill, etc., for $1700. Long front and would subdivide well.

Land adjoining Evergreen Cemetery, in half-acre lots, for $75, facing on 80-foot street.

Eighty acres in section 33, ten miles northwest of Los Angeles city, said to contain living water, at $4 per acre.

Thirteen lots in San Fernando for $100, or $19 each.

Forty-nine acres in San Rafael rancho; good water right in iron pipes; $100 per acre.

I am willing to sell property and mean business.

M. L. WICKS,
Rooms 1 and 4, Postoffice Block.
oc16 d&wly

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements. Cultivate brevity, clearness of style and timeliness; write plainly and on live topics, and use one side of the sheet only. Every contribution received by the editor is patiently and impartially considered, but we do not, of course, undertake to print everything sent us.]

The San Fernando Indians.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: Mr. E. F. De Celis, replying to my former statement, in some things he is correct, in others not. The original statement that eleven Mission Indians had been dispossessed is now modified by Mr. De Celis, and he states *only two out of the eleven had any right there* during their lives. Mr. De Celis says: "It was the opinion of the United States attorneys for the Mission Indians of California, that the judgment lapsed, and they think so yet." I quote from a letter signed by said attorney, as follows: "Upon the second investigation it was found that certain irregularities which were supposed to exist, were not supported by the records, since which time we have given no advice to any person regarding the subject matter." Mr. De Celis says that no writing can be produced showing that the Indian was advised to resist. I quote as follows from Mr. De Celis's letter to Senator Maclay, November 10, 1885: "——, (naming the attorney for the Indians,) instructed me to tell Rogerio not to leave the possession, but to submit even to nothing but actual force, and if necessary to allow himself to be arrested. I told that to Rogerio." It is but justice to said attorney to quote again from his letter subsequently written, as follows: "I informed Rogerio, through Mr. De Celis, that he should remain upon the land until the officer should put him off; in other words, that he was not to go off voluntarily, but when the officer commanded him to go, he was then to leave." Mr. De Celis seems to convey the idea that no money was offered the Indians. When Sheriff Gard went out with the first writ I told him to let the Indians take off all their improvements, and then to give them $100. After putting me to over $100 expense, costs, and damage, when the second writ was issued, I told the Sheriff to let them take their improvements and to pay them the value of anything they left, and give them $50 besides. When the Sheriff finally went out after we had incurred several hundred dollars' costs and damage, I told him to rent a house in Los Angeles city and move them into it by teams or on the cars, if they had no other place to go. Or, if they would not do that, to rent a house in San Fernando, or at the Mission, and put them in there; and that when he moved them to pay them for anything they left, and if they needed provisions to buy, at San Fernando, ten sacks of flour, more or less, as he thought best, and other provisions for them, and Maclay would pay the bill.

Mr. De Celis says Rogerio was never known to be a harborer of thieves. Mr. Hubbard and Wright, who live within a few feet of where the Indians were, sided a former Sheriff in surrounding one of the Indian's houses and watching for a fugitive from justice harbored there. They can tell a different story from Mr. De Celis from their years' experience as a neighbor.

Finally, a man (not Mr. De Celis) came to me at the beginning of this matter, and said that he had arranged to take the Indians away to a place he had in the mountains, and when moved off he would sell us a water right for $10,000. There was a small spring of about one or two inches of water where the Indians were, which may have created the idea that we would pay a large sum for it. We have no occasion to use the small flow, as we sink artesian wells on other grounds.

Finally, Rogerio and wife went to the mission and have a house there furnished by Mr. Pico, who tried to have them come there before the sheriff moved them off, and when they went they took provisions furnished by Senator Maclay. They were removed because they interfered with the subdivision and development of the rancho, and were evidently controlled by some outside parties, whom I have not named, who desired to make money out of the matter.

R. M. WIDNEY.

Deal With the Matter Practically.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: Now that the High License question is agitating both political parties, the following statement may be of some interest to both. Happening one day to put up at the hotel of a considerable town, I forget whether it was in Kansas or Missouri, I found I was in a city that had decreed not only against the sale of intoxicants but against their manufacture also. Meeting one of the Town Councillors I entered into conversation with him and enquired how the council managed to get sufficient revenue to run the city, now that they had lost all revenue from the drink traffic?

"Why, bless you," he replied, "our treasury is better off than ever."

"How is that?" I queried.

"Well," he said, (1) "before the abolition of manufacture we used to pay from $1500 to $2000 for having the cases of drunkenness and assault tried. (2) Our calaboose expenses mounted up often to $400 per month. (3) We had an average of 75 vagrants in the city." "Now, (1) we save the magistrate's stipend. (2) Our calaboose expenses don't exceed $10 per month—sometimes nothing at all. (3) And we have no vagrants." "And, hang it all," he said, "although I keep a hotel and have lost my business by the new legislation, there's no getting over FACTS."

Yours truly, A. Z.
(And a Democrat, too.)

G. Butler Bosh Against the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: I have read "Col." G. Butler Griffin's denial of the charge made in the TIMES that he was opposed to our public school system. I have repeatedly heard him express himself as opposed to public schools, so much so that he had always sent his children to private schools. One of the reasons given for this was that the public schools were "*hot-beds of vice.*" Judge of my surprise when told that his children are now attending the East Los Angeles public school, and I am still more surprised to learn that he aspires to become a member of the City Board of Education! Judging from his sentiments in the past, it strikes me that it would be a calamity if G. B. G. should be elected a member of the Board of Education, and I sincerely hope that the patrons of our schools will govern themselves accordingly.

PATRON.

Los Angeles, Nov. 27, 1885.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY, November 27.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Judge Brunson.*

Johnson vs. Amestoy: Twenty days granted to defendant to prepare papers on plaintiff's proposed motion for new trial.

Weil vs. Bent et al: Motion to set aside denied and examination continued until November 28 at 10 a. m.

Grant vs. Lamori, administratrix: C. M. Stephens appointed guardian ad litem.

Hancock vs. Plummer et al: Death of defendant David Roach suggested and cause continued for substitution.

Broedrick vs. Van Nost et al: Order of substitution made nunc pro tunc. Interlocutory decree signed and filed.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Judge Cheney.*

People vs. Maud Manners: Grand larceny; sentenced to four years in San Quentin.

CITY JUSTICE'S COURT—*Justice Austin.*

People vs. Thomas Sullivan: Burglary. Set for November 30 at 2 p. m. Bail, $500.

People vs. James Broderick: Burglary. Set for November 30 at 3 p. m. Bail, $500.

People vs. James Ash: Assault to murder: Continued to December 7 at 10 a. m.

People vs. James Sullivan, William Clark, Robert Kinnard, Joseph L. Sullivan and Jasper Logan: Burglary. Clark held in $500 bail. Other defendants discharged.

People vs. Robert Young: Burglary. Held to answer. Bail, $500.

People vs. Charles Wingate: Battery. Fined $10. Committed.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Ah Soon: Trial.

TOWNSHIP COURT—*Justice Ranney.*

People vs. Sadie Devine: Misdemeanor. On trial.

"What fools these mortals be!" says Puck. Why suffer from rheumatism when St. Jacobs Oil will banish the pain?

An Episcopal clergyman named Mackay is preaching in theaters with a view to reaching the non-church-going masses. The services are modeled after Rev. W. Neilson McVicker's Bijou Theater meetings.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Government bonds dull, steady.

Stocks were weak and unusually dull. The market closed barely steady. The weakness in Vanderbilts after midday was traceable to the circulation of dispatches respecting an effort on the part of the New York Central to secure the revocation of the injunction restraining that company from leasing the West Shore and guaranteeing bonds of the latter company. St. Paul's net loss is 1⅜ and Lake Shore's 1¾ per cent., while other active stocks generally show declines, but for less amounts.

Money 2½@3.

Prime paper, 4½@5½.

Exchange bills, $4 83; demand, $4 85.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

3 per cents	103	Or. Navigation	108⅝
4½ per cents	113½	Transcontinental	34⅞
4 per cents	124⅝	Or. Imp'ment	33
Central Pacific	46	Pacific Mail	63⅝
Denver & R G	22	Panama	98
Kansas & Tex	30⅛	Texas Pacific	24
Northern Pac	29	Union Pacific	53⅝
N P preferred	62⅝	United States	60
Northwestern	112½	Fargo	118
N. Y. Central	40⅝	Western Union	77⅛

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.

Best and Belcher	1 05	Peer	35
Chollar	95	Peerless	20
Crocker	65	Potosi	35
Gould and Curry	60	Savage	1 50
Hale and N	3 35	Sierra Nevada	60
Mexican	65	Union Con	40
Navajo	20	Yellow Jacket	1 40
Ophir	90		

Domestic Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Wheat market dull, inactive; good shipping grades, $1 35@1 47½, over 4000 tons of No. 1 grade being sold to-day at the last figure. Barley steady, standard feed well maintained at $1 43; brewing fair, $1 50. Corn quiet; California yellow, $1 15@1 17½; yellow, $1 15@1 20.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Wheat weak, lower; 85¼c December; 85⅝c January; 91⅝c May. Corn active, weak, lower; 42⅜c November; 37⅝c December; 39⅝c May. Barley quiet, easy; cash, 65c.

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Wheat in poor demand; new No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 2d. Corn in poor demand; 4s 6¼d spot November-December, 4s 4d January.

Pork.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Pork active, irregular; $8 77½ November.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS—WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 40; do No. 2, $1 10; do No. 3, $1 00; White Russian, $1 65; Gold Drop, $1 25; Sonora, $1 10; Odessa No. 1, $1 40; Defiance, No. 1, $1 25; do No. 2, $1 10.

RYE—$2 00.

OATS—Surprise, $1 60.

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1, old, $1 20¼; do new, $1 30; brewing, No. 1, $1 35.

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots — $1 00; do. job lots, $1 00@1 15; Large yellow job lots, $1 00@1 20; Large White, $1 00; Small White, $1 00.

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 50; Capitol Mills Extra Family, $5 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, $19. Shorts, $21; Mixed Feed, $1 30; Cracked Corn, $1 25; Cracked Barley, $1 25; Ground do, $1 25; Rolled do, $1 25.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, 4c; 1884 Calcutta spot, 5@5¼c; Second-hand Barley, 2¾@3¼c.

ALFALFA—Seed, 11c new.

POTATOES—Early Rose, L. A., $1 00; do Northern, $1 10; Peerless, 75c; Centennial, 75c; Early Rose, seed, $1 10; Peachblows, 90c; River Red, $1 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow, 40@50c; Red and White, 50c.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, old, $10 50; do R. B., No. 1, $12 00@15 00; Alfalfa, W. B., $10; Wheat, R. B., $12 00; Oat, W. B., $11 00.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, 40c; choice roll, 37½c; Fair roll, 25c; Mixed store, 15@25c; Pickled, roll, 25c; Firkin, choice 22½c; Firkin, cooking, 15c.

EGGS—Fresh, 32@34c.

VEGETABLES — Onions, Yellow Danvers, $1 00@2 25; Chiles, 50@75c; Garlic, 7@8c; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, 65c.

CHEESE—Large, 11½c; small, 12½c; do, 3-lb hand, 13½c; ½c extra ⅌ lb when cased for shipment.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, $1 25@1 50; do. No. 2, 75c; job lots, No. 1, $1 25@1 50; do, No. 2, 50c; Bayous, $2 25; Lima, $2 50; Navy, large, $1 50; do small, $2 25@2 50; Black-eyed, $2 75; Garvancos, $4 00; Green Field Peas, $2 00@3 00; Lentils, $5 00.

HONEY—Extracted Light, 3¾@4c. Job lots, 5c; Amber, 3@4c; Comb, 10@12½c; Beeswax, 21@22c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz; $4 50@5 00; old Roosters, $3 00@3 50; Young Roosters, $4 50@5 00; Broilers, large, $4 00; $4 50; small, $3 50@3 50; Turkeys, per lb, 14c; Ducks, ⅌ doz, large, $4 50@5 00; do, small, $3 50@4 50.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, ⅌ bbl, $12 00; Bell and Bugle, ⅌ bbl, $11 50; Bell and Cherry, ⅌ bbl, $10 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., 5c; do peeled, 10c; Plums, pitted, 10c; Plums, do, evap., 10c; Blackberries, 14c; Prunes, Cala., French, 7c; do, Cala. German, 5¼c; Hungarian, 7c; Apricots, sun-dried, 8c; Apples, evap., 7¾c; do, Hunt's Alden, 8¼c; sun-dried, 3¾c; do quartered, 2¼c.

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, Los Angeles, $3 00; Lemons—Seedling, per box, $3 00; Limes, per box, 75c.

RAISINS—Layers, $2 00; Extra London Layers, new $2 25; Three-crown Layers, new, $2 15; Loose Muscatels, $1 85; Bulk raisins, 5@6c; Dried grapes, 3¾c.

NUTS—Walnuts, new, 6@7½c; old, 5@6c; Peanuts, Cal., 2¾@5c; do, Eastern, 9c; Almonds, soft shell, 14c; do, hard shell, 8c.

WOOL—Fall clip, ⅌ lb, 7½c; spring clip ⅌ lb, —c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Light bacon, 12c; light do, 11c; clear medium bacon, 9½c; medium, 9c; heavy, 8c.

HAMS—Eastern (sugar-cured), 15c; California, 12½c.

LARD—40-lb tins, 9c; 3-lb pails, 10c; 5-lb pails, 9¾c; 10-lb pails, 9¾c.

HIDES—Dry, 17c; Kip, 16c; Calf, 18¾c; Culls, one-third less.

SKINS—Short wool, each, 15@30c; Long wool, 75c; Shearlings, 10.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 7c per pound; second grade, 6c; third grade, 5½c.

MUTTON—5c per pound for Ewes and 6c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 8c.

VEAL—From 7 to 9c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 5c per pound dressed, 5c

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1885.

CONVEYANCES.

Samuel Rees to Patrick A McKenna: Lot 15, block 4, Brooklyn tract, $300.

James Bridges to Searle M Wren: Lot 1, block 5, East Los Angeles, $3300.

George R Williams to John V Vickers: 29.92 acres in Ro Santiago de Santa Ana, $75.

E C Jones and Julia A M Jones, his wife, to Mary R Van Clove: Lots 6 and 7, block 6, Bice's addition to Santa Ana, $575.

E N McDonald to Evans Trefethen: E ½ of lot 7, block 50, San Pedro, $15.

E N McDonald to Everett Trefethen: W ½ of lot 7, block 59, San Pedro, $75.

Charles Raphael to E B Millar. Agreement as to party wall between lots in N ½ of lot 1, block 2½, Ord's survey.

M L Wicks to Hattie H Cheesebrough: 11 acres in lot 4, block F, Hancock's survey, $1000.

Moses Hopkins to Charles B Polhemus: All interest in property described in deed book 100, page 78, $5.

Charles B Polhemus to Moses Hopkins: Undivided ¾ of grantors' interest in property described in deed book 9, page 624, $5.

Los Angeles Cemetery Association to S H Olmstead: N W ¼ of lot 1082, Evergreen Cemetery, $55.

Thomas E Metcalf to William Armstrong: N ¼ of S ½ of S ¼ of N ¼ of N W ¼ of N E ¼, section 10, township 1 S, range 8 W, $5.

John J Jones to M L Wicks: Part of Hancock tract and part of Casa Linda tract; $3500.

Myron Cheesebrough to M L Wicks: E ½ of section 16, township 5 N, range 11 W, $1400.

David Hawkins and Minerva Hawkins, his wife, to Sarah Robberson, wife of J L Robberson: Lot in E ½ of block 162, Pomona, $800.

Stephen Townsend and Frank N Townsend to W A Rogers: Lot 8, block 8, Highland tract addition No 1, $450.

D V Waldron to William Bendel: Lot 23, 25 and 27, Washington Garden tract, $750.

Jane S Wilson to Henrietta Green: Lot 11, block 3, Orchard tract, $475.

Wm E Rogers to George W Dugger: Lot 2, block 1, Ocean View tract No 1, $1350.

Alexander Weill to Jean Maximilien Lebrun and Henrietta Lebrun, his wife: Lot 11, block F, Aliso tract, $1.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company and D O Mills and Gerrit L Lansing, trustees, to J H Hommell: Lot 4 of S W ¼ of section 31, township 1 N, range 9 W, $169 32.

Stanford Scott Jarred to Henry Lanla: Lot 32, block 4, Hamilton tract, $225.

P M Green to J G Zeigler: 5 acres on Mountain Avenue, Pasadena, $1.

J G Zeigler to Walter C Moody: 5 acres on Mountain Avenue, Pasadena, $1125.

William M Higgins to Rudolf Luedke: Part of town lot 32, Anaheim, $300.

Gustavus E W Schade to Martha G Cox: Lot 3, Byram's subdivision of part of lot 1, block 36, Hancock's survey, $700.

Mary Kidker to Diodate L Swan: Part of lot 4, block H, San Pascual tract, $1700.

B F Ball to Charles W Buchanan: Lots 1 and 2, block O, Pasadena City, $400.

George Beattie to H L Knight: 20 acres of lot 4, block F, A B Chapman tract $9720.

P M Scott to Guadalupe M Cardenas, wife of Ruperto Cardenas: E 45 feet of lot 1, block 8, Pioneer Building Lot Association tract, $1.

Guadalupe M Cardenas, wife of Ruperto Cardenas: E 45 feet of lot 1, block 8, Pioneer Building Association tract, $250.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.

John P Weber to Frederick Offenhouser: Lease of lot on N E corner of First and Wilmington streets; 3 years' monthly rent of $30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Map of Park tract.

J S German to C B Dinwiddie: Release of mortgage, book 53, page 382.

Map of Beach's addition to Crescenta Cañada, being a subdivision of lots 24 and 26.

Mary A Schoder to Freeman G Teed: Power of attorney.

JUDGMENTS.

L K Marshall: Decree of final discharge in insolvency.

A McComas vs B C Platt and G E Platt: Cash, $120.

Catherine Soares vs Jacob: Divorce.

J H Blanchard vs Chas A Shroeder: Cash, $130 30.

M L Starin: Final discharge in insolvency.

C. DUCOMMUN,

204 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Just received direct from European manufacturers, a fine assortment of

Pruning Shears and Pruning Knives

Of the very best quality.

Always on hand the most complete stock of Shelf Hardware, Mechanics' Tools for all trades, Garden Tools, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Brass Goods and Metal, Assayer's outfits, Winemakers' Scales and Hydrometers, Clarifying Gelatine and 25,000 assorted articles. oc18 3m

Legal.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Of the County of Los Angeles. Adopted at a regular meeting of said Board on the 14th day of November, 1885.

ON MOTION OF SUPERVISOR LINDLEY the following resolutions was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That it is the intention of this Board to purchase for the use of the county those several pieces of property hereinafter described:

First—From A. H. Judson all that tract of land in the City and County of Los Angeles, California, beginning at the northwesterly corner of Temple and New High streets, running thence in a northwesterly direction along the line of Temple street, 25 feet to a point; thence in a southwesterly direction parallel with New High street, 72 feet to a point; thence towards New High street, parallel with Temple street, 25 feet to New High street; thence along the line of New High street, 72 feet to the point of beginning, paying therefor the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Second—From Frank Rader and Charles Charnock that lot of land in the City and County of Los Angeles, California, beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Temple street, distant northwesterly 25 feet from the northwesterly corner of Temple and New High streets, said point being the corner of a lot conveyed by A. M. Stephens to A. H. Judson, running thence—First, in a westerly direction, but parallel with New High street, along the line of said lot conveyed to Judson, 72 feet to a point; thence, second, in a southeasterly direction, but parallel with Temple street, along the line of said lot conveyed to Judson, 25 feet to the northerly line of New High street; thence, third, in a westerly direction along said northerly line of New High street, 18 feet to the corner of a ten-foot alley; thence, fourth, in a northwesterly direction along said alley, but parallel with Temple street, 55 feet to a point; thence, fifth, in an easterly direction, but parallel with New High street, 90 feet to the southwesterly line of Temple street; thence, sixth, in a southeasterly direction 30 feet along said line of Temple street to the place of beginning, paying therefor the sum of nine thousand dollars.

Third—From Albert M. Stephens that lot of land in the City and County of Los Angeles, California, situate on the southwesterly side of Temple street, beginning at a point distant 55 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly corner of Temple and New High streets, running thence in a southwesterly direction, but parallel with New High street, 90 feet to a ten-foot alley; thence in a northwesterly direction along said alley, but parallel with Temple street, 26 42-100 feet to a point; thence in a northeasterly direction, but parallel to New High street, 90 feet to the southwesterly line of Temple street; thence 26 42-100 feet to the place of beginning. Paying therefor the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars.

Fourth—From Richard Dunnigan that tract of land in the City and County of Los Angeles, California, beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Temple street distant northwesterly 101 42-100 feet from the northwesterly corner of Temple and New High streets, said point being the corner of a lot conveyed by Albert M. Stephens to C. N. Wilson, and running thence—First, in a westerly direction, but parallel with New High street, along the line of said lot conveyed to Wilson, 90 feet to a ten-foot alley; thence, second, in a southeasterly direction, but parallel with Temple street, along said alley 20 feet to a point; thence, third, in an easterly direction, but parallel with New High street, 90 feet to the southwesterly line of Temple street; thence, fourth, 20 feet to the place of beginning. Paying therefor the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Fifth—From George H. Smith and George S. Patton, that lot of land lying in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, beginning at a point 100 feet southwesterly from the westerly corner of Temple and New High streets, on the northwesterly line of said New High street; thence running in a northwesterly direction, but parallel with Temple street, 90 feet to a point; thence southwesterly, but parallel with New High street, 32½ feet to a point; thence southeasterly, but parallel with Temple street, 90 feet to the northwesterly line of New High street; thence northeasterly along said northwesterly line of New High street 32½ feet to the place of beginning. Paying therefor the sum of six thousand dollars.

Sixth—From C. N. Wilson, that lot of land lying in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, situate on the southwesterly side of Temple street, and being a part of the Episcopal Church lot, beginning at a point on the northerly corner of said church lot, at a stake, the same being the corner of a board fence; running thence southwesterly parallel with New High street, 90 feet to a stake in the line of a ten-foot alley; thence in a southerly direction along said alley, and parallel with Temple street, 15¼ feet to a stake; running thence, parallel with New High street, 90 feet to a stake in the line of Temple street; thence, along the southwesterly line of Temple street, 15¼ feet to the place of beginning. Paying therefor the sum of forty-one hundred dollars.

Seventh—From R. M. Widney, that lot of land in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, beginning at a point on the northwesterly line of New High street, 165 feet southwesterly from the western corner of Temple and New High streets; running thence in a northwesterly direction, along the line of New High street, 32½ feet to a point; running thence in a northwesterly direction, but parallel with Temple street, 90 feet to an alley; running thence in a southwesterly direction along said alley, and parallel to New High street, 32½ feet to a point, and running thence in a southeasterly direction, but parallel with Temple, 90 feet to the point of beginning. Paying therefor the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars.

The Board of Supervisors will meet to consummate said several purchases on THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1885, at 12 o'clock m.

Be it further Resolved, That notice of intention of this Board to make such purchases be given, by the Clerk of this Board, by publication for three weeks prior to said 17th day of December, 1885, in the Los Angeles DAILY TIMES, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Los Angeles.

C. H. DUNSMOOR,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, Cal. no15 3w

RESOLUTION

OF THE

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Of the County of Los Angeles. Adopted November 14, 1885.

ON MOTION OF SUPERVISOR FOORD, the following resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles was unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It appears that the property hereinafter described belongs to the County of Los Angeles, and is not required for public use, and that the sale thereof will be for the best interests of said county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby directed to give thirty days' notice by publication in the Los Angeles DAILY TIMES, a newspaper published in said county, that said property will be sold at public auction, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, on Main street, in the City of Los Angeles, California, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1885, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, to the highest bidder, for cash.

That said property will be sold in parcels, as follows, to-wit:

The first parcel being situate at the corner of Temple and New High streets, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, and being Lot No. 1 of the D. G. Stephens Tract, according to the map thereof recorded on page 11 of Book 7 of Miscellaneous Records of Los Angeles County aforesaid.

The second parcel being Lot No. 2 of said D. G. Stephens Tract.

The third parcel being Lot No. 3 of said D. G. Stephens Tract.

The fourth parcel being Lot No. 4 of said D. G. Stephens Tract.

The fifth parcel being Lot No. 6 of said D. G. Stephens Tract.

The sixth parcel being Lot No. 8 of said D. G. Stephens Tract.

The seventh parcel being Lot No. 9 of said D. G. Stephens Tract.

Provided, That the Board of Supervisors shall have and retain the right to the possession of each and all of said parcels until the 1st day of January, 1886. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

C. H. DUNSMOOR,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, Cal. no15 1mo

Burton - Taney Printing House,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Directors held on the 17th day of November, 1885, an assessment of Fifty Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the secretary of the corporation at his office, No. 231 N. Los Angeles street, in the city of Los Angeles, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of December, 1885, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 12th day of January, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

C. K. WALRATH, Secretary.
No. 231 Los Angeles st., Los Angeles, Cal. no19 4w

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles.

W. T. English, Plaintiff, vs. E. E. Hall, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and the complaint filed in said county of Los Angeles, in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORnia send greeting to E. E. Hall, defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover of you the sum of $3450, the value of 350 shares of stock in the Los Angeles Electric Company, had and received by you from George Chaffey, said George Chaffey having assigned the due bill for said stock to this plaintiff, and for cost of suit. Reference is had to complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and take judgment against you for the sum of $3450 and costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

{SEAL.} C. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.

By A. N. Hamilton, deputy. oc30 2m
W. Taylour English, attorney for plaintiff.

Notice of Application to Purchase Timber Lands.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 9, 1885.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the Sale of Timber Lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," William L. Farmer, whose postoffice address is Los Angeles, Cal., has this day filed in this office his application to purchase the N ½ of S E ¼ section No. 10, in township No. 1, N range No. 11 W, of the S B meridian.

All persons holding any adverse claim thereto are required to present the same at this office within sixty days from the first publication of this notice.

no10 10t J. D. BETHUNE, Register.

Real Estate.

L. W. DENNIS,
Real Estate and Loans,
242 N. MAIN STREET,

Buys and sells real estate on commission. Loans money on good real estate security. oc8tf

ONTARIO REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE ORCHARD BARGAINS IN THE model settlement for sale by PAYNE & STRONG, Ontario, Cal.

Property shown free of charge. Correspondence solicited. no21m

HORACE A. FERGUSON,
Real Estate
And General Commission Broker,
ROOM 18 TEMPLE BLOCK
(Over County Bank.)

Free Intelligence Bureau for foreigners. Reliable agents in British Columbia, England and Canada.

References—C. W. Mortimer, British Vice Consul; H. L. Macneil, cashier Los Angeles County Bank; Captain A. J. Hutchinson. no15 tf

SPECULATORS

CALL AT THE

Real Estate Exchange

20 SOUTH SPRING ST.,

And examine the list of property offered for sale, exchange and for rent by

HUMPHREYS & RIGGIN. no15tf

DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOT.

A BARGAIN—100x165 feet, near Pico House, with large building suitable for warehouse or factory. Will divide into lots to suit.

For sale only by
MATTHEWS & BEATTY,
Rooms 6, 7 and 8, Schumacher Block, opp. Postoffice. oc24 1m

CHEAPEST CHICKEN RANCH
In the Market.

A BARGAIN. FOR FULL PARTICUlars call at once on
F. BARCLAY,
no4tf 9 S. Spring st.

TO EXCHANGE.

NICE COUNTRY HOME OF TEN ACRES, set out to oranges, apples, peaches, pears, pecans, figs and English walnuts, in full bearing; three-quarters acre alfalfa and four acres raisin grapes four years old. House of five rooms, barn and chicken corral. On main irrigating ditch, with abundance of water and excellent soil. For sale at a bargain, or to exchange for Los Angeles city property. MATTHEWS & BEATTY, Rooms 6, 7 and 8, Schumacher block, opp. Postoffice.

oc27 1m

PLEASANT WINTER RESORT.

ESTABLISHED 1874.—COTTAGES AT AN elevation of 1800 feet above the ocean, overlooking 25 miles of the San Gabriel Valley, situated at the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains, second house east of the Sierra Madre Villa, 5 miles from Pasadena. Location particularly adapted for lung and asthmatic complaints. Along the mountain side are level trails, leading into a romantic canyon, with graded walks for half a mile. Rooms have first-class furniture, spring beds, genuine hair mattresses, open fire-places, screens to doors and windows; low prices and high living. Address C. H. LEARNED, Sierra Madre Postoffice. P. S.—Can see photograph of place at Times office. no11 1m

BARGAINS
IN THE
Very Best Property in Los Angeles.

Five beautiful residence lots.
Four first-class business lots.
A fine dwelling, with either one or two lots.
A fine business lot, with new store thereon, close to electric light; only $1800.
All on Downey ave., East Los Angeles.
The above includes choice corners.
CARROLL & FRANKENFIELD,
no1 302 N. Main st., Los Angeles.

Legal.

Proposals for Hay.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, A. T. Nov. 18, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office only until 11 o'clock a. m., TUESDAY, December 8, 1885, when they will be opened in presence of such bidders as may attend, for the delivery at Bowie Station, A. T., of one million (1,000,000) pounds of baled hay.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal for a less quantity than the total bid for.

Blank proposals giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Post Quartermasters at Fort Bowie and Fort Lowell, A. T., or to the Quartermaster's Agent at Maricopa, Benson and Bowie Station, A. T.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Hay at Bowie Station, A. T.," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. no25 4t de6 2t

Proposals for Grain

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, A. T., November 19, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office only until 11 o'clock a. m., WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1885, when they will be opened in presence of such bidders as may attend, for the delivery at Fort Grant, A. T., of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) pounds of barley.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal for a less quantity than the total bid for.

Blank proposals, giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Post Quartermasters at Fort Grant, Fort Thomas and Fort Lowell, A. T., or to the Quartermaster's Agents at Maricopa, Benson and Bowie Station, A. T.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Grain at Fort Grant, A. T.," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster. no25 4t de6 2t

BIDS FOR SCHOOL BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 a. m., December 8, 1885, for the purchase of $5000 in bonds of Compton School District, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum.

Bond No. 1, for $1000, due October 7, 1886.
Bond No. 2, for $1000, due October 7, 1887.
Bond No. 3, for $1000, due October 7, 1888.
Bond No. 4, for $1000, due October 7, 1889.
Bond No. 5, for $1000, due October 7, 1890.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles county, Cal.

C. H. DUNSMOOR,
no20 10t Clerk of Board.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

In and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

In the matter of the application of "The Pasadena Presbyterian Church," a corporation, for leave to sell or mortgage real estate.

The corporation above named having filed its duly verified petition for leave to sell or to mortgage the real estate belonging to said corporation, situate at Pasadena, in this county of Los Angeles, and fully described in said petition.

It is therefore ordered that all members of said Pasadena Presbyterian Church, and all persons interested, appear before the said Superior Court in and for the county of Los Angeles, State of California, at the courtroom of Department No. 2, of said court, in the city of Los Angeles, on the 30th day of November, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be granted as prayed for in said petition, authorizing said corporation to sell or to mortgage both or either of the said two parcels of real estate described in said petition.

And that a copy of this order be published in the Los Angeles DAILY TIMES, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Los Angeles, in said county of Los Angeles, at least five successive days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated Nov. 23, 1885.

A. BRUNSON,
no24 5t Judge Superior Court.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF EZRA MAY, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Ezra May, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Wells, Van Dyke & Co., rooms 11 to 18, Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal., that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said county of Los Angeles.

Dated at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4, 1885.

JAMES A. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Ezra May, deceased. no5 4w

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF JACQUES LERROY, DEceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Jacques Lerroy, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Wells, Van Dyke & Co., rooms 11 to 18, Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal., that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the said county of Los Angeles.

Dated at Los Angeles, Nov. 4, 1885.

JAMES A. FISHER,
Administrator of the estate of Jacques Lerroy, deceased. no5 4w

HENG LEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Silk handkerchiefs from 40c to $5. Ladies' large silk shawls from $1 50 to $15. Ladies' night dress, skirts, drawers and chemises, four pieces, for $1 50. Gentlemen's shirts reduced from $1 to 75c. The shirts for 60c. No. 433 Main Street, opposite the Plaza. All goods cheap. my24 tf

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Real Estate & Commission

Money to Loan in Sums to Suit. $10,000 on Business Property.

Splendid Business Chances.

Houses to let; two furnished. City and country property for sale, bought or exchanged. Call on me when you are ready for and mean business. No trouble to show property.

S. H. SLAUGHT & CO.,
no17 1m 84½ S. Spring st., near Seventh.

P. C. EDDY & CO.,
Real Estate, Commission & Loan Ag'ts.

All kinds of property bought, sold or exchanged.

Office No. 10 Court Street,
Opposite the Courthouse.

Money to Loan on first-class security at reasonable interest.

P. C. EDDY & CO.,
ap12tf No. 10 Court

W. E. MORFORD JR. W. E. MORFORD

MORFORD & SON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
(No. 116 N. Spring Street, Temple Block.)
Houses, Orange Groves, Vineyards,
RANCHOS AND FARMS
FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Refer by permission to R. Toberman, ex-Mayor; Gen. George Stoneman, Governor John E. Plater, President L. A. County Bank; J. DeBarth Shorb, Viticulturist; R. S. Baker, Vice-President L. A. County Bank; I. W. Hellman, President Farmers and Merchants Bank; E. F. Spence, President First National Bank; Gen. John Mansfield, ex-Lieut. Gov. d3tf

Splendid Chance for Investment

FOR SALE.

A FINE VINEYARD OF 27½ ACRES, NEAR Santa Ana, Tustin and Orange. Good seven-room house, large barn, with cemented floors. In fine condition. Purchaser will be guaranteed 20 per cent on his investment for the first year, and revenue to increase steadily. Property will pay big interest on $1000 an acre. Ill-health cause of selling. Address, stating where you can be seen, ORANGE this office. no3 1m

Childress, Lowell & Childress,
REAL ESTATE & LOANS,
112 N. Spring St., Temple Block.

ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY BOUGHT, sold and exchanged. Eastern property a specialty. Proprietors of the Crescenta Cañada colony, eleven miles from Los Angeles. One of the finest colonies for health in Southern California.

Call and see us. We are an Eastern firm, and are glad to see Eastern people. oc4tf

Rare Chance

TO PURCHASE

Vineyard & Residence Property

In the beautiful San Gabriel Valley at half price. 100 acres for sale in lots to suit, regardless of value, if sold immediately; adjoins and formerly a part of the celebrated Sierra Madre Villa Hotel property. Contains 90,000 choicest variety of French vines in bearing; abundance of pure mountain spring water on every acre. Only one mile from Pasadena town limits. Magnificent view of valley and mountains. All trains of San Gabriel Valley Railroad stop in front of this property. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage at low rate of interest.

Address the owner,

S. D. HOVEY,
411 Montgomery st., San Francisco. no11 1m

SOMETHING UNUSUAL
—IN—
LOS ANGELES CITY!

A REAL ESTATE
—AND—
COMMISSION AGENT.

T. E. ROWAN
Notary Public
And Conveyancer.

OFFICE:
114 N. Spring, Temple Block

BANNING
COLONY.

LOCATION:

Banning, San Bernardino County California, on Line of Southern Pacific Railroad, miles directly East of Los Angeles. Railroad running directly through center of tract.

ALTITUDE:

2500 feet above sea level.

WATER:

Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.

ATMOSPHERE:

As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

SOIL.

Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.

Depot, express and postoffices, store, meat market, good school, fine Union church and the best country hotel on the Pacific coast.

The above are some of the many advantages this colony possesses, and the managers are all reliable business men, and now offer land in this colony for sale to actual settlers, and to those who come to California seeking homes, as well as to those already in the State. We say come and examine land and water, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Stop at the Bryant House and ask for the manager of the Banning Land Company. For terms, etc., address,

C. W. FILKINS,
G. W. BRYANT,
Riverside, Cal.
Or
JACOB KLINE
T. R. HOFFER,
de27d&wlm Carson City, Nev.

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—Until you have seen the—

NEW MODEL MEDALLION

—The Best and Most Economical—

RANGE
EVER PUT ON THE MARKET

☞ Hardware, Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber Hose, Cotton Hose, Iron Pipe, Pumps, Shovels, Spades, Forks and Rakes, Spray Pumps for the Scale Bug, Stamped Ware, Agate Ware, Tin and Steel Iron Ware (our own make). The

Best Selected Stock in Town,

And as low as can be bought anywhere.

Sanitary Plumbing, Metal Roofing.

Artesian Well Pipe a Specialty

—THE BEST STOCK OF—

Refrigerators, Water Filterers and Coolers

☞ In the City, and the Cheapest ☜

W. C. FURREY

de10 59 and 61 Spring St.

Henley Roller Skates!
NEW AND IMPROVED,
Extraordinary Reductions!
BEST AND ONLY
Scientific Skates!
SOLE AGENTS,
OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
628 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MECHANICS' TOOLS, HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.
Send for Free Catalogue. Mention this Paper

N. STAND REY'S

Fort street Wood and Coal Yard. Dealer in wood and coal, hay and grain. Delivered to any part of the city. Orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited 120 First st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. ja23 tf

Insurance and Banking.

A COMPARISON
OF
Two Policies in Different Co.'s

Same Year. Same Age. Same Plan.

The Mutual Life.		New York Life.	
ISSUED MARCH 2, 1869.		ISSUED MARCH 8, 1869.	
AMOUNT $10,000.		AMOUNT, $10,000.	
No. 94,614.		NO. 89,346.	
Annual Premium, $395 80.		Annual Premium, $395 80.	
Year of Div.	Div. Add. to Policy.	Year of Div.	Div. Add. to Policy.
1870, 1871, 1872	$865 81	1870, 1871, 1872	$339 39
1873	257 02	1873	116 84
1874	216 01	1874	123 92
1875	233 97	1875	125 92
1876	255 46	1876	124 68
1877	262 70	1877	134 52
1878	270 00	1878	142 00
1879	284 00	1879	130 12
1880	285 00	1880	134 40
1881	276 00	1881	141 16
1882	285 01	1882	146 46
1883	294 00	1883	152 80
1884	303 00	1884	158 62
1885	373 00	1885	169 00
Total addition	$4,401 00	Total addition	$2,119 62

SUMMARY.

Total dividend additions made to Mutual Life Policy $4,401 00
Total dividend additions made to New York Life Policy 2,119 62

Difference in favor of Mutual Life Policy $2,281 38

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,
Agents Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
42 N. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES. jun21

First National Bank
OF LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL STOCK $100,000
SURPLUS 100,000

E. F. SPENCE .... President
J. M. ELLIOTT .... Cashier

DIRECTORS.
J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury
O. S. Witherby, E. F. Spence.

STOCKHOLDERS.
Capt. A. H Wilcox, Dr. R. H. McDonal
O. S. Witherby, James McCoy,
J. F. Crank, William Lacy,
J. E. Hollenbeck, I. Lankershim,
H. Mabury, A. W. Harvey,
Woods Mabury, S. H. Mott,
J. D. Bicknell, E. F. Spence. o4tf
F. Q. Story.

Farmers and Mechants' Bank,
OF LOS ANGELES.
Established in 1868.

Capital $200,000
Surplus and Reserve Fund 260,000

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President. JOHN MILNER, Sec'y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin, O. W. Childs, C. E. Thom, Phil. Garnier, B. Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Jose Mascarel.

EXCHANGE for sale on New York, London, Frankfort, Dublin, Paris and Berlin.

Receive deposits and issue their certificates. Buy and sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds. mar10-tf

Los Angeles Savings Bank,
No. 130 North Main Street.
CAPITAL .... $100,000.

PRESIDENT .... L. C. GOODWIN
SECRETARY .... J. V. WACHTEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater,
Robt. S. Baker, John A. Paxton,
L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over.

Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over.

☞ Money to loan on first-class real estate Los Angeles, July 1st 1884. ilyl tf

Los Angeles County Bank
MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Stock (paid up): $100,000
Reserve Fund, : $205,000

JOHN E. PLATER .... PRESIDENT
R. S. BAKER .... VICE-PRESIDENT
H. L. MACNEIL .... CASHIER

DIRECTORS.
J. S. Slauson, John E. Plater, John A. Paxton, Jotham Bixby, Robert S. Baker, Geo. W. Prescott, R. M. Widney.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business. 14 tf

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, President. JOHN BRYSON, S. Vice-President.
F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

Los Angeles National Bank,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
No. 54 N. Main St., Los Angeles.
CAPITAL .... $100,000.

DIRECTORS:
W. G. Cochran, Col. H. H. Markham,
Perry M. Green, John Bryson, Sr.,
H. Sinsabaugh, F. C. Howes,
Geo. H. Bonebrake.

Exchange for sale on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. aug12 tf

Lumber and Coal Yards.

W. H. PERRY
Lumber and Mill Co.'s
Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,
COMMERCIAL STREET. oc1 tf

JAS. M. DAVIES, President. J. A. HENDERSON, Vice President
J. R. SMURR, Treas. W. F. MARSHALL, Sec

DAVIES-HENDERSON
Lumber Company,
Dealers in
Lumber and Building Material
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Yard, 180 First Street. ja25-tf

T. WALSH,

Sell their lumber as low as the reduced prices of any lumber dealers in Los Angeles.

Lumber Yard & Planing Mills
SAN PEDRO St., COR. SEVENTH,
LOS ANGELES, - - CAL

Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Shakes, Posts, Lime and Cement.

Plaster of Paris, Hair and all Kinds of Mill Work m8 tf

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

The Oregon Lumber Company have lately opened a splendid assortment of

OREGON PINE
and
California Redwood Lumber

Of every Description at their New Yard on

Date, Chavez and Mission Sts.

We have a fine stock of Laths, Pickets, Shingles and Finishing Lumber of a superior quality. We are also prepared to fill orders on short notice for building materials of every description. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited. J. A. RUSS,
july16 3m Agent.

A. C. SHAFER,
Dealer in all kinds of
LUMBER,
Mouldings, Sash, Doors, Blinds.
Corner of Temple and Fireman sts., Los Angeles, Cal. oc18 1m

A. J. NEWTON. S. CHAPLIN. B. D. WADE

NEWTON, CHAPLIN & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
Paints, Oils and Glass,
ACME MIXED PAINTS
Ready for Use,
Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, Etc.
207 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles. jun9

DAMAGED BY RAIN.
SOME NEW FURNITURE

At A. T. WILDER'S Tree Depot, No. 15 E. First st. For sale at second hand price if sold before it is varnished. Also, as the rain has commenced early, I have some nice sample trees ready for sale. Call and see the trees and get my price list.

no20 1m A. T. WILDER.

Denver Stables, 129 S. Spring

HAVING RENTED THIS STABLE I SHALL hereafter keep it as a sale, boarding and feed stable, and solicit the patronage of my old friends and the public generally.

GEORGE HITCHCOCK.

I have on hand for sale a number of good horses, carriages and buggies, also. [illegible]

Lines of Travel.

Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley RAILWAY.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Leave For	Destination.	Arrive From
† 8:45 am	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	† 8:05 am
† 3:00 pm	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	†10:45 am
† 5:30 pm	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	† 4:07 pm
*10:18 am	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	* 9:12 am
* 5:20 pm	Pasadena & Lamanda Park	* 4:42 pm

† Daily except Sundays. * Sundays only.

L. BLANKENHORN,
Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.
S. P. JEWETT, General Manager. no16tf

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

SUNDAY, Sept. 20th, 1885.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
2:10 p.m.	Colton	12:20 p.m
*2:30 p.m.	Colton	*10:10 a.m
†5:25 p.m.	Colton	†9:15 a.m
2:00 p.m.	Deming and East — Express	12:20 p.m
5:40 p.m.	Deming and East — Emigrant	6:20 a.m
2:10 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:20 p.m
12:50 p.m.	San Francisco or Sacramento — Express	1:20 p.m
8:00 a.m.	San Francisco or Sacramento — Emigr'nt	4:40 p.m
*9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	*1:30 p.m
3:32 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:00 a.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	8:10 a.m
*4:30 p.m.	Santa Monica	*4:20 p.m
†5:20 p.m.	Santa Monica	†4:20 p.m
10:00 a.m.	Wilmington	3:30 p.m
4:00 p.m.	Wilmington	9:00 a.m
10:00 a.m.	San Pedro	2:30 p.m
4:00 p.m.	San Pedro	9:00 a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't. Los Angeles

P. C. S. S. CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER:

Steamers.	COMING SOUTH. Leave San Francisco.	Arrive San Pedro.	GOING NORTH. Leave San Pedro.	Arrive San Francisco.
Santa Rosa	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 5
Los Angeles	Nov. 2	" 4	" 5	" 8
Orizaba	" 5	" 7	" 9	" 11
Eureka	" 7	" 9	" 10	" 13
Santa Rosa	" 10	" 12	" 14	" 16
Los Angeles	" 12	" 14	" 16	" 18
Orizaba	" 15	" 17	" 20	" 22
Eureka	" 17	" 19	" 20	" 22
Santa Rosa	" 20	" 22	" 24	" 26
Los Angeles	" 22	" 24	" 26	" 28
Orizaba	" 25	" 27	" 29	Dec. 1
Eureka	" 27	" 29	" 30	" 2
Santa Rosa	" 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 4	" 6
Los Angeles	Dec. 2	" 4	" 5	" 8

Steamers Santa Rosa and Orizaba go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa and Orizaba call at Santa Barbara and Port Hartford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa and Orizaba, at 10 o'clock a. m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 4 o'clock p. m. railroad time, unless otherwise ordered.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey or Santa Cruz	14 00	9 50
To San Simeon	12 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 50	9 00
To Port Harford	10 50	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

☞ For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent, office No. 8 Commercial street, Los Angeles. mar8-tf

Atlantic and Pacific Transfer Co.

OFFICE 241 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS Angeles. Delivers freight, baggage and merchandise. Baggage delivered throughout the city with promptness and dispatch. Pianos moved with care. Orders by Telephone No. 95 will receive prompt attention.

G. V. BOQUEST, Proprietor.

Educational.

Miss MARTIN'S
SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,

No. 517 Flower st., between Sixth and Seventh sts. oc17

The Los Angeles College
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

For circulars and full particulars, apply to D. W. HANNA, A. M., President, july1 tf Corner Fifth and Olive streets.

WOODBURY'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
316 North Main Street,
Near Pico House, LOS ANGELES.

F. C. WOODBURY, Proprietor and Manager of Heald's Business College, San Francisco, for the past seventeen years, has opened

A First-Class Business College

Where Young Men and Ladies can acquire a THOROUGH, PRACTICAL

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

And also SPANISH, SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING.

For particulars, address
F. C. WOODBURY & CO.,
P. O. Box 1307, Los Angeles, Cal.
117 6m

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

For the fiscal year of 1885-86 are now due and payable and will become delinquent on the

Last Monday in December

Next, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto

Five Per Cent Will be Added

To the original amount thereof and costs.

I will be in my office, 67 N. Spring st., opposite the Courthouse, in the city of Los Angeles, every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., for the purpose of receiving said taxes.

The law in regard to the collection thereof will be strictly enforced.

EL HAMMOND,
oc31tf County Tax Collector.

HENRY BOHRMAN,

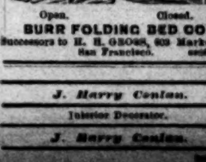
Cabinet Maker

WOODEN MANTEL PIECES

Of all kinds, Grates, Tiles, etc., constantly on hand. Office and store fixtures done in the finest manner, at short notice. All kinds of furniture made to order.

414 S. Spring St., Los Angeles
se16 1m

Great Reduction in Prices of



BURR FOLDING BED CO.,
Successors to H. H. GROSS, 609 Market st., San Francisco. oc16 3m

J. Harry Conlan.
Interior Decorator.
J. Harry Conlan.

Miscellaneous.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.

A CONCENTRATED PREPARATION FOR

NUTRITIOUS BEEF TEA.

This preparation is steadily gaining in popular favor, and as its merits become better known it is destined to supersede every other Extract of Meat in the market. In Britain, the United States and Canada it is already widely known and appreciated, and the reason is not far to seek. It has been subjected to analysis by some of the first chemists of the day and pronounced A PERFECT FOOD. Unlike other Extracts, Fluid Beef is no mere stimulant, imparting a temporary excitement, to be followed by reaction and increased weakness, but a highly nutritious food—not a "mere meat flavor," but supplying "all the nutritious elements which the meat itself contains."

Shortly stated, the claims advanced for this Preparation, and which have been amply attested by hundreds and thousands of the most competent judges, are—

1. It is a REAL FOOD, not like other extracts, a mere stimulant. Like them, it imparts stimulus to the system, but adds, what they have no power to supply, nourishment for brain and bone and muscle.

2. IT IS SO DIGESTIBLE that it can be retained and assimilated by the weakest stomach. An infant may take it with safety, and it will rest on the stomach of the invalid when nearly every other food is rejected.

3. It contains, in a highly concentrated form, EVERY ELEMENT OF A PERFECT FOOD. It gives tone to the nervous system while increasing muscular development.

4. It is a GENUINE BEEF PREPARATION. In its manufacture nothing is used but the very finest parts of the beef, and every package is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from all adulteration. Neither alcohol nor drug of any form is used in its preparation, nor is present in its finished state.

5. It can be used at any moment, and with the least possible trouble. A little boiling water, and it is ready for use in the nursery, the sick room or the household table. Ten minutes' boiling greatly improves it.

It is highly indorsed by the most noted medical men in the world.

For sale by grocers and druggists.

H. JEVNE, Los Angeles,
oc11 1m *AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST.*

CRANDALL & CROW,

Nos. 30 and 32 North Spring Street.

Have on Hand the Finest Line of

Mantels, Grates and Tile Hearths

The Greatest Variety of

HEATING STOVES,

The Best Display of

COOKING STOVES & RANGES,

The Most Complete Assortment of

Agate Ware, Stamped Ware & Housefurnishing Goods

Ever Shown in Southern California.

Being direct manufacturers of all our mantels and grates, two-thirds of our heating and cooking stoves and ranges, we will make prices that no house in this city can compete with. no7tf

EXCURSION.

Wait and join the only reliable. The second select excursion party given under the auspices of the *Missouri Pacific Railway Company* leaves Los Angeles *SUNDAY, November 29th*, in charge of MAJOR LEWIS, Traveling Passenger Agent. Fully equipped second class sleepers, colored porters, express trains, third class rates. No misrepresentation; a royal chance. Further information cheerfully given and berths reserved upon application to

E. G. RAIL, Passenger Agent.
no17 11t *Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Elmo Hotel.*

DR. U. SMITH
ALLEN BLOCK,
Corner Temple and Spring Sts.

Gold Fillings

From the smallest to entire crowns, made with gold guaranteed to stand the test of time and use.

Artificial Teeth Inserted

On rubber, celluloid, gutta percha, silver and gold. Gold, for health and durability, is preferable.

Painless Extraction.

DR. SMITH has recently invented and constructed an improved apparatus that will, IN THE SECOND, make the most aching tooth and the most painful gums as insensible as a stone ... manner of extracting in all cases—children and adults—absolutely painless and harmless.

NILES PEASE,

NO. 22 SOUTH SPRING STREET,

Dealer in New and Second Hand

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleum,
WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES, Etc.

☞ The highest price paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, and crockery. no15tf

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Matting, Wall-Paper, Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., Etc.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Second-hand Goods Bought and Sold

WM. S. ALLEN, 32 SOUTH SPRING ST.
jun11 tf

Koster's Bakery,
Ice Cream, Coffee & Oyster Parlors
—AND THE—
HANDSOMEST IN THE STATE.
Hollenbeck Block,
SPRING STREET. oc11

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER MILL AND LUMBER CO

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS,

WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, LATH, PICKETS, SHINGLES,

Corner Alameda and Macy Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF EASTERN HARDWOODS such as OAK, HICKORY, ASH, WALNUT and POPLAR, which we will sell at San Francisco prices. Also PARQUETRY FLOORING, made of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD WALNUT and ASH, in a variety of patterns. mh29

SAN PEDRO LUMBER COMPANY,
San Pedro, Los Angeles Co. Cal.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Lumber Dealers
MERICK REYNOLDS, Resident Partner
San Pedro, Cal. [sep1tf

Acorn Stoves and Ranges.

A IS for Acorn, the best of all Stoves,
C FOR the Comfort they're sure to send;
O IS for Ovens which take in big loaves;

R IS for Ranges in styles without end;
N FOR a Name to each housewife so sweet, should these magic five letters her eye chance to meet.

Having secured the sale of these celebrated Stoves and Ranges we should be pleased to have you call and convince yourselves of the fact that they are unequalled for Beauty, Quality, Durability and Economy in operation. We guarantee them to do more work in less time and with less fuel, and to give more general satisfaction than any other stoves made. See and you will buy.

CHAPMAN & PAUL, Agents, 12 and 14 Commercial Street.

☞ The best assortment in the city of Gasoline or Oil Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Oil and Gasoline. Plumbing and Tinware a specialty. july18 tf

SANTA ANA HOTEL.

Corner FOURTH and MAIN STREETS, Santa Ana, Cal.

Elegant apartments, single or en suite, for the accommodation of tourists and their families. Every attention paid to the comfort of persons in delicate health.

Excursionists visiting Southern California will find this hotel a perfect home, from which daily drives can be taken through the most beautiful valley in Southern California. Free 'Bus from all trains.

Terms Reasonable.

no25 3m *J. W. LAYMAN, PROPRIETOR.*

500

FOR SALE—Five hundred of the most desirable HILL LOTS, many of them perfectly level. They will be sold at

Fifty per cent. Less than Their Intrinsic Value.

As these lots were purchased many years ago from the city direct, by the acre, in large quantity, it enables me to offer this great bargain.

Many of these lots are fronting on graded streets, and they are only from 3 to 10 minutes' walk from the Courthouse; all supplied by the Beaudry Water Works.

Apply to

V. BEAUDRY,
201 New High Street.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the TIMES-MIRROR Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. Books, Magazines and Pamphlets bound in Turkish leather, Morocco, cloth, sheepskin, or in any style desired. Our work is guranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco. PROMPTNESS! ACCURACY! EXCELLENCE! REASONABLE PRICES!

"TIMES" TELEPHONE:
Business Office.............................No. 29.

THE CITY.

Dots.

Crescenta Cañada has had twelve inches of rain for the season.

At least a ton of raisins at Orange were spoiled by the late rain.

Money to loan, Wilcox & Robbins, and no attorney fees to pay.

Excursion to Irvington, December 1st.

Dr. Todd, dentist, Nadeau block.

An insane man on Commercial street has become a great nuisance by frightening ladies and children. He ought to be arrested.

Several thousand acres of wheat have been planted in the San Fernando Valley. On Porter's ranch the plows will be kept going until the 15th of January.

Don't fail to purchase your holiday presents in jewelry and novelties from Fred. Linde, 112 N. Spring street. His prices suit everybody.

Car load buggies and phaetons just received by Hawley Bros., 58, 60, and 62 North Los Angeles street.

Strawberry guavas and Japanese persimmons are plentiful in the market.

Dr. Munhall, the revivalist who will preach in the tabernacle, has just closed a very successful season at Savannah, Georgia.

Excursion to Irvington, December 1st

Iron Sulphur Springs, 13 miles east, for health and pleasure is equal to any place in Southern California. Hot sulphur baths and the best of iron, sulphur and magnesia waters to drink.

Look over the stock of family goods and notions at the New York Bazar and find out for yourselves what is making such a rush there.

We are sorry for every one who has bought their dolls without seeing those at the New York Bazar.

The Mathes excursion, numbering about twenty-five persons, left for the East yesterday.

"Squire Cigars." Uncle Webster's, 30 N. Spring.

Money to loan, F. H. Barclay.

Offices for rent, Wilcox & Robbins.

Dr. Urmy, Dentist, Schumacher Block.

About seventy-five Chinamen are engaged in the business of vegetable growing about Los Angeles.

Two bad breaks have occurred in the sewer on First street.

There is still one leper in Chinatown. He is kept isolated in a small building in the rear of Negro Alley.

Some capitalists are discussing the erection of stock yards in this city. They are greatly needed.

Henry Bohrman, the cabinet-maker, will remove his shop to 414 South Spring street the next month.

The excursion to Irvington will leave Los Angeles at 7 o'clock sharp Tuesday morning, December 1st, on the A. & P. train, and will leave Irvington Wednesday at 5 o'clock p. m. for Los Angeles. Half fare for the round trip.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Dr. M. D. Ferguson, of Decatur, Ill., is visiting this city.

Supervisor Geo. Hinds returned Thursday from a northern *pasear*.

Madame Lassangue is recuperating her shattered nerves at San Diego.

E. McNab, of the firm of McNab & Son, Decatur, Ill., is visiting this city.

Hon. Chas. C. Davis was yesterday suddenly called away to San Diego on business.

At the Depot Hotel: Elias Gilman and wife, San Francisco; A. L. Danforth, Moline, Ill.

B. A. Bush, manager, of the Academy of Music, Kalamazoo, Mich., is visiting this city.

Captain Hutchinson, of the Cienega rancho, returned from San Francisco on Thursday.

President of Council D. E. Miles returned on Thanksgiving from a week's absence at the north.

Ben. E. Ward, late Republican candidate for County Recorder, is paying Los Angeles a flying visit.

Councilman Albert Brown and B. T. Gove got back yesterday from a week's sojourn in San Francisco.

S. R. McCreery and wife, of Hagerstown, Md., are visiting the former's brother, R. K. McCreery, of West Los Angeles.

George J. Cowan returned on Thursday from San Francisco, where he has been holding down the Union Pacific office since November 1st.

Leslie F. Gay has been tenting on the highlands north of Pasadena for some time, and finds great benefit from his outdoor life. He was in his tent all through the rains of last week, and says he didn't get wet.

At St. Elmo—J. M. Vandervort, Pittsburgh; C. E. Langhorn, San Francisco; Phil. Gerhardy and wife, Oakland; C. J. Schuittacker, San Francisco; A. Smith and wife, Tustin; Merick Reynolds, San Pedro; I. R. Rozella, Lordsburg; L. R. Winans, San Pedro; C. E. Miner and wife, El Paso, Tex.; L. M. Combs, Detroit, Mich.; H. O. Link, San Francisco; Geo. H. Rugg, Deadwood, Dakota; Frank J. Guth, Chicago; M. Schuhl, San Francisco; E. G. Border, San Francisco.

At the St. Charles: Mrs. Van Allen and two daughters, Santa Monica; E. W. Rhodes, J. W. Fingman, San Francisco; S. Salmon, P. S. Goodwin, Denver, Colo.; P. C. Tonner and wife, Pomona; Geo. S. Miller, Salinas; G. C. Edwards, Lancaster; C. Leary, Sierra Madre Villa; T. J. Wilson and wife and family, San Jose; James Lamond and wife, New York; Geo. Beatie, Orange; B. W. Martin, Sumner; G. W. Dunn, San Luis Rey; J. C. Wallace, wife and son, Monmouth, Ill.; John Green, Ogden.

Recent arrivals at Long Beach Hotel: L. C. Wright, wife and child, A. M. Hough and wife, Geo. Sinsabaugh, Thos. J. Fleming, A. B. Nolton, M. B. Scott, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Graydon, Miss Thornton, R. T. Vanderworth, Dr. C. P. Murray, Sierra Madre Villa; M. H. Godfrey and wife, M. H. Godfrey Jr., D. Godfrey, H. J. Dean, Detroit, Michigan; M. H. Williams and family, S. J. Fleming, Long Beach; W. H. Wilson, New York.

Chaffey College—Bulletin No. 1.

The Fruit Agricultural Assembly of the Chaffey College of Agriculture will be held in Ontario on Friday, December 5, at 4 p. m., or immediately on the arrival of the express train from Los Angeles, and will continue in session the remainder of the evening.

Subjects for discussion: "Why is kerosene used as an emulsion when employed as an insecticide in destroying the icerya purchasi and other fruit pests, if it can be applied with much less trouble and expense with water alone?" "Which is the better; horticultural practice in Southern California surface, or subirrigation?"

Horticulturists and friends of the college are cordially invited to be present at this opening and all future assemblies, especially at the first annual, to be held June 17, 18 and 19, 1886.

Hospitality will be extended to those who come from a distance, provided due notice is given in advance.

W. F. WHEELER,
President Chaffey College of Agriculture.

The Excursion to Irvington.

One of the best opportunities to see the country at small expense is afforded by the excursion from this city to Irvington; which will take place December 1. Two counties, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, will be covered by the trip. One of the finest views of the valley can be obtained at Irvington, the new settlement in San Bernardino county, which, owing to its fortunate location, good water right, fertile soil and health-giving climate, is sure to become a place of considerable importance. Call upon McKoon, Penny & Brodtbeck, 19 North Spring street, for further information. Half rates for the round trip.

Presbyterian Lunches.

The ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church have fairly acquired the reputation of giving unsurpassed socials. The free supper on Thanksgiving was a crowning success. The company was very large, very diversified and very happy, for there was almost an excess of appetizing eatables, and good cheer reigned. The joy of the many children and the appreciation of a tableful of tramps were special features. These ladies expect after New Years to begin a series of lunches up town.

Iowa Association.

All persons from Iowa should remember the adjourned meeting this evening to complete the organization and elect officers of the association. The meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Nadeau Building, and people from Iowa, whether residents or sojourners, including the ladies, are cordially invited to attend.

L. A. A. C.

Second Annual Field Day a Fine Success.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club held its second annual field day at the baseball grounds, corner of Sixth and Flower streets, Thanksgiving afternoon. The rains had left the track heavy, and the time made in the various events was not as fast as would otherwise have been the case; but the material was good, and all the races were interesting. Accommodations had been prepared for the comfortable disposition of the audience, which was enthusiastic and numbered about 600 persons.

The first event on the programme was the 100-yards dash, won by J. W. Forsythe in 12 seconds.

Next came the one-mile bicycle race, in which G. A. Von Brandis came in winner. Time, 4:42 3-5.

The 440-yard dash was won by J. M. Winston in 62¼ seconds.

S. B. Dewey won the standing broad jump (with weights). Distance, 10 feet 9 inches.

The hurdle race (standard, 120 yards, 42-inch hurdles), was won by M. T. Spencer in 23 seconds.

The one-mile walk was won in 9:34 by C. H. Lee.

J. W. Lancaster took the half-mile bicycle race in 2:05.

J. W. Forsythe captured the prize for the one-mile run in six minutes and three-quarters of a second.

Throwing the hammer (sixteen pounds) was won by R. E. Lockhart, with a toss of forty-nine feet, three inches.

In the obstacle race (through barrels, over hurdles, under canvas, over a water-cart, etc.,) W. A. Barker came in ahead. No time taken.

J. Phil. Percival won the leather medal for the 100-yards bicycle slow-race. No time taken.

The running high jump was won by J. W. Winston, with a record of four feet, five inches.

H. J. Fleischman came out ahead in the three-mile walk, making it in 29 minutes and 16 seconds.

The winners were rewarded with elegant gold and silver medals.

The officers of the day were: Referee, S. B. Dewey; Clerk of the Course, A. M. Lawrence; Starter, A. M. Campbell; Scorer, E. T. Wright; Measurers, A. Solano and W. Nicholson; Timers, O. T. Lockhart, Dr. K. D. Wise and Charles Durfee; Judge of Walking, E. Prense; Judges, J. D. Harvey, H. W. O'Melveny and J. D. Wiley; Field Day Committee, J. W. Winston, M. A. Spencer and R. W. Pridham.

A HIGH NOTE.

What it is Worth to Criticise Music.

Madame Lassangue, of the "Lassangue Musical College," steps forth into the legal arena, shakes her dainty feminine fist under the nose of her landlord, and invites him to apply one of Uncle Sam's porous plasters, No. M, to her wounded and lacerated feelings. She has, in other words, entered suit against D. Bridenstein, through Horace Bell, her attorney. She sets forth in her complaint that on the 5th of September she rented from defendant her rooms at 36½ South Spring street for the purpose of establishing her college there, for the term of one year. That upon the 15th of that month defendant began a campaign of persecution against her, going so far as to complain that the celestial harmonies produced by her pupils at their practice was a nuisance, and unbearable. He even suggested that he would like to have her secure other quarters. The Madame, being a lady of delicate nervous organization, was sorely afflicted by these barbarities, and so shattered in health that she was obliged to recuperate, at great cost of time and money, at various health resorts. When she came back she had to pass most of the time that should have been given to instruction, in explaining to her pupils the whyness of the which. She learned, too, that her oppressor had actually circulated the base slander that he wished to get rid of her because she didn't pay her rent! Her health and business having suffered thus, she demands damages to the tune of $1,000 and costs, which will of course be awarded at once.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Warrant for $15 ordered drawn on Wilmington road fund in favor of Jacob Willey, as per petition.

Warrant for $10 ordered drawn on Hospital fund in favor of Supervisor Macy, to pay for transportation of indigent sick.

W. L. Fuller was appointed constable of San Gabriel township, vice J. Anselmi, resigned.

In the matter of the road between Santa Monica and South Santa Monica, action deferred.

The resolution adopted November 9th, giving a franchise for a street railway in San Gabriel township to J. De Barth Shorb, H. W. Stanton, J. Harbert and F. W. Wood, was rescinded, and a new resolution adopted, granting to said parties a new franchise for said purpose, the route being the same as that formerly granted, with the exception that Fair Oaks avenue is substituted for Marengo avenue.

The petition for the incorporation of Santa Monica was denied, the petition not bearing the requisite number of signatures.

Bids for building the Santiago bridge were opened as follows: San Francisco Bridge Company, $2877; F. W. Ferguson, $2550; Drips & Morse, $2763.50; American Bridge Company, $2693; J. Harps, $2793; W. O. Burr, $3075.

The contract was awarded to F. W. Ferguson, and bond fixed at $1500.

Ordered that five bonds of $500 each of Ocean View school district be sold at 10 a. m., December 8th, at the Supervisors' room, in the county Courthouse, to the highest bidder; provided that the price offered shall not be less than par.

Adjourned until December 7th at 10 a. m.

ON THEIR MUSCLE.

A Photographed Group of Los Angeles Athletes.

A finely photographed group of the gymnasts of the Los Angeles Turnverein Germania adorns the window of F. Adam's tailoring establishment. It is as handsome a knot of men as the trainer's eye often lights upon — hearty, muscular, agile fellows, whose appearance denotes sound minds in sound bodies. The list includes A. Fuhrberg, the instructor or Turnlehrer; Franz Kirschner, first Turnwart, Joe Weiss, second Turnwart, and the high privates George Schrader, Tony Mesmer, Paul R. Ottermann, Louis Odermatt, F. Adam, A. C. Golsh, Aug. Steinecke, Ed. Lotz, Jul. Witz, Hugo Heymann, Carl Steeb, E. M. Adler, Hans Gerkens, Hans Forster, Frank Huebsch, Rudolph Stuettig, Eugene Brunner, Albert Yagow, Henry Brechtel, Jack Gerkens, Wm. Paul, Ad. Hammer and Harry Lockett. The group is admirably arranged, and surrounded by gymnastic bric-a-brac.

Have the Cows Been Drinking River Water?

Col. Howland calls attention to a singular cow-incidence in connection with the recent rainfall. As is well known, the water of the Los Angeles river from which comes the greater portion of our domestic supply, has been little better than liquid mud for the past two weeks. What has surprised Col. Howland has been to find a deposit, almost exactly similar to that in the river water, in the milk furnished by Los Angeles dairymen. Now the interesting scientific question comes up, have the cows been drinking large quantities of river water lately, and if so, can the muddy water, in the process of assimilation in the cows, have colored the milk? Col. Howland is greatly interested in the matter and would like to hear from some local scientist.

A Reliable Journal.

The Express's account of the Athletic Club field day, just made the athletes tired. The Unreliable states that the 100-yards dash was run in "1:20 minutes" whatever that may be. The real time was 12 seconds. It credits the mile bicycle race with a record of "4.33¼ minutes," whereas the record was 4.42 3-5. It alleges that it took Mr. Winston "12:50 minutes" to run 440 yards. His time was 62¼ seconds. Mr. Winston is declared to have won the standing broad jump, whereas, he was not in that contest at all. R. E. Lockhart threw the hammer 49 feet and 3 inches, instead of 47:3, as stated by the Unreliable. With these, and a few other exceptions, the Express account is approximately correct.

Modest As Ever.

The Washington correspondence of Thursday's Chronicle says:

"Edward Everett Bell, the lone mugwump of California, who has written 2300 poems, thinks of entering the fight for Postmaster of San Francisco."

Maybe General Bell would be willing to take the earth, fried on both sides, and say quits.

Occidental Pilgrims Speak Through the Times.

While the Warner excursion was awaiting at Mojave the arrival of the southbound train, the passengers of coach No. 401 assembled, and, after electing Dr. J. H. Barnwell chairman, and Miss Cornie Keyes secretary, the committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted with cordial unanimity:

WHEREAS, We, pilgrims from the drowsy East, in quest of a more congenial climate and fairer skies on the flower-kindled coast of the Pacific, have at last reached the famous Mojave under the guardianship of Col. Clarence A. Warner;

Resolved, First—We gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and assiduous attention bestowed upon the occupants of this coach.

Second—The ceaseless watchfulness and untiring efforts of the Colonel for the safety and comfort of excursionists command our admiration and merit our heartiest thanks.

Third—His patience and serenity under trying circumstances excite our wonder and afford a noble example for imitation.

Fourth—Colonel Warner has more than fulfilled the glowing promise of his printed circular; and we commend him to all our bestormed and weary friends in the East who are seeking a better country, of sunshine and song, and perpetual fruits and flowers.

Five—The Los Angeles TIMES is requested to publish these resolutions for the information of our friends in the "States." J. H. BARNWELL, Chairman.

CORNIE KEYES, Secretary.

GOOD TIMBER.

A Republican Council Nominee and His Position.

Cyrus Willard, one of the Republican nominees for Council from the Fifth Ward, is a stalwart six-footer, and was born in Maine fifty-five years ago. He is a solid and intelligent man, with a clean record. Learning his trade in Massachusetts, he caught the Western fever young, and came to the coast at once. He reached San Francisco in June, 1853, and has ever since been thoroughly identified with California. He has been a citizen of Los Angeles since March, 1875. As to the faith that is in him, Mr. Willard makes the following clean-cut statement to the TIMES:

"First—I am in favor of high license, because I think that the business of selling liquor should bear its full share of the burdens of our city government. Wherever it has been tried, high license has proved satisfactory to the tax-payers.

Second—I am in favor of permanent street improvements, and believe we have the matter at hand to make our streets as good as any in the world.

Third—Being a laboring man myself, and having employed a large number of men in the past, I am in favor of giving laboring men just treatment and the best wages always.

Fourth—I am in favor of such improvements in our irrigation system as will make the best use of the water—some of which now goes to waste.

Fifth—I am in favor of a careful expenditure of all money for public improvements, and would exercise the same care in the public business as I would in doing my own."

Hon. John Charlton, of Canada.

Hon. John Charlton, member of the Canadian House of Commons from Lynedock, Ontario, is visiting his brother, G. G. Charlton, of this city. Mr. Charlton says the Riel excitement is gradually quieting down, but it is feared that race antagonism will again break out. There is a strong feeling between the French-Canadians and Orangemen, and the government was placed in a very perplexing situation in the matter of Riel. The Orangemen demanded his immediate execution, and the French-Canadians were equally determined that his life should be spared. The fact that Riel, in a former revolt, had killed a prominent Orangeman, turned the scale against him. Mr. Charlton is a Liberal in politics and evidently sympathizes with American ideas. He will remain here two weeks.

Lamanda Park.

The work of opening up this tract, the present terminus of the San Gabriel Valley road, is being actively pushed by L. J. Rose. The picket fence that surrounded the old-time pasture lot has been taken away, and a force is a work grubbing out streets through the growth of scrub oak. A well is being bored near the station. The Kerckhoff-Cuzner Company propose to start a lumber yard at the park, and have already erected a neat building for an office. The station building for the railroad will doubtless be forthcoming shortly. Mr. Curtis is erecting a large barn and proposes to open a livery and feed stable.

Awful Gall.

As cheeky a thing as is often done occurred last evening. N. Chronis & Brother keep a fruit stand at the Palm Garden. At their back door was a big pile of orange boxes, worth twenty cents each, and a ten-dollar counter. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a fellow coolly entered the yard in the rear, carried off all the boxes and most of the counter, and was nabbed at the very last. He gave his name at the police station as Tom Jones, but is said to be one Dayson, of 35 South Main street.

Steamer Dates.

The December sailing dates of steamers of the P. C. S. S. Company are as follows:

Going north—Santa Rosa, 4th, 14th, 24th; Los Angeles, 5th, 15th, 25th; Orizaba, 9th, 19th, 30th; Eureka, 10th, 20th, 30th.

Going south—Santa Rosa, 2nd, 12th, 22d; Orizaba, 7th, 17th, 28th.

Notice to Candidates.

There will be a conference at 2 p. m. to-day, at Walter S. Moore's office, between the Republican City Central Committee and the Republican candidates. All the candidates are expected to be present.

Notes from Highland Park.

The Highland Park school house is now in use, the teacher being Miss Fanny McLean, a daughter of Mr. Edward McLean, of this city, and a recent graduate of the State University. The settlement is growing and prosperous.

Starting In.

Warrants for two defaulting saloonists were issued yesterday, but no return has yet been made. It is rather slow work, for outside of the saloons which have deposited, only a few are open and they are widely scattered.

Bad Manners.

Maud Manners, the cyprian convicted of robbing a visitor recently, was sentenced by Judge Cheney, yesterday, to four years at San Quentin. She wept bitterly at the sentence.

BRIEFS.

The Orizaba sails north to-morrow.

Three arrests by the police yesterday.

The Express wears mourning for Hendricks.

There is a broken sewer at the corner of Arcadia and Main streets.

Two deaths in the city yesterday. None reported from the country.

Charles Wingate, a batterer, was sent up for ten days yesterday by Justice Austin.

The west-bound express was three hours late yesterday, and the east-bound two hours late.

To-morrow is the date set for through A. and P. trains to commence running to this city.

The young ladies of the Hollenbeck block celebrated Thanksgiving evening by a delightful social.

William Clark and Robert Young were held by Justice Austin yesterday, each in $500 bail, on charges of burglary.

The higher peaks of the Sierra Madre and San Bernardino mountains were heavily snow-capped, Thursday.

The police were called upon to make no arrests on Thanksgiving. The only business was bringing in a sick man.

Mrs. Moore, one of the boarding-house thieves, will come before the court on Monday on application for a writ of habeas corpus.

The case of James Ash, who so nearly succeeded in his attempt to murder McSweeny, comes up December 7th, having been continued.

The Carpenters' Union will hold an open meeting to-night in Good Templars' Hall. The programme will consist of musical and literary exercises.

U. S. Grant Council No. 7, O. U. A. M., had a great time at their Thanksgiving ball at Compton. A good many Mechanics went down from this city.

The petition of J. D. Guerrero—the test saloonist—for a writ of habeas corpus, was forwarded to the Supreme Court yesterday. It is a lengthy document.

When a son of Belial walked into Barnes & Co.'s printing office and inquired if that was a money-broker's office, there was a convulsion of nature, and art. Tom Barnes is now a cripple from paralysis.

Deputy Sheriff P. M. Darcy celebrated Thanksgiving by starting north on an official trip. He escorted Manuel Orantes, who goes to San Quentin for five years for burglary, and Belle Neale, a crank candidate for Stockton.

The nude picture "fired" out of Council is the property of Confidence Engine Company No. 2, who have it on exhibition in Eckert's. They are having a dress made for the female on the drinking fountain, corner of Spring and Main.

Thirty-one deeds, 12 mortgages, 11 releases, 4 miscellaneous papers and 2 marriage licenses were filed with the County Recorder yesterday. The licenses were for Anton Berlinger to Bertha W. Jones and Christian Domaschenz to Clara B. L. Schroder.

The committee on entertainment of the Ohio Union held its second session yesterday, and practically completed the programme for next Tuesday evening's meeting of the Union. The services of several clever artists have been secured for the occasion. A grove picnic is contemplated for the middle of December in the vicinity of Lincoln park, Pasadena, Eaton's cañon or Lamanda.

YOUNG RUNAWAYS.

Lads Who Prefer to Sleep Away From Home.

At 11 o'clock last night Mrs. Chas. Devere, a little, careworn widow who supports herself by teaching music, called at the police station in great anxiety. She stated that her 12-year-old boy Alvey had been missing since Wednesday. She believed he had gone off with an older boy named Joe Molony, who had been the plague of her life. Joe is fourteen or fifteen years old, and evidently a tough citizen. Mrs. Devere says that he is constantly enticing Alvey off, and does no end of malicious mischief about her home. Both parties live in East Los Angeles. The other day on going home, Mrs. Devere found the house broken into, a good many articles scattered about, and a quilt and pillow missing. She has been searching for the boys ever since. Last night upon going to her rooms, nearly opposite the postoffice—taken to get away from the baneful Molony influence—she found the doors locked on her, and surmised that the boys were inside. Officer Davis and a TIMES reporter went to the spot with her, and while the first two were pounding on the window, the back door opened softly, and the reporter collared a youngster who was about to slide out. When the officer brought his candle, Joe was lying on the bed with all his clothes on and no cover over him, but feigning sleep. Alvery was curled up under the bed. The two boys slept Wednesday and Thursday nights in the cupalo of Mrs. Devere's house in East Los Angeles. They didn't have much of anything to eat yesterday, and looked hollow. Joe was taken to the police office, and given a bed by himself in a cell. He is a ragged, case-hardened little sinner, and making good progress toward a future berth in San Quentin. Mrs. Devere will place a charge of malicious mischief against him this morning.

Not a Finished Town.

[San Diego Union.]

"San Diego is not a finished town," said a gentleman yesterday. When asked what he meant, he replied: "I will tell you a story. In 1846 I visited a Virginia plantation on the Chesapeake Bay. Wishing to see a gentleman residing at Port Tobacco, in Maryland, I took passage on a little sloop, manned by two men, the captain and the cook. The captain had only one eye, a long hook-nose, a sharp chin that projected nearly equidistant with the nose, and his tail, lank figure corresponded with his face. The cook was apparently from the same stock, only he had both eyes in good working order. Nothing escaped his notice, and everything formed a topic for conversation between himself and the captain. The volubility of expression, the pronunciation, the provincialisms, the original similes, the characteristic opinions generously offered, kept me in constant listening hour after hour. At last the captain turned to me and said, 'Well, you are going to Port Tobacco, are you? You will find it a finished town.' Curious to know what such a man meant by a finished town, I asked for an explanation. He then proceeded to tell of some friend of his who was traveling, and who arrived at night in a town. The next morning he walked up and down its streets, and, returning to his host at the hotel, he explained that he was in the first finished town he had ever seen. He had passed up and down its streets, and he had not heard the sound of a hammer, or saw, or plane, and he had not seen any man at work, so he came to the conclusion that the town was *finished*, and there was no more to be done. Now this does not seem to be the case in San Diego; for, go in any part of the city, and you hear the carpenters at work, and see the tinners on the roofs, and drays hauling brick and lumber, and the masons laying brick, and plasterers giving a first coat to one wall and a hard coat to another, and every branch of industry seems to flourish. No, San Diego is not a finished city." We could not gainsay what the gentleman affirmed, and after he left us the thought kept recurring, that San Diego is being built, and the builders are being watched. Let the work go on and never stop, but let it be done well, as work that is to abide.

Pasadena Notes.

[Weekly Pasadenian.]

Six and fifty-eight one-hundredths inches of rain fell in Pasadena during the last storm, which lasted just eight days.

It is thought that the orange crop will be ready for shipment fully a month earlier than last year, so fast are they coming forward.

A postoffice is soon to be established at Lamanda Park, the present terminus of the Pasadena railroad.

The Pasadena road fund now stands square with the world, having received $347.20 from the general fund to pay its outstanding debts.

The four-inch mains of the two water companies have been connected on Colorado street, thus making a double supply in case of fire.

For the Gunner.

[Orange Tribune.]

Quail are reported plentiful in the suburbs, and the boys are making large "bags." Ducks and geese are also coming in in goodly numbers, and the rainy weather promises to make the hunting first-class.

Bound to Win Still Another.

The Nadeau restaurant, 118 First street give their first-class dining room to the public and serve twenty-five cent meals exclusively, if not cooked to order. Regular boarding by the week. Breakfast, 6 to 9; lunch, 11:30 to 2:30; dinner, 5 to 7:30. No Chinese employed. Cash system. N. H. STONE, Proprietor.

Passenger Movements.

TO ARRIVE BY RAIL.

By Telegraph to the Times.

MERCED, Nov. 27.—The following passengers, bound for Los Angeles, passed here this evening:

Mrs Ada McCune, San Francisco; Mrs Joseph Leighton and son, Master Joseph Leighton, Montana; Edith Neilson, Portland, Ogn; Miss Burt, Miss M T Burt, A F Burt, Philadelphia; R R Bigelow, Verdi; J L Hill, Mrs Sayler and son, Oakland; A Nordent, San Francisco; W E Gurgoeld and wife, Iowa; S J Cook, Prescott; Mrs Mary and child, Lake City; Mrs Oafel, Coalfax; Z T Northcut and wife, San Francisco.

DEPARTURES BY STEAMER.

The steamer Orizaba sailed for San Diego yesterday with the following passengers from this city:

Jas Lewis, wife and two children, Miss C Poole, Mrs M Dickey, Mrs S K Stevens, C B Littell, E H Barmore, D S Barmore, R W McIntyre and wife, Chas Collins and wife, P G Beery, Wm Kelly, R S Meyers, F L Scofield, L Monheimer, E Morse, T J Hayes, J W Sounder, J Mengas, M G Johnson and wife, P Ing, S W Kalisher, J D Stevenson, and two steerage.

DEATHS.

FOSTER—At her home in this city, November 27, 1885, Harriet, wife of William Foster, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 44 Hewett street to-day at two o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

New To-Day.

MRS. C. E. BOURCY, M. D.

HAS HAD TWENTY-SIX YEARS' PRACTICE, and gives all attention to Female Diseases. Has cured hundreds of chronic diseases, and can furnish the best of references. Confinements especially will be promptly attended to at all hours. Ladies suffering from piles can be permanently cured by consulting me at my office, No. 117 W. First st. Hours from 9 to 5. Residence corner of Montreal and Bellevue ave. d jy12 tf w my17 tf

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN, the best piece of property on Upper Main street, running through to New High street, near the Plaza; now rented for $90 per month. CARROLL AND FRANKENFIELD, Sole agents, 302 N. Main st., corner of Arcadia st. no28 1m

NEW PARAGON
SCHOOL DESK!
The Best in the World.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture," and are now prepared to quote LOWEST RATES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER,
Educational Booksellers,
LOS ANGELES.......................CAL.

CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS AND PAINTERS

Desiring to purchase lots on the cable road line and pay in work, will find it to their advantage to call on RALPH ROGERS, 241 N. Main st. no28 3t

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS.

THE PLACE FOR HEALTH AND comfort. No mud, no frost, no fog. Finest mineral water for drinking and bathing. For full analysis of water and further information send for circulars, or apply to B. F. Coulter, cor. Spring and Second st., or to 13 N. Spring st. DARBY & LYMAN, Props., San Bernardino, Cal. no28tf

FRANK A. MILLER, Proprietor.
ALICE R. MILLER, Manager.

HOTEL PALOMARES
POMONA, CAL.

This elegant and complete Resort Hotel will be open to the public on MONDAY, November 23d

The house is constructed with all modern improvements,

Gas, Electric Bells, Etc

Fireplaces a Specialty

PURE WATER.

The great requisite in securing health, piped directly from flowing Artesian Wells.

Grand Mountain Scenery.

FINE DRIVES. no21 1m

D. V. Kelly. P. Liebes.

SULLIVAN'S
THE LEADING
CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE
Of San Francisco & Pacific Coast.
—WILL OFFER EVERY DAY—
THIS WEEK
—AT THEIR—
PARLORS NOS. 50 AND 51, NADEAU BLOCK,
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS AS FOLLOWS:

50 Black and colored satin rhadames suits, worth $35, for $22 50.
25 Black and colored gros grain silk suits, worth $50, for $32 50.
35 Homespun cloth suits, new shades, worth $27, for $16 50.
20 Assorted Jersey jackets, worth $22 50, for the extraordinary low price of $10.
20 Handsome colored silk plush jackets, worth $25, for $10.
50 All-wool black wraps, trimmed with chenille fringe, worth $22 50, for $7 50.
25 All-wool black cloth wraps, trimmed with chenille fringe, worth $18, for $5 50.
25 Long black diagonal cloth Newmarkets, trimmed in fur, worth $22, for $10.
50 Black and colored silk wraps, worth $35, for $17 50 and $20.

Special Notice.

The above prices are less than the cost of any of these garments, and are quoted only in view of selling off our entire stock prior to leaving this city, and to save transportation.

SULLIVAN'S
Parlors Nos. 50 and 51,
Take the Elevator. NADEAU BLOCK. no1

ADAMS BROS., DENTISTS.
23 SOUTH SPRING STREET
Between First and Second.

GUARANTEE TO DO FIRST-CLASS work, and use the best material known to the dental profession, at the following prices:

FILLINGS.

Gold.......................$2 00
Silver, amalgam and platina.......1 00
Bone, for front teeth.......1 00
Teeth cleaning.......1 00

Absolutely Painless Extraction of Teeth.

By vitalized air.......$1 00
By nitrous oxide.......1 00
By laughing-gas.......1 00
Teeth extracted without gas.......50

Under one administration of either of these gases from one to twenty teeth can be extracted without causing the patient the least particle of pain. There are no bad after-effects from the gas.

BEST SETS OF TEETH
On Rubber or Celluloid.......$6 00

We guarantee to give a perfect fit, and to use the same material in these plates that other dentists charge from $10 to $20 for. These teeth will last a life-time.

Teeth taken out and new ones put in the same day.

Adams Bros., Drs. D. S.,
Dental Rooms at Head of Stairway, 23 South Spring street. Office open Sundays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. julyl tf

DIDIOT'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.

THE MOST VALUABLE INVENTION ever offered the farmers and miners of Southern California. Pumps from 18,000 to 20,000 gallons of water an hour, and solves the problem of irrigation on the dry lands of Southern California. Is simply contrived, inexpensive and cannot get out of order. Call and see this wonderful pump in operation at the Union Iron Works, First street. no26 1m

ELSINORE.
The Lake Colony,

On the A. and P. R. R., twenty miles south of Riverside, Southern California. Has now four hundred residents, ninety improved farms, two town sites, two schools, pottery, mines of coal, fire-clay, etc. Fine hunting and scenery on lake and mountains. Healthful climate and pure water. Best of fruit and farm lands selling at $25 to $50 per acre; town lots $30 to $100. For maps and circulars apply to

D. M. GRAHAM, Pasadena, Cal. WM. COLLIER, Elsinore, Cal. no26 1m

STILL ANOTHER PASADENA BARGAIN.

10 acres on leading avenue, in bearing trees and vines; price $5000.

5 acres near Postoffice, set out in all the leading varieties of orange, lemon and deciduous trees; twelve varieties of table grapes, all bearing; wood enough for fuel on the place; new house, five rooms, finished in California woods and replete with every convenience; price $4500.

WARD BROTHERS, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance, Postoffice Block, Pasadena, Cal. oc25

DRESSMAKING PARLORS.
MRS. MAXWELL AND MISS WHALEY,

Respectfully announce to the ladies of Los Angeles and vicinity that they have opened fashionable dressmaking parlors at 118 W. Sixth st., and desire a share of their patronage. Will guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction. Give us a trial. no14 1m

DR. HENRY FERRER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
as returned from Europe.
16 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal. no19 1m

MME. L. HOFFMAN

FROM THE EAST, LATE RETURNED from Paris with the latest novelties. The tailor-made suit takes the lead. Prompt work at moderate prices.
23 S. Spring St., Rooms 21 and 22 oc18 m

Artesian Wells.

IF YOU WANT A WELL BORED AND A good job done, drop a card to HARRISON, the Well Borer, 123 Bunker Hill ave. ja13

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED
WILL BE CLOSED OUT
During the Coming Week
—BY—
SIEGEL the HATTER

HATS.

15 Dozen black stiff hats at $2 50, formerly $3 50.
23 Dozen black soft hats at $2, formerly $3.
12 Dozen black soft hats at $2 50, formerly $4.
10 Dozen black and brown soft Hats at $1, formerly $2.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

26 Dozen California red flannel shirts and drawers at $1 each.
13 Dozen California blue flannel shirts and drawers at $1 25 each.
18 Dozen best Vienna shirts and drawers at $1 25 each.
12 dozen fancy stripe underwear, full finished, at $2 each.

Cuffs and Collars.

113 Dozen all-linen collars, latest style turned down, at $1 25 per dozen.
87 Dozen all-linen collars, standing, latest styles, at $1 25 per dozen.
54 Dozen linen cuffs, three pairs for 50c.

We have just published our latest style Illustrated Catalogue, which we will send free on application.

SIEGEL THE HATTER
no21 Corner of Main and Commercial.

NEW HAMMAM BATHS,
74 and 76 S. Main Street, South of Cathedral

THE FINEST, MOST LUXURIANT AND ELEGANT
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED
Baths on the Coast.

Open for ladies every morning until 1 p. m., except Sunday.
For gentlemen daily from 1 p. m. until midnight, and all day Sunday. We have sleeping accommodations for gentlemen who desire to remain all night.
An immense plunge of clear, fresh water. Elegant toweling, superior accommodations.
Single Baths. $1.00. Twelve Tickets. $10.00.
These baths are recommended and indorsed by the medical profession, and are unsurpassable and most valuable as an auxiliary in the treatment of BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, COLDS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, AGUE AND MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, DISEASES OF WOMEN.

These Baths are the Only Genuine Turkish Baths in this city. oc28

J. W. BROWNING,
REAL ESTATE
NO. 7 SOUTH MAIN STREET
(Opposite Opera House.)

Fall is here and so are we, the same as ever, and at the same old place, with one of the finest lists of property ever offered for sale in this county. My list covers over 300 ranches, ranging in price from $6 per acre to $1000 per acre; over 500 houses and lots ranging from $500 to $30,000; over 2000 vacant lots, ranging in price from $150 for a good lot within two blocks of horse cars to $8000 for business lots.

HOUSES TO RENT.

I have always a good list of houses for rent.

I have just issued a book entitled the Los Angeles city and county

GUIDE BOOK,

which every stranger should have, and which they can have FREE by calling at my office No. 7 S. Main st. It consists of about 100 pages of very useful information.

J. W. BROWNING.
sel0 tf NO. 7 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

For Exchange

57 acres of land, all fenced, and has two rows of blue gum trees around the fence; 35 acres of old vines, small orchard, house of several rooms and barn, windmill and tank. All in good cultivation. A first-class home, close to town; good neighborhood. Will exchange partly for lands in Iowa. Call soon if you want a bargain.

For Sale.

3800 acres of land; one of the finest stock ranches in the State of California; 800 acres in the bottom covered with live oak and wild grasses. More than two miles of water front and never failing water. 1000 acres alfalfa land under the ditch, a portion of which is covered with live oak trees, affording 10,000 cords of wood. 10 miles of three strand barbed wire fence; also several miles of board and rail fence. 20,000 acres of rolling, stock and grain lands. House of 9 rooms, barn for 12 horses and 30 tons of hay. Must be sold to settle an estate at $8 per acre.
320 acres for $5 50 per acre.
640 acres $12 50 per acre.
320 acres at $7 50 per acre.
50,000 acres at from $2 50 to $10 per acre in Fresno and Tulare counties.
11½ acres in city limits, in bearing fruit; good house, well and windmill; very cheap; $6500.
A splendid house of 9 rooms, in the best residence part of the city; must be seen to be appreciated; large lot; price $9000.
5 acres near University, mostly in bearing fruit; house, well, windmill and tank; price $3000.
House and lot on Olive st.; a decided bargain; $2700.
Two-story house of 8 rooms, convenient to business; good outbuildings, large lot; will be sold cheap; price $5000.
45 acres near Raymond Hotel, Pasadena; good property to subdivide into lots; will be sold for one-half its value; price $6750.

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For Sale!
EVERY ONE A BARGAIN!

$1400—House of 4 rooms, closets, etc.; all hard finished; in good location; only ten minutes' walk from Postoffice.
$3500—Four acres inside city; sandy loam soil; all in bearing fruit; peaches, pears, apricots, etc.; cypress hedge; new house of 5 large rooms, pantry, porches, etc.; small barn; splendid well of water. Certainly a good investment.
$3600—House and lot on Hill st.; very near to business center; excellent view; house of five rooms, bath, pantry, closets, etc.; nice lawn and shrubbery; bargain.
$800—Lot on Temple st.; close in.
$7000—Splendid home on Hill st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.
$10,000—Magnificent, sightly house on Olive st., on the hill.
Some very desirable alfalfa ranches, very cheap.
$2700—Seven acres just outside city; five acres fruit bearing; house of five rooms, hard finished; well, windmill, tank, etc.
$1500—Cottage of five rooms; hard finished; high ceilings; brick foundation; little over one block from street cars; lot 50x120; picket fence in front; splendid bargain.
$1900—Very choice lot on Olive street; a bargain.
$1700—Three lots, covered with bearing fruit; small house; splendid bargain.
$1800—New cottage of four rooms, bath and closets, hard finished; two bay windows; sliding doors; excellent neighborhood; lot set to orange trees, grapevines, black berries, etc.; very neat place and cheap.
$2000—Cottage of four nicely finished rooms, with bath and pantry; large lot covered with bearing orange and apple trees, on one of the best avenues in the city. Furniture goes with the place.
Wanted—California property in exchange for property East and North.
Desirable property in all parts of the city and county. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

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$100,000.

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Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario; Licentiate Physician in and for the State of Michigan; also member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; for three years Associate Physician of the Chicago and Cincinnati Throat and Lung Institute; for fifteen years, and still, proprietor of the Detroit Throat and Lung Institute, and for several years Proprietor of the Ontario Pulmonary Institute and Health Resort at Toronto. Over 60,000 cases treated by us during the past nineteen years.

OZŒNA.

Ozœna is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh, in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilage of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozœna, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish-yellow color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physician has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozœna has continued some time the sense of smell becomes impaired, and of the lost.

Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the eustachian tube to the internal ear.

Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impairing memory, and even insanity frequently springs from its extension to the brain.

The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these grave consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or ozœna, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes, by isolating them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people. Every disease of this kind can be cured by our new system of practice. References given to over 500 families in the city and county.

CONSULTATION FREE.—Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
275 North Main street (over Diamond House), Los Angeles, Cal.
Office hours—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock. jun28

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Is a Certain Cure for Mental and Nervous Exhaustion.

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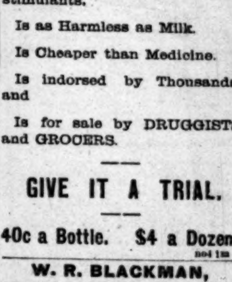

Partnership, Company and other Accounts Kept, Investigated, Arranged and Arbitrated. Office, 42 N. Spring st., Los Angeles. sept24 tf

The Parnell Relief Committee

WILL ASSEMBLE AT THE EMERALD Club rooms at 1 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, to provide for ordering and forwarding draft to its proper destination for amount subscribed. Those still owing or wishing to contribute will confer a favor by making payment before said meeting to I. W. Hellman, Treasurer, at Farmers and Merchants' Bank, or F. S. Graham, No. 33 N. Spring st. By order. W. R. BURKE, Chairman.
By F. S. GRAHAM, Secretary. no26 3t

McBRATNEY & HOWRY,
Funeral Directors
AND EMBALMERS,
NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET. ap1

Bang-Kling! Bang-Kling!
HAMMER AWAY!
No Such Values Can be Found Elsewhere

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This is just what we want you to do. If our prices are not less than you can buy them for elsewhere, don't trade with us. We don't want your money unless we can give you value received.

All best Zephyrs, 5c. All best Macrame Twine, 10c. Fruit of the Loom Muslins, 8 1-3c. Lonsdale, 6½c. We want you to see it. Our 50c Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1 25. Our 50c Satins. Our 98c all-silk Rhadames. Our big line of 75c Dress Goods; they are worth $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 25. We want you to see our 100-yard spool of silk for 5c. Our [illegible] Corset for 89c. Our ounce package of Embroidery Silk for 40c, worth [illegible]

We Want You to Examine Our Handkerchief Department.

Compare the Prices. Compare the Qualities.

Our prices cannot be matched—3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c, 11c and so up.

VISIT OUR BIG BOOK DEPARTMENT.

We guarantee a saving of one-third, and we believe we can save you fully 50 per cent. All dollar books 59c. All $1 25 books 79c. All $3 books $1 [illegible] All $8 books $3 75. This is no snide book department. It is the largest in the city. Largest in number. Largest in variety. Autograph Albums from 10c up. Scrap Albums from the cheapest to the finest.

VISIT OUR BIG BABY SHOW.

10,000 dolls from 5c to $5. Dolls of every kind. Dolls that can laugh and talk. Dolls that can cry and walk.

COMPARE THE PRICES IN OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

$3 98, $5, $6 50, $7 50 and on up. Our $6 50 cloak [illegible] of goods worth $1 50 per yard, or $9 alone for the cost of the goods, to say nothing of the making and trimming. We bought them as a job, and they are without doubt the best values in the city.

COMPARE THE PRICES IN OUR GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

A nice 50c Lisle Glove for 19c. A five-button Castomeri [illegible] for $1 25, and we fit them to your hand.

Hammering Down the Prices all over the house. In every department the cry is hammering down the prices. You cannot match our prices on comforts and blankets. You have our word for it. Compare the prices. Compare the qualities. A good all-linen napkin for 5c. A 20c quality of [illegible] for 12½c. A regular 40c towel for 25c, and the cheapest line of table linen in the city.

Do not fail to visit us for underwear, positively the cheapest. Do not fail to visit us for gents' neckwear, positively the lowest. A regular 50c tie for 49c.

J. T. SHEWARD
SPRING AND FIRST STREETS.

Necessity the Mother of Invention.

THE LIVE, PROGRESSIVE AND PERSEVERING
PEOPLE'S STORE
Scores Another Triumphant Success in the Application of Science and Inventive Genius to Commercial Enterprise.

No truer saying ever fell from mortal lips than that "Time is money." [illegible] looked upon the tedious waits of our patrons for the past years with [illegible] The time of the patron, the time of the employer and the time of the employe is money. To say naught of the inconvenience and vexation it occasioned. We determined that this should be remedied, and devoted ourselves actively and unceasingly to the task of solving the problem. The cash systems in use failed in many cases, and were of no service for that reason. We invented a system, made a model, sent it on to the Patent Office at Washington, asking for a patent, only to discover that the invention we sought had been applied for before by another [illegible]. The comforting reply from the Patent Office, as compensation for our labor and [illegible] that though differing in [illegible] the principle involved is the same, and the application for a patent is therefore denied.

Immediately thereafter we sought out the prior inventor, and made arrangements to have "our lost cause" carried into effect. On Monday our Elevated Cash and Parcel Railway System went into operation, and successfully transacted our business, carrying all our parcels and cash to the Packing Department, situated in a gallery in the southwest corner of our stores.

It takes but a second to transmit the parcel. The change is made and the parcel wrapped up at the same time, and returned to the customer in half the time it formerly took to call a cash boy. It is noiseless, ever ready and the most expeditious device ever invented in saving time to patrons and the house, and a waste of [illegible] force.

How long will it be before our example will be aped by those who guide their entire business and gather their little [illegible] brains by aping us?

How long before those who wait until our experiment proves a success will ape us and profit by our enterprise and grit?

How long ere some unscrupulous vendor will have the cheek and gall to say that we forestalled his thoughts and note.

The People's Store has no time for slumber. It is ever foremost in [illegible] hard necessities entailed on labor. It is first in consulting the interests, wishes and convenience of its patrons.

It leads in the encouragement and application of all methods and means that lighten the labors of its employes and advance the interests of its patrons.

The Patent Office copy of the drawing of our Railway System can be seen by those desirous at our store.

The one in operation is highly useful and instructive, and we extend an invitation to all interested in its workings to come and inspect it.

Our center tables are now laden with Holiday Goods, more by way of samples of our stock, to give the public an idea of what may be expected when we thoroughly open our mammoth Basement Salesroom and give you a life-sized inspection of Santa Claus.

Our Toy and Holiday Goods Department will be a feast for the little folks, and we expect to open it about the 5th of December.

A. Hamburger & Sons,
PEOPLE'S STORE,
41, 43 and 45 Spring Street, Los Angeles.

DECORATIVE ART ROOMS
NO. 34 SOUTH SPRING STREET.
FINE MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.
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ARRASENE, CHENILLE, CREWEL, FILOSELLE, ETCHING SILK, ART RIBBON, PRINCESS CHENILLE, JEWEL ARRASENE, PLUSH PETALS, KNITTING SILK.
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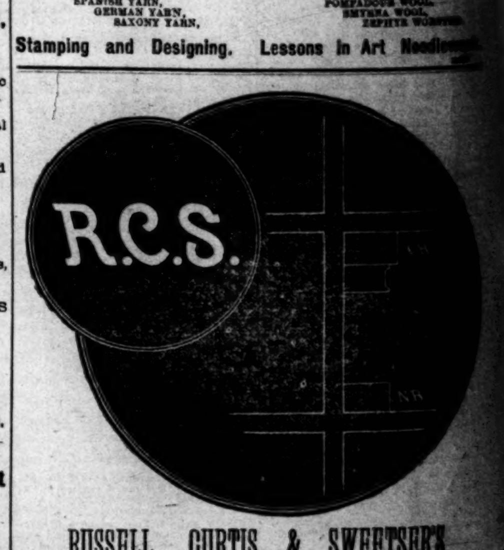

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EXCURSION
FROM LOS ANGELES TO TULARE CITY,
Over the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, on the REGULAR EXPRESS TRAIN,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th,
Tickets good to return at any time before SATURDAY, Dec. 4th.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $9.00.

THERE IS NO PLACE ON THE PACIFIC COAST OFFERING SO MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT for an immediate, profitable investment, and where a good income can be realized the first year by cultivation as in Tulare county. These lands are unexcelled in quality and depth of soil; We have for sale over 100,000 acres of Fruit, Grain, Alfalfa Lands, with Abundant Water Supply, which we offer in tracts to suit at from $3.00 to $30.00 per acre. Free teams will be provided to show Excursionists these lands. For further particulars call on or address
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Now on the Market for Suburban Homes,
Is the Most Desirable Locality for This Purpose Near the City
Pure water piped over tract. Delightful air and climate. Fine soil. Excellent school facilities. No city taxes. Fifteen minutes ride by San Gabriel Valley Railroad.
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CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.
VOL. XIII.

ORIZABA.

The Quaint Old Mexican City Described.

A VISIT TO THE HACIENDA DEL JAZMIN.

Reminiscences of the Ill-Fated Maximilian—The Sugar-Loaf Mountain of Orizaba—A Mexican Hacienda.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MEXICO, Nov. 9.—Nestled close under Orizaba, the "Star Mountain" of the Aztecs, which until lately was thought to be higher than Popocatapetl, is the quaint little city of Orizaba, capital of the State of Vera Cruz. Its Aztec name was Ahauializapan, or "Joy of the Water"—"a slight misnomer," says one, "since the inhabitants not only take no joy in the water hereabouts, but are indebted to it for much fever and dysentery." The town is said to occupy the site of an ancient village, whose foundations were laid in some forgotten century, and which Montezuma reduced from flourishing independence to a state of vassalage as early as 1457. It lies just above the "fever line," having an elevation of little more than 4,000 feet, and a present population of about 19,000. It is eighty-two miles from the port of Vera Cruz, the next stopping place of importance north of Cordova, and at the beginning of that wonderful scenery for which the Mexican railroad is famous. In the vicinity are several of those horse-shoe curves which almost make possible the traditional feat in which the brakeman on the rear car is said to light his pipe at the locomotive; not far beyond the stupendous gorge of Maltrata suddenly opens, and within two miles and a half by direct line is Maltrata, though to reach it requires twenty miles of zigzag climbing by the panting engine. No wonder it took forty years and nearly as many millions to build this short line from coast to capital, considering that nature combined with political vicissitudes in presenting unparalleled obstacles. In its brief day this celebrated road has passed under no less than forty-one Presidencies, and lost and recovered its charter in almost as many revolutions before it was completed!

Orizaba's low casas are universally roofed with red tiles, which overhang their eyes—the windows—like a fashionable lady's "bang." The poor abide in *jacals* (huts) so squalid that a respectable jackal would disdain to be seen in one of them, being constructed of such rubbish as barrel-staves, bits of old boards, cane-stalks, lumps of sun-dried mud and fragments of straw matting, mosaiced together as ingeniously as birds build their nests; thatched with palm leaves, strips of dried maguey, with no windows whatever, a tattered blanket serving for a door, and "all out doors" for a kitchen.

A rather handsome house, near the center of the city—one of the few two-storied ones—is pointed out as the Emperor Maximilian's residence when he came to Orizaba in the beginning of his troubles, undecided whether to stick to the tottering empire or to return to Austria, where his wife had already gone. At that time he remained here some two months, spending most of his days on horseback among the quiet hills that surround the town. What thoughts and plans must have revolved in his anxious heart during that period when the crisis of his fate was approaching! If any premonition came to him of the tragic end, it evidently passed unheeded, for when friends of the Church party came out from the capital he was persuaded to return with them—a going back which speedily resulted in his death. A mile or two from the town, following an arched aqueduct of ancient date, is a magnificent sugar estate called "La Jalapilla," the country residence of Carlotta and Maximilian during one happy summer. It is said that the poor Empress, in her present deplorable state, frequently imagines herself in this quiet retreat; the grounds of her palace-prison become to her fancy the flowery garden of La Jalapilla, and in them she goes seeking the husband of her youth.

This old city of Orizaba is as quaint as its neighbors—full of unexpected little plazas, grotesque churches, antique fountains, and other evidences of a peculiar civilization that to us seems crude because so entirely at variance with ideas that prevail in the United States. Wishing to visit the postoffice the morning after our arrival, we inquired of at least twenty persons in the shops and streets before that apparently not well patronized institution could be discovered. One of its ancient churches, built nearly 300 years ago, is now used as a barracks for the garrison, while its upper part is occupied by the Masonic Lodge. The mystic brotherhood need not go far for horrors with which to solemnize their initial rites, for scores of crumbling tombs in the rear of the church—where now the donkeys are corraled and idle soldiers flirt with the lavanderas—show plenty of skulls and cross-bones and coffins in tolerable preservation; or several tons of skeletons might be obtained from the vaults beneath the sanctuary.

The *Plaza de Toros*, where bull-fights take place on every Sunday afternoon, occupies an old convent—a change indeed from days not long past, when the gentle sisterhood spent lives of prayer and penance within its walls! By visiting the Registrar's office—*oficio publico mas antiguo*—one may inspect some of the old Spanish deeds, written on parchment during Cortez's time, and still distinctly legible, despite their great age. The *Paseo*, or fashionable promenade of Orizaba, lies about half a mile from either hotel (there are three good hostelries here) and is one of the loveliest parks in all this land of public gardens. The magnificent, snow-crowned volcano is visible only from the eastern end of the city, an insignificant intervening ridge hiding it from view—as sometimes in the mental horizon the petty affairs of life obscure completely the radiant lights of God. The great peak is a perfect sugar-loaf in form, with nothing savage about it. Says Bishop: "It seems almost too tame at first—a sort of drawing-master's mountain, and, above the tropical landscape, is like snow in sherbet." But though the "Star mountain" no longer smokes, it possesses what the wisest of us may envy—"a warm heart and a clear old head."

During the French intervention Orizaba was frequently occupied by those interlopers from Europe, and the hill, called El Borrego, was the scene of a dashing surprise of the Mexican army, 5000 strong, who were [illegible]

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A. Hamburger & Sons,

PEOPLE'S STORE,

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FINE MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.

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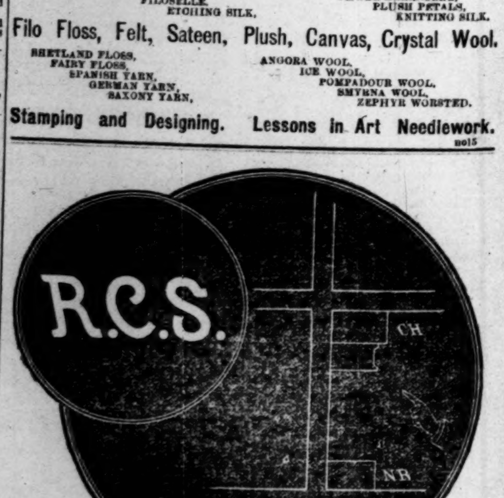

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H. G. OTIS. H. H. BOYCE.

Yearly Subscription, - $2.00.

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WEEKLY LOS ANGELES MIRROR.

Devoted to the Family, the Farm, the Development and the Business Interests of Southern California.

VOL. XIII. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1885. NO. 42.

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ORIZABA.

The Quaint Old Mexican City Described.

A VISIT TO THE HACIENDA DEL JAZMIN.

Reminiscences of the Ill-Fated Maximillian—The Sugar-Loaf Mountain of Orizaba—A Mexican Haciendado.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MEXICO, Nov. 2.—Nestled close under Orizaba, the "Star Mountain" of the Aztecs, which until lately was thought to be higher than Popocatapetl, is the quaint little city of Orizaba, capital of the State of Vera Cruz. Its Aztec name was Ahauializapan, or "Joy of the Water"—"a slight misnomer," says one, "since the inhabitants not only take no joy in the water hereabouts, but are indebted to it for much fever and dysentery." The town is said to occupy the site of an ancient village, whose foundations were laid in some forgotten century, and which Montezuma reduced from flourishing independence to a state of vassalage as early as 1457. It lies just above the "fever line," having an elevation of little more than 4,000 feet, and a present population of about 19,000. It is eighty-two miles from the port of Vera Cruz, the next stopping place of importance north of Cordova, and at the beginning of that wonderful scenery for which the Mexican railroad is famous. In the vicinity are several of those horse-shoe curves which almost make possible the traditional feat in which the brakeman on the rear car is said to light his pipe at the locomotive; not far beyond the stupendous gorge of Metlac suddenly opens, and within two miles and a half by direct line is Maltrata, though to reach it requires twenty miles of zigzag climbing by the panting engine. No wonder it took forty years and nearly as many millions to build this short line from coast to capital, considering that nature combined with political vicissitudes in presenting unparalleled obstacles. In its brief day this celebrated road has passed under no less than forty-one Presidencies, and lost and recovered its charter in almost as many revolutions before it was completed!

Orizaba's low casas are universally roofed with red tiles, which overhang their eyes—the windows—like a fashionable lady's "bang." The poor abide in *jacals* (huts) so squalid that a respectable jackal would disdain to be seen in one of them, being constructed of such rubbish as barrel-staves, bits of old boards, cane-stalks, lumps of sun-dried mud and fragments of straw matting, mosaiced together as ingeniously as birds build their nests; thatched with palm leaves, strips of dried maguey, with no windows whatever, a tattered blanket serving for a door, and "all out doors" for a kitchen.

A rather handsome house, near the center of the city—one of the few two-storied ones—is pointed out as the Emperor Maximilian's residence when he came to Orizaba in the beginning of his troubles, undecided whether to stick to the tottering empire or to return to Austria, where his wife had already gone. At that time he remained here some two months, spending most of his days on horseback among the quiet hills that surround the town. What thoughts and plans must have revolved in his anxious heart during that period when the crisis of his fate was approaching! If any premonition came to him of the tragic end, it evidently passed unheeded, for when friends of the Church party came out from the capital he was persuaded to return with them—a going back which speedily resulted in his death. A mile or two from the town, following an arched aqueduct of ancient date, is a magnificent sugar estate called "La Jalapilla," the country residence of Carlotta and Maximilian during one happy summer. It is said that the poor Empress, in her present deplorable state, frequently imagines herself in this quiet retreat; the grounds of her palace-prison become to her fancy the flowery garden of La Jalapilla, and in them she goes seeking the husband of her youth.

This old city of Orizaba is as quaint as its neighbors—full of unexpected little plazas, grotesque churches, antique fountains, and other evidences of a peculiar civilization that to us seems crude because so entirely at variance with ideas that prevail in the United States. Wishing to visit the postoffice the morning after our arrival, we inquired of at least twenty persons in the shops and streets before that apparently not well patronized institution could be discovered. One of its ancient churches, built nearly 300 years ago, is now used as a barracks for the garrison, while its upper part is occupied by the Masonic Lodge. The mystic brotherhood need not go far for horrors with which to solemnize their initial rites, for scores of crumbling tombs in the rear of the church—where now the donkeys are corralled and idle soldiers flirt with the lavanderas—show plenty of skulls and cross-bones and coffins in tolerable preservation; or several tons of skeletons might be obtained from the vaults beneath the sanctuary.

The *Plaza de Toros*, where bull-fights take place on every Sunday afternoon, occupies an old convent—a change indeed from days not long past, when the gentle sisterhood spent lives of prayer and penance within its walls! By visiting the Registrar's office—oficio publico mas antigua—one may inspect some of the old Spanish deeds, written on parchment during Cortez's time, and still distinctly legible, despite their great age. The *Paseo*, or fashionable promenade of Orizaba, lies about half a mile from either hotel (there are three good hostelries here) and is one of the loveliest parks in all this land of public gardens. The magnificent, snow-crowned volcano is visible only from the eastern end of the city, an insignificant intervening ridge hiding it from view—as sometimes in the mental horizon the petty affairs of life obscure completely the radiant lights of God. The great peak is a perfect sugar-loaf in form, with nothing savage about it. Says Bishop: "It seems almost too tame at first—a sort of drawing-master's mountain, and, above the tropical landscape, is like snow in sherbet." But though the "Star mountain" no longer smokes, it possesses what the wisest of us may envy—"a warm heart and a clear old head."

During the French intervention Orizaba was frequently occupied by those interlopers from Europe, and the near-by hill, called El Borrego, was the scene of a dashing surprise of the Mexican army, 5000 strong, who were completely routed by a hundred French zouaves. Among a number of charming torrents which furnish water-power for its cotton and paper mills, is the celebrated cascade of Rincon Grande, about three miles from town. It is easily reached, by carriage or in the saddle, and well repays the journey, as much for the fine scenery en route as for the several waterfalls, forty feet in height, surrounded by a wealth of tropic vegetation. In the outskirts of the city tobacco is grown in large quantities, and even the churchyards have been turned to account for raising this weed. It may be interesting to smokers to know, as they costly puff rings and circles from their cigarettes during the after-dinner *siesta*, that in this manner they are assisting in the resurrection of several centuries of dead folk! During the Spanish dominion, when restrictions on trade were most oppressive, the cultivation of tobacco was confined by law to the district including Cordova and Orizaba; and the jealous government employed inspectors, whose duty it was to tear up any plants which might be found growing outside of prescribed limits. The other staple products of the valley are coffee and sugar-cane; while within the district are found lithographic stone, sulphur, gold, Puebla onyx, Peruvian bark (quina), rhubarb and vanilla.

Among the flourishing sugar plantations, that of Señor Don Angel Vivanco, called the "Hacienda del Jazmin," is a typical one. It lies about six miles from the city, and is reached by a picturesque route, winding at the base of the cone-shaped peaks which form the foot-hills of the overshadowing volcano; past cotton-mills and match factories; through country roads, bordered by stately palms, oranges, coffee and banana groves; rural homes hedged by wild roses, pink and white, odorous fields of heliotrope, purple ageratum, bright-hued lantanas, clematis, nasturtiumes, and everywhere, even in the dusty road, flourishes the fragrant jasmine (jazmin), from which the neighboring hacienda derives its names. We catch glimpses from the carriage windows of romantic cascades, thatched cottages hidden under dense coffee shrubbery and overshadowed by fig trees, here an Indian mother crooning to her baby, there a Moorish-looking woman tramping to town with her basket of fruit balanced upon her head, or a silent man in a blanket in a statuesque attitude under a solitary palm tree.

Our first visit to this delightful spot was made in mid-winter; but young corn was springing in the fields, and miles of pale green sugar cane contrasted well in the landscape with the dark, glossy leaves and red berries of the coffee plant. Either corn or cane can be sown here at any time of year, though the usual planting seasons (there being never less than two crops of corn in twelve months) are in April and November. The Hacienda del Jazmin is exactly six miles square, producing every year from 75,000 to 100,000 arrobas of sugar (an "arroba" of sugar is twenty-five pounds), besides two or three thousand barrels of rum. Tepache, another intoxicant, is also made in large quantities from the refuse of this and other sugar mills. The cane, laid in deep furrows, lengthwise in the ground, comes up in about four weeks. The first cutting, which is best, takes place in three years, the second sixteen months later, and the third within eighteen months. After the juice has been pressed out, the stalks are utilized for fuel in heating the great furnaces. They tell us that an acre of ground will yield about 20,000 stalks, containing at least 8000 gallons of juice, which will make about a thousand gallons of syrup. Two quarts of juice to a single stalk is considered rather below the average product. The purest and whitest sugar is made here, besides various inferior grades, both granulated and put up in cakes, bars, and the tall, steeple-like loaves our grandmothers used.

Señor Vivanco says that it costs him about sixteen cents to make an arroba of sugar. Four hundred peons (serfs) are employed upon the estate, and they receive remarkably large wages for Mexico—the men 50 cents per diem, the women 40 cents. It is an acknowledged fact that the women work best and accomplish most within a given length of time, but, as in all other lands, they get less compensation than the lords of creation.

Everything pertaining to the Hacienda de Jazmin is a model of thrift and neatness. Upon the estate is six miles of portable tramway, equipped with cars, switches and turn-tables; and the track can be picked up in a moment's time and laid in another direction to suit any emergency. The handsome young proprietor, surrounded by half-a-dozen hunting dogs and dressed in the out-door suit of a ranchero, makes a pleasant picture as he stands in the door of his *casa* to welcome strangers. He is a fair type of the controlling class in Mexico—a thorough gentleman whose refinement is not veneer, but the heritage of birth from a long line of proud, cultured and wealthy ancestors. Like others of his kind, he has travelled much in other lands, is educated to a degree which would astonish the average American, and with his wife and babies lives like a lord on his own domain.

Naturally, this controlling class is numerically small—as, for example, on this one hacienda, it requires no less than 400 peons to "run" a single vivanco. We of an older republic wonder much why the ruling element in Mexico does not strive to elevate the masses; but taking all things into account, there is little doubt that the present rather one-sided plan is best for all concerned. Northerners who have not studied this country from personal observation can scarcely comprehend the radical difference which must always exist between these "sister Republics"—not only the inevitable results of climate, latitude and configuration of soil, but because all the natural instincts of the Latin race are diametrically opposed to those of the Anglo-Saxon. In their present condition, the swarming serf population are contented, pious, and reasonably good—happy animals who aspire to no higher lot. They will never be capable of self-government, but, being always children, they need the guidance of the master hand. Forlorn, indeed, would be their situation if turned adrift from the hacienda where most of them were born, and where they and their descendants are sure of home and support. Perhaps a century or two of effort and education might elevate them to comparative independence—a liberty which in most cases would prove a curse instead of a blessing.

FANNIE B. WARD.

A Plea for High License.

Rev. Father Cleary, of Kenosha, Wis., delivered an address before the recent Temperance Centennial, from which we take the following:

"There is nothing wrong in a Catholic clergyman declaring himself a prohibitionist. There is nothing that conflicts with any principle of my creed in announcing that I am a prohibitionist, and, as far as regards the suppression of the liquor traffic ultimately, I am an out-and-out prohibitionist; that is, I am in favor of rooting out and destroying the traffic as it exists and abounds in our country to-day, as soon as that becomes possible. In other words, I am in favor of killing this monster as soon as we possibly can. But, if I find it impossible to kill him to-night, I will begin by starving him to death, and killing him to-morrow, if I can. Therefore, I am in favor for the present—when I speak this way, I speak only for myself, and I myself am responsible only for it—for the present, I am in favor of the highest penalty being imposed upon the liquor traffic that it is possible for us to engage the public opinion is imposing. I do not like the name license. We hear so much about license. I think it is an unfortunate mistake that the penalty imposed on the liquor traffic, that it may compensate for the evils it entails upon society, has been called a license. It is a tax, a penalty that is imposed on this traffic, not to make it legitimate, not to place it under the protection of the law, but to place it under the ban of public opinion; and, consequently, instead of placing it under the protection of the law, we place it under the destruction of public opinion, as soon as we possibly can, so that the majority of men who work within my lines, who work with me in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, favor the highest possible penalty that we can place upon this infamous traffic. And we favor this, first, because we find that public opinion is not prepared as a rule, in most localities, for anything more extreme. Where public opinion has been educated up to anything more vigorous than this, I am prepared to say, Let public opinion prevail. But I do not mean by this that we are to sit down and wait until public opinion becomes ready; but I say we should go on training and leading up and educating public opinion by every process possible, that it may be the more readily adapted for this particular purpose of wiping out the infamous traffic in intoxicating liquors. This is the first reason. And, secondly, we find—at least, I have found, by many years of experience in total abstinence—that where this high penalty has been imposed it is more easy for police regulation to take care of the evil consequences of the liquor traffic, and to punish those who violate the law. We find, also, that the traffic in this way compensates—at least, somewhat—for the misery it entails. It helps the municipal authorities to support the paupers this business has created. It helps the municipal authorities to pay some of the expenses of the criminal proceedings that have grown out of the infamous traffic. It helps, in other words, to compensate somewhat for the misery it brings."

The Compromise.

Willie and Kate, for the weather was hot,
Crept under the shade of a tree;
They certainly chose an enticing spot,
And seemed happy as they could be.

He laid himself down on the grass to rest,
His limbs stretched out in repose,
And Katie reclined with her head on his breast
Plucking the leaves of a rose.

She talked about birds and their plumage rare,
Of the flowers she liked the best,
While his fingers strayed through her beautiful hair
And each graceful curl caressed.

"Oh, Willie! I got such a scolding last night—
A regular lecture!" said Kate,
"From mother. She said that I didn't do right
When I kissed you good-by at the gate.

"She says that I never must do so again,
But learn to be modest and wise;
That ladies should never be seen kissing men,
Nor girls a-kissing the boys."

"Well, Katie," said Willie, "I'm sure I can't see
Any harm in kissing each other;
My sisters have often and often kissed me
And many a kiss I gave mother.

"I've often seen ladies kiss Dominie Pearl,
And the Deacon—I've seen him kiss you;
And only last night, Kate, I saw a young girl
Kiss papa in our back store.

"Believe me, 'tis quite a mistake of your mother's,
All preachers will tell you 'tis true,
Else, why should they bid you to do unto others
As you'd have them do unto you?"

Then he bent o'er her face, and he looked in her eyes
Till she crimsoned and dimpled all over—
"Now, give me a kiss, my own Katie," he cries;
You cannot refuse your lover."

"I dare not, dear Willie; I must not; Oh! no!
I've given my word, and can't break it;
But—you are not bound by a promise, you know,
So—take it, dear Willie—do—take it."

FIGARO.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Some one has estimated that the time thrown away in this world in courting the girl you want to marry, and who is ready to marry you, would build all the railroads and bridges and tunnels and factories and public buildings. The white race should take a lesson in this from the colored people. The other day a likely young colored man stood at a gate in Birmingham, Ala. A likely young colored woman came along with a dog.

"Hi, dar!" he called, "but mebbe you want to sell dat dog?"

"No, sah."

"Mebbe your name is Lucinda!"

"Yes, sah."

"I allers dote on dat name. Ize called Gawge."

"Dat's pleasin'."

"Ize lookin', you know?"

"Y-yes."

"Got money saved up an' a stidy job ahead. Shall I speak to the ole man?"

"He's in Orleans."

"Den I'll see de ole woman."

"She's dead."

"Wall, den, I'll ax you to be my wife right now."

"You's foolin'."

"Deed, no."

"Aain't got nobody else?"

"Nobody, 'tall."

"Reckon we'll hitch?"

"Co'se we will—can't help it."

"Wall, den' I'll say yes, an' to-night you come down to Mrs. Grumley's kitchen an' we'll sot de day an' sorter get acquainted."

"Lucinda, I——"

"Go 'long, Gawge! Ize dun said yes, an' dat,s 'nuff. Come airly."

"So long, 'Cinda!"

"By-by, Gawge!"

Riding a Cyclone.

Omaha Bee.]

A 12-year-old Dakota girl, taken up into the air by a cyclone, carried out of sight and brought easily down in a field a quarter of a mile away, describes her sensation while in transit as that of being rapidly and constantly pricked by thousands of needles. Since her experience she has been affected similar to a person with St. Vitus' dance.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Trip Up the Kanawha in War Times.

GENERAL GRANT'S REBEL AUNT.

Among the Mountaineers of West Virginia—Rustic Simplicity—A Young Girl's Bravery.

It was soon after the beginning of the war of the rebellion that I took a government steamer at Marietta, Ohio, and sailed down the Ohio river to Gallipolis, and from there up the beautiful Kanawha to Charleston, West Virginia. That was a rebel town, and the home of many old and aristocratic Virginian families, who were not slow to show their hatred, as far as they dared, to our Union soldiers. It is a pretty city, right on the banks of the broad river beyond which, upon the high hills overlooking the stream was, at that time, a large fort built by our soldiers, and commanding the river as well as other approaches to the town. Later I traversed the whole length of this valley above Charleston in a government ambulance. There was a Union officer and his wife who journeyed with me, and whose destination, like my own, was Fayette Court-house, a little town picturesquely located in the wild and hilly region of the New river.

I shall never forget my trip up the valley, which, at that season of the year, is very attractive. The Kanawha valley at that time was not very thickly settled, but still we passed many homes on our way, some of them small and unpretentious, and others fine, large, aristocratic mansions surrounded by trees and flowers. I remember Cannelton, a little mining town, composed almost entirely of the humble cabins of the miners, which were built along the roadside, and upon the rocky cliffs and mountain sides. It was a miserable, dirty little place, some miles below the junction of the Kanawha and Gauley rivers, full of smoke and dust, and in the evening lit with the glare of torches. The miners were about with black and smutty faces, and their neglected-looking wives and children stood in their doorways as we drove by, and the dogs barked at us, and altogether I was glad to pass out of sight of the place. The hills beyond the village looked very beautiful, lighted up with the warm glow of the sunshine, and the river ran cool and clear to our right. We stopped for the night at the home of Mrs. Tompkins, an aunt of General Grant, but an aristocratic rebel. It was a fine old mansion where she lived and furnished in a most comfortable way. The lady was all alone with her daughters and her old colored servants. She had two sons, but they were both away in the rebel army.

I had a room all to myself, a large, elegantly-furnished chamber, in which was a big mahogany bedstead with its satin-lined canopy, large arm chairs, richly upholstered, together with other necessary furniture. I remember feeling a little timid, and thinking what we should do if we were surprised by rebel bushwhackers before morning. I noticed a recess at the head of my bed before which were some heavy curtains. Thinking there might be a door there which I might wish to fasten, I lifted the curtains, and there I found a large number of rifles stacked, enough for me to make a brave defense, I thought, if they were only loaded. I did not try them to see if they were. But no bushwhackers disturbed us, and we woke in the morning to find the sun shining gloriously. We sat down to a splendid breakfast of broiled chicken, fried potatoes, corn muffins, waffles and hot coffee, and soon after set out on our way up the valley.

A short ride brought us to the ruins of a pretty little church which had been destroyed since the war began, and had been built by Mrs. Tompkins. Nothing was left of it but broken arches and blackened walls, which even the cheerful morning sunshine could not brighten.

Our troops had possession of the valley so we rode along with a pleasant sense of security, enjoying the wild and rugged scenery, crossing the Kanawha, just below the falls, in a ferry-boat, and reaching Fayette Court-house about sunset. From Kanawha Falls to Fayette and beyond is a rugged region of country with many hills and quiet valley, like recesses, among which are the simple homes of the farmers with now and then a fine house owned by some rich Virginian, who in those days was hardly ever found to be a friend to the Union. Among the mountains were the rude cabins of the mountaineers. They were built mostly of logs, in lonely places, sometimes where no roads were found running near them, but only narrow bridle paths, over which it would be impossible for a wagon to pass. It was a very primitive class of people that were found in these homes. A great many of them had never seen a city or a large town; they had never seen a railroad or a steamboat, an omnibus or a stage-coach; had never been inside of a hotel; had never heard the sound of a church bell, nor the music of a piano or organ. One of them said to me one day, "If the war ever lets up, I 'low I'll git down to Charleston to see one of them steam critters on the river"—meaning a steamboat. They dressed in plain homespun clothes, ate pork and corn pones, kept chickens and pigs, and there was always a whole army of cats and dogs about the place.

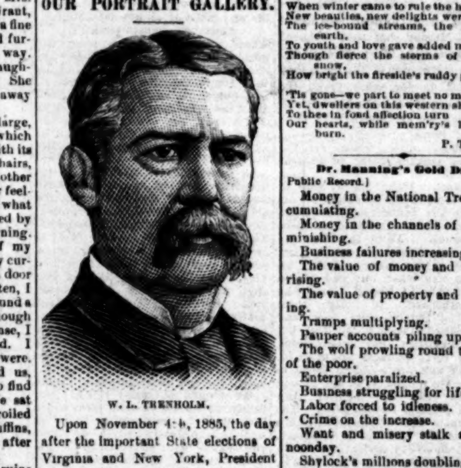
In the cabins were large, old-fashioned fire-places, where the fire was never allowed to go out upon the hearth either in summer or winter. A good many of them had never seen a match, and being without matches it was their habit to cover up the coals every night with ashes, and in the morning it was only necessary to rake open the little pile and there the coals were ready to be fanned into a blaze as soon as the kindlings were laid on. Wood was plenty, for there were miles on miles of forests, and the trees were cut down and logs were chopped the right length for the fire-place, and when green they burned and sputtered slowly, not throwing out a great amount of heat, but giving to the big, bare rooms a more cheerful look than they would otherwise have possessed.

Twenty-three years ago I spent a few weeks in this region of West Virginia in the upper part of the Kanawha valley and along the borders of New river. I remember the rude little cabins, with their bare, unpainted floors, their plain, pine tables, split-bottom chairs, and broad, open fire-places where the huge logs were piled, and the cat sat on one corner of the hearth, and the dogs stretched themselves upon the other side with their noses upon their forepaws, and outside the hens cackled, the cocks crew, and the pigs squealed in lively chorus. A brigade of Union soldiers had gone into winter quarters the winter before, at Fayette, and though the spring and summer had come and gone, their white tents still covered a large field just outside the little town which had been almost entirely deserted by its inhabitants who were mostly rebels. Only a few families of Unionists were left, but they were loyal-hearted and brave and willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of the country they loved. But in the country beyond the town the people generally had not left their homes, although most of them were rebels. They used to come with their produce twice a week to the outposts of our army and receive in exchange for it money, tea, coffee, tobacco, etc., supplies that they were not able to get elsewhere. They were not allowed to come within our lines, though of course they would have been glad enough could they have done so, for then they would have been able to carry much information to the enemy.

Among the few Union families who lived in the vicinity was Mr. F——. His family consisted of himself, his wife and two young daughters, about sixteen and eighteen years of age. The autumn had come again, and a little party of Union scouts had been stationed at Bayer's Ferry, a few miles from the headquarters of the brigade and not far from the home of Mr. F. One morning two of the scouts at the ferry had received permission to cross the river on a foraging expedition, in order to obtain some supplies for the camp. They climbed the summit of the hill which lay beyond, when they were discovered by a party of rebel soldiers who were approaching. Knowing Mr. F. to be a firm Unionist, the rebels supposed that the scouts would flee there for safety. So they at once surrounded the house, under cover of the woods, determined to capture them. One of these brave young girls, understanding their object and fearing for the safety of the scouts at the ferry, at once determined she would save them. Very cautiously she went out and reconnoitered, and all alone made her way beyond their lines. Down over the lonely hill passes, through the woods where the rebels might be hidden behind the sheltering trees, along the solitary footpaths, till she came in sight of the little forest camp across the stream, she made her way, when by some signal she made them aware of their danger, and they set out at once in pursuit of the rebels. The rebels, perhaps aware of their movements made their escape. Among these Union scouts was one man, who now lives here in Los Angeles, who, had it not been for this brave, Union-loving girl, might have encountered a bloody skirmish in the lonely passes at Bayer's Ferry.

E. A. O.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.



W. L. TRENHOLM.

Upon November 4th, 1885, the day after the important State elections of Virginia and New York, President Cleveland appointed W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., to succeed John M. Gregory, resigned, as Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Trenholm, at the time of his appointment, was a commission merchant, doing business in Charleston, and is about fifty years of age. He was warmly indorsed for the appointment by leading friends of the civil service reform movement from both North and South. He is the son of the late illustrious Secretary Trenholm of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, and has been brought into prominence lately by his address before numerous bankers' conventions on the silver question and by his writings on the same subject, which have attracted wide attention. Mr. Trenholm has ever been a consistent Democrat. The resignation of J. M. Gregory, whom he succeeds, was accepted by the President, and was to take effect upon the appointment of his successor. The salary appertaining to the office is $3500 per annum, but it is rumored that an attempt will be made during the coming session of Congress to increase it to at least $5000. Among the names which have been mentioned for the position which has been assigned to Mr. Trenholm were those of the late General G. B. McClellan, of New Jersey, and Charles R. Codman, of Boston, Massachusetts.

A Bas-Bleu.

My *bas-bleu* has the brightest hair
That e'er the sunshine made more golden,
A face as sweet and freshly fair
As any maid of story olden.

This golden hair has "bangs" capricious,
Which idly o'r her forehead stray—
Think you the fashion's meretricious?
It's just as nice some other way!

On that fair face is Lubin's powder,
Quite often frankly to be seen,
But freaks like this should be allowed her—
I do not dictate to my queen!

Her figure simply is delicious,
So softly rounded, plump and neat;
She never wears a shade that's vicious,
Her style just quiet, but complete.

She knows as much of Greek and Latin
As any Yale or Harvard boy,
And athletics she's so pat in,
A ten-pound dumb-bell's but a toy.

Her wit is something quite tremendous
(She never turns it on a friend);
Her learning—may the gods defend us!—
It really seems to have no end.

Her notions of "Reform" are ample,
Including folk of low degree.
If of her skill you seek a sample,
Why, just behold it, here, in me!

Then, too, I've known her darn her stockings,
When she had nothing else to do,
Those dainty hose, with fancy clockings,
Whose color, you'll surmise, is blue.

She doesn't think old maids are shocking,
And doesn't think them food for fun.
And yet she smiles in girlish mocking,
If I suggest her being—won.

You don't believe all this? To prove it
I'll take you up some day to call.
"That bachelor heart"—Oh, you'll not lose it,
Because—*she married me last fall!*

M. D. LUMMIS.

Trumans 3; Joslyns, 5.

New York Sun.]

Farmer Truman, of Kentucky, was up an apple tree the other day, hand-picking a choice lot of Seek-no-furthers, when along came Farmer Joslyn. As Farmer Joslyn had a shotgun with him a careless observer might have reasoned that he was out gunning for quail. There was nothing of the careless observer about Farmer Truman, however. He didn't tumble from the tree right away, but he did tumble to Farmer Joslyn's errand, and he halted in his picking and called out: "After me, eh?" "Jist so, naybur!" "Well, I was sort o' expecting you, but not quite so early. Is this the same old feud—the one starting over a line fence forty-eight years ago?" "Yes, the same old thing which caused the deaths of three Trumans and four Joslyns." "Oh. I didn't know but something new had come up. Say, naybur, I'll be down in just a minute." "I know you will, and you'll probably come head first! I've come over this morning to shoot another Truman, and kinder even up numbers." "But I ain't armed. My shotgun is in the house." "That's all the better for me, naybur!" "But you'll give me a few minutes in which to say my prayers?" "Oh, as to that I don't mind 'lowing you three or four minutes, though I'm in a hurry to get back home and go to cutting corn. Go ahead, naybur." Farmer Truman settled himself in a crotch and seemed to be praying while Farmer Joslyn kept an eye on him, and impatiently waited to catch the concluding "amen." He was in this state of mind when a hole about as large as his arm was bored through him from back to front, and a boy of fourteen came running up and called out: "Pop! are you up there?" "Yes, my son." "I saw he had the bulge on you, and I got the gun and dropped him!" "Right my boy. That's what I was praying for." "How many Joslyns does this make?" "Five. We've only two more to kill off to weed out the lot." "Well, I'll tell one of the niggers to go over and see if the family want the body. Good-by pa. I shall be late to school." "Good-by, my son. Always strive to be a good boy if you want success in life."

Ohio.

Respectfully dedicated to the members of the Ohio Union.

Ohio! Lovely native land,
The dawn-land! The morning-land!
The land of youthful hopes and joys,
The land where we were girls and boys.

Ohio! At the magic word,
How are the soul's deep fountains stirred,
While passes in a swift review
Each cherished scene that once we knew,
The loving friends, so leal and true,
To whom we long since bade adieu.

Again we roam thy forests grand,
Where oaks and elms like monarchs stand,
Or pluck the flowers that 'neath them grew,
Frail blooms of lovely form and hue.

Thy shining meadows wet with dew,
How sweet the airs that o'er them blew!
How fair, with mingled light and shade,
The streamlet's banks whereon we play'd!

When winter came to rule the hours,
New beauties, new delights were ours;
The ice-bound streams, the snow-clad earth,
To youth and love gave added mirth.
Though fierce the storms of sleet and snow,
How bright the fireside's ruddy glow!

'Tis gone—we part to meet no more,
Yet, dwellers on this western shore
To thee in fond affection turn
Our hearts, while mem'ry's lamp shall burn.

P. TOUSLEY.

Dr. Manning's Gold Drops.

Public Record.]

Money in the National Treasury accumulating.
Money in the channels of trade diminishing.
Business failures increasing.
The value of money and securities rising.
The value of property and labor falling.
Tramps multiplying.
Pauper accounts piling up.
The wolf prowling round the hovels of the poor.
Enterprise paralized.
Business struggling for life.
Labor forced to idleness.
Crime on the increase.
Want and misery stalk abroad at noonday.
Shylock's millions doubling up.
The widow's mite melting away.
Mutterings of discontent among the people.
The sound of revelry in the halls of Babylon.
Justice whetting its sword.
Vengeance in the air.
Revolution in the land.
Hark!

Deer-Chasing on the Water.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.]

On the 18th inst., as the steamer Estella was leaving Minter, on Henderson Bay, Captain Williams discovered a fine deer walking down the beach. Landing in a small boat he chased the animal into the bay, and boarding the steamer put on full steam and caught up with the deer about half a mile down the bay. Captain Williams and L. H. Wynne struck at it with a boat-hook, and after quite a fight they succeeded in capturing the beast and safely landing him on the vessel.

The Bishop of Nimes, in the south of France, has aimed a pastoral letter against the bull-fights and bull-races that have of late become popular north of the Pyrenees. The reverend prelate goes for the objectionable games in a very vigorous fashion, but distinguishes between their relative degrees of wickedness. The bull-fights he denounces as altogether bad, and he flatly forbids good Catholics to attend them; of the races, he says, that "while they may not be classified as downright sinful, yet their tendency is immoral, and they are apt to rouse evil passions and foster bad habits." Catholic newspaper publishers are forbidden to advertise or report the objectionable games.

Among the Irishmen who have gained an illustrious name in New Zealand is the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland, whose removal to the see of Cashel is still deplored, not only by those in his former diocese, but by Roman Catholics all over New Zealand. To the native race he was a special object of admiration on account of his splendid physique and the ease with which he cleared a six-foot fence if it stood in his way. These qualities with the warlike Maoris went quite as far as his eloquent efforts to induce them to become members of his spiritual flock.

According to the Hamburg Geographical Society, the aggregate of the German colonial acquisitions in the Pacific ocean is as follows: Kaiser William's Land (New Guinea), 3,255 geographical square miles; New Ireland, 213; New Britain, 584; the Bismarck Archipelago, 948—making in all 5000 German, or about 80,000 English geographical square miles.

Mr. Parnell's estate in Wicklow, already rich in valuable stone, almost exclusively used now in Dublin building, has developed a new source of wealth in mushrooms in great profusion and of extraordinary size. One specimen sent to the Dublin market weighed four pounds, and measured more than a foot within the cup.

HOUSE AND HOME.

Christmas Reminders of Affection and Friendship.

SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE GIFTS.

A Hint to the Ingenious Boy—How Broom-Handles May Serve as Christmas Gifts—Pretty Table Covers.

As the holidays approach, the work of preparation commences, for who is there that is too poor to give gifts—some little token of remembrance, at least, that shall speak of tender thoughtfulness, and be a reminder of friendship and affection. It is not the costliness of the gift that makes its value, but it is the spirit that prompts its giving. Of all the days of all the year Christmas is the one that should be the dearest, and the most voiceful to us of all that is best in life and fullest of hope and promise.

I think we all find as much joy in giving on that day as we do in receiving. But, of course we, some of us, have limited purses, and much that we give we are obliged to give at a sacrifice of time and labor as well as of moneyed expenditure. But there is pleasure even in this, in the thoughtful planing for those we love, in the delight that comes to us when we find how far we can make go the little that we may have to spend, if we call to our aid our own ingenuity and skill in the construction of "home-made" gifts, which are often more acceptable and serviceable than the costlier gifts which money is able to provide. How much pleasure is enjoyed in all the mystery that covers this home manufacture. "Children, you cannot come in just now, for mamma is busy, it is almost Christmas time, you know, dears," the mother calls through her closed door, and the little ones run away full of anticipation and wondering what it is that mamma is making for them. They do not feel lonely, so busy are they with their own little secrets, with the surprise that they are making ready for papa and mamma, and they have any amount of pleasure, too, in guessing what mother will make for them, and they really enjoy that more than the thought of all that papa will buy or that big brother Tom may bring them from San Francisco. Precious, indeed, should be the gifts into which so many loving thoughts have been stitched, and on which so much patient endeavor has been expended.

I propose in this to suggest a few simple articles, which are easily made, the material for which is not expensive, but yet which, when completed, are charming and useful Christmas presents.

I saw not very long ago a really beautiful little table-cover, such as any of us could make for a small table. It was made in this way. The foundation of the cover was a square of the loosely-woven linen, such as is sold for glass towels. The square should be cut several inches larger all round than the table for which it is designed. A pale brown would be one of the best colors for it. The edge of the square is raveled into a fringe, say two or three inches deep; then beginning about two inches from the edge, draw the linen threads all round in a space an inch and three-quarters wide. Then take a dark red ribbon of the same width as this drawn space, weave it in and out at regular intervals, and at each corner tie the ribbon into a pretty bow, or knot, with drooping ends. This makes a very neat and tasteful cover for a small stand or table.

Pretty table-covers are also made of strips of Turkish toweling—of brown or any other color that may suit the taste—trimmed with different colors of worsted braid, put on at regular distances apart, fastened down on the edges with a cat stitch in saddler's silk, and with a feather stitch in the centre of the braid.

For the ingenious boy who would like to give mamma a gift of his own manufacture, I came across the following description of a rustic vase, some time ago, which I gathered up with my other clippings and now bring out, hoping it may be of use. I think it is from an old number of St. Nicholas. Here are the directions: "Choose a round stick, four inches in diameter and eight or ten inches long, with a smooth bark. If you find the stick and it is too long, you can easily saw off an end. Now comes the difficult part of the work. The inside of the stick must be scooped out to within four inches of the bottom. The easiest way of accomplishing this will be to send it to a turning-mill if there is one at hand; if not, patience and a jackknife will in the end prevail. Next, with a little oil color, paint a pretty design on the bark, if you can—any wood thing which can be supposed to cluster naturally around a stump. Set the stump in a flower-pot saucer, filled with earth, and planted with mosses and tiny ferns; fit a footless wine or champagne glass, or a plain cup into the hollow end, and, with a bunch of grasses and wild flowers, or autumn leaves, you have a really exquisite vase, prettier than any formal article bought in a shop, and costing little more than time and patience, with a touch of that rare thing, taste, which, after all, is not so rare as some people suppose. Any friend will prize such a vase of your own making." How many of my boy readers will attempt this for mother or sister?

I saw a lovely little table at a friend's house the other day, which would be a charming Christmas gift, and what gave it a fresh charm in my eyes was the fact that it was the work of my friend herself, with the assistance of about ten minutes' work from her carpenter.

Four broom-handles were first called into requisition and sawed off at equal lengths, to serve as legs for the table. Then two thin boards were taken, each one about a foot square. In the four corners of one of these circular holes were bored of a sufficient size to enable the board to be slipped over the broomsticks, to which it was fastened about a foot from the end of the same. This constituted a lower shelf designed for any pretty table ornaments. Then, upon the upper end of the sticks was fastened the remaining board, which served for the top of the little table. This top, as well as the shelf below, is covered with plush, or felt, and around the edges, tacked on with brass-headed nails, is fastened a heavy bright fringe, such as is used by upholsterers. The legs can be stained, bronzed or ebonized, and you have as pretty an ornament as could be desired for a corner of your parlor, or for the little vacant space in your bay window.

Out of bright strips of old ingrain carpets you can fashion another useful gift in the shape of a tasteful rug. Cut your carpet width into narrow strips about three inches wide—cutting the width *lengthwise* instead of across—ravel on both sides, leaving a solid center about half an inch in width. Take a piece of sacking the length desired, sew the raveled strip upon this; turn up the raveled edge on the inside, sew another strip close beside it, and so continue to do until your rug is as wide as desired. Then bind the edges, and you have as handsome and desirable a rug as many of the expensive Persian rugs that you buy. Any one would be delighted with such a gift.

But further suggestions I must leave for another article.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Air-Food of Plants.—The experiments of Prof. W. O. Atwater have shown that, contrary to the general opinion of chemists, plants assimilate nitrogen from the air. While they take up the greatest quantity when abundantly supplied from the soil, fully one-half the total nitrogen acquired by well-fed plants is drawn from the atmosphere.

After an absence of nearly three years, the Danish exploring expedition to the east coast of Greenland has returned. The expedition succeeded in reaching the sixty-sixth degree of latitude, a point farther north on the east coast than had previously been attained. The newly visited region was named King Christian IX's Land.

A new spectroscope has been exhibited to the Paris Academy of Sciences. A very dispersive medium, such as carbon disulphide, is enclosed between plane parallel surfaces, and the internal dispersion gives a very fine spectrum. The colored rays issue by the second surface of the medium, parallel to the incident rays.

Four great tubes—one about 200 feet long have been fitted up at the Meudon Observatory in France for the spectroscopic study of the oxygen, hydrogen and other elements present in the air. Solar, electric and other lights can be conveniently employed for illumination.

The scientific importance of exploring the accessible regions about the South Pole is urged by Sir Erasmus Ommany, of the British Navy, who remarks that no man has ever wintered in the Antartic zone.

Literary Prophets.—After Hall's discovery of the two moons of Mars in 1877, it was pointed out that Swift, in "Gulliver's Travels," had prophetically made the Lilliputian astronomers discover the two satellites. A still more curious circumstance is now mentioned by Dr Sophus Tromholt, who relates that in 1851 a story was published by a Hungarian author, Maurus Jokai, in which reference was made to the star which has recently appeared in the Andromeda nebula. The star, according to the story, was revealed to a royal family by the Evil Spirit, who predicted death in battle to those who could not see it. Jokai's star was probably a thing of imagination only; although there are some reasons for believing that the tale was founded on a Jewish tradition, which would make it probable that the "new star" at which the world is wondering was seen by the Jews, and has reappeared to view after many centuries of invisibility. In other words, the existence of such a tradition would confirm the conclusion that the Andromeda star is a variable of long period.

Fresh evidences of the tremendous energy of the great Krakatoa eruption in Java continue to be brought forward. Rev. Philip Neale, late British Chaplain at Batavia, now mentions finding immense blocks of coral rock—one of them weighing at least fifty tons—which must have been torn from their ocean bed and swept several miles inland by the gigantic tidal wave in Sunda Straits.

In the well-known game of "hop-scotch" Mr. J. W. Crombie reads a curious page of the history of past ages. A form of the game was known to Pliny, and seems to have been changed by the early Christians into an illustration of their belief, the figure representing their idea of the shape of heaven, and the divisions showing the progressive states to be passed by the soul in its flight to Paradise.

Although four-fifths of the world's sulphur supply comes from Sicily, the deposits of Popocatapetl in Mexico are much more extensive and of better quality. A tunnel is to be built to facilitate mining the Mexican sulphur.

The island of Arran, off the west coast of Scotland, is said to be so mild that palms and camellias thrive in the open air, without injury in the winter, although the latitude is that of the northern part of Labrador on this continent.

The greatest astronomical establishment in the world, the Greenwich Observatory, is surpassed in the power of its telescopes by many observatories. It has at last been decided to provide for it a large instrument, and it will soon have a refractor with an object-glass 28 inches in diameter.

French vineyards have recently suffered sadly from mildew. As a remedy for the disease sulphate of copper has been tried, and has proven successful both in the form of a five per cent. solution and in a mixture with lime.

Compulsory re-vaccination of the soldiers was established by the German Government eleven years ago, and since then not a single death from small-pox has occurred in the German army.

The Sleep of Fishes.—Experiments on the sleep of fishes have been made in London by Mr. W. August Carter. He has found that the fresh-water fishes observed—the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench, minnow, and catfish—sleep periodically like terrestrial animals. The same is true of some marine fishes—such as the wrasse, conger eel, dory, dogfish, wrasse, bass, and all species of flat fish—but the goldfish, pike, and angler fish do not appear to sleep at all, although they rest periodically. The desire for sleep varies according to weather conditions, and fishes do not necessarily select night-time for repose.

Carriage Builders' Convention.

The carriage builders met, resolved, adjourned,
Shook hands and to their several homes returned.
Fine fellows they were all, made no hub-bub,
Nor spoke a single word against the Hub.
They met, and from the moment they began
The wheels of their convention smoothly ran;
And speeches made were sharp and pointed all,
And shafts of wit flew thickly round the ball.
The modest carriage of each speaker won
Respect while speaking and applause when done;
Their language was from hack-neyed phrases free,
And the convention closed harmoniously.
—[Boston Courier.

How He Saved Her.

The Youth's Companion.]

One day last winter, '83-84, when the mercury was down somewhere in the forties below, an open sleigh-stage was making its way along a mountain road between two Montana towns. The only passengers were a woman and her young child. They were scantily clad for the rigorous weather, and the woman removed one of her wraps to protect the child. The driver discerned that she was growing drowsy, and warned her of the deadly peril of falling asleep. It was of no use, nor did the vigorous shaking he gave her serve to keep her awake. Finally the driver seized her, threw her out into the road, and drove off with the child at a rapid pace. This last expedient was successful. Awakened by the shock of the fall, the woman saw the stage disappearing with her child. Her maternal instincts were aroused. She ran after the stage as fast as she could; the driver slackened up a little, but did not stop till he saw that the poor mother was thoroughly warmed by the exercise. Her life was saved. An hour later the stage reached a station, where buffalo robes were obtained to protect her against the deadly cold for the remainder of the journey.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

How it is Performed in Idaho—Some Rich Reading.

From the Nez Perce News.]

Since our return to journalism in Lewiston we have endeavored to keep at peace with our cotemporaries, and, with one exception, we have been successful. The exception is C. B. Reynolds, better known as "Hamfat," of the Moscow Toady. Time and again we have been requested to "give that fellow h—l" for the blackguardly attacks he weekly makes upon us. There is but one way to treat a blackguard, and that is to ignore him entirely. Hamfat aims to shine in the literary world as a master of invective. Among journalists of his class such a title is the achievement of all that is possible or honorable or great in journalism. It is an easy accomplishment, requiring nothing but an acquaintance with the language of the gutter snipe, and incompetent newspaper men readily acquire it under the mistaken impression that they are afforded an opportunity for the display of wit. When Hamfat, for instance, sits down, and, after a more or less successful wrestle with the simple forms of grammar, informs his readers that the editor of the Nez Perces News is a red-headed, foul-breathed leper, a cancerous, scrofulous abscess, a foul miasmatic soul spewed up from the nethermost pit of hell, and an interminable string of stronger and filthier expressions, he fondly imagines that he is exhibiting a masterhood of invectives, and his ears expand as he listens for the applause of his brother scribes. Now, all the time, Hamfat is simply degrading himself and an honorable profession to the lowest level of blackguardism. He shows to the world that he who sets himself up as a teacher of mankind, knows nothing of decency, much less of the literary art, and says the wise poet, "lack of decency is lack of sense." It is true that sometimes Hamfat and fellows like him go so egregiously wrong that their very errors are regarded as witty burlesque, as in the case of the editor who wound up a controversy with a brother scribe with the remark, "Our cotemporary may be right about the bridge, but our aunt isn't baldheaded, and we havent got a one-eyed sister Sal." In this case the *non sequitur* was so delicious that the blundering writer, who had been spilling gallons of ink over galleys of vituperation, was pardoned by his wearied readers and elevated into the front rank of journalistic wits. His elevation did not remain a very lasting affair, for his natural dullness soon cropped out; but the story is good enough to point the moral we are seeking to enforce.

We used formerly to do a great deal of that kind of work through these columns, and Hamfat himself, thick though his hide be, carries to this day the imprint of our vitriolic pen. It may be very witty for Hamfat to call us the "Rev. Father Parker" and the "biggest rascal in Lewiston" week after week, but it strikes us that such wit is of the patent medicine almanac order, and decidedly out of place anywhere except on a tombstone. A postoffice letter-list, or a public school report is a suspender-bursting joke compared to one of Hamfat's "paralyzers." No man can read his personal paragraphs without a strong temptation to burst into tears, and the continued perusal of his paper results invariably in melancholy, loss of sleep, dyspepsia, absent-mindedness, fits, lock-jaw, cerebro spinal meningitis, rheumatism, tonsilitis, earache, loss of appetite, gradual wasting away of the body, and finally death. * * The policy of this paper in the future regarding personal journalism is the course followed by Sir Walter Scott.

CURRENT NOTES.

Berlin had last year 2,935 privileged dogs that paid no taxes, among them fifty-six connected with the embassies of foreign States. The owners of the other 27,000 dogs registered in the German capital paid 350,000 marks into the city treasury as license fees.

Mr. Harris, the lessee of Drury Lane Theater, has just astonished all London with a new mode of advertising which will startle even Barnum. Every day there has been seen hovering over the city a balloon with what seemed a human figure clinging to it for bare life. The figure was the effigy of the hero in his new play, *Human Nature*.

An ingenious method of sheep stealing is being practiced in Oregon. It consists in suspending a rope made into a loop and slip-knot from a tree branch overhanging a sheep path in the woods. The animals put their heads in the noose and are held till the thief can come in the night and carry away the game.

Cycling is giving to the present generation of England a remarkable knowledge of their own country, which railroads were causing them to lose, and has infused fresh life into many once famous inns on the old post roads. The most popular cycling ground is the great Bath road, and men frequently go 150 miles and back.

Here is an extract from a dispatch of Queen Elizabeth's deputies in Ireland to their royal mistress: "Should we exert ourselves in reducing this country to civility and order, it must soon acquire power, consequences, and riches. The inhabitants will be thus alienated from England, and will cast themselves into the arms of some foreign power; perhaps erect themselves into an independent and separate State. Let us, then, rather connive at their disorder, for a weak and disordered people never can attempt to detach themselves from the Crown of England." In the light of subsequent events, this is interesting.

It is believed that the wheat acreage is below that of 1884. Young wheat looks strong and healthy. Values are barely maintained, and the tendency is downward.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 30.—An informal ballot at a meeting of the Dartmouth College senior class for commencement orator, resulted in Hon. James G. Blaine 27, General B. F. Butler 3, and James Russell Lowell 3.

Brisson's Cabinet Doomed.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Times predicts the fall of the Brisson Cabinet in a few days, on the Tonquin question.

Death of Henry F. French.

CONCORD, Mass., Nov. 30.—Judge Henry F. French, ex-Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died last night of paralysis of the heart. aged 73.

...ing the sale of the Schell and Fairchild property to the armory board, at figures greatly in excess of what the property could have been bought for at private sale, he had paid off a mortgage of $9000 on property owned by General Shaler in New Jersey.

After deliberation, the committee reported the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Horticulture has seen fit to appoint to the office of Inspector of Fruit Pests for the State of California William M. Boggs, of Napa, who pos-

PERSONAL.

Weekly Mirror.

THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR.

The LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES and the LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR are the leading papers of the important section of California in which they are published.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning, except Monday, from the publication office, Temple, Main and New High streets. It prints the Associated Press dispatches and "all the news."

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year.....$7.50 | Three months.....$2.00
Six months.....4.00 | One month.....50
Delivered by carriers in city, 30c. per week.

THE TIMES is sold on all railroad trains going out of Los Angeles.

The WEEKLY MIRROR is a mammoth 8-page paper, of 72 long columns—one of the largest in the United States—printed on fine paper and filled with a great variety of news and the best class of matter relating to Southern California.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

One year.....$2.00 | Six months.....$1.00

Premium clubs. Send for sample copy and circulars.

Give Postoffice address in full, including county and State.

If address is to be changed, give old address as well as new.

The paper will be sent only for the time for which remittance is made.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Postoffice order, Wells, Fargo, or registered letter at our risk. Address

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cala.

POSTAGE.

The transient rate of postage, foreign and domestic, per copy on the TIMES or the MIRROR either single or double sheet, is one cent.

Joint Use of Tracks—Through to Los Angeles.

The TIMES published early news of the just-made compact between the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad companies, by which independent through trains of the latter company (or the Atlantic and Pacific system) will, commencing on the 29th inst., have free and equal use of the line of road between Colton and Los Angeles, to run its trains as it may desire. This agreement, so satisfactory to Los Angeles, has caused much speculation, and in some quarters its existence was even doubted, and in others the new arrangement has been looked upon as a pooling sche e. But these surmises are shown to be without foundation by an authoritative article, which we reproduce below, from the Railway Age, which explains the whole agreement and states clearly that there is no pre-rating or pooling understanding in the matter. The Atlantic and Pacific simply leases the Southern Pacific road for the purpose of running their trains into Los Angeles and San Francisco, and are still left at liberty to compete with that road for business. Commenting upon this news, the San Bernardino Times sets out the railroad situation in very clear terms, as follows: "This arrangement has been made to prevent, as far as possible, the construction of roads in this State by other than the S. P. R. R. The latter company endeavored to keep the A. and P. out of the State altogether by building the spur from Mojave to The Needles; but not to be so checkmated, the A. and P. proposed either to purchase the S. P. line to Mojave, or to parallel it and leave it with a terminus on the Colorado desert. The road so left would have been a dead loss, and as discretion, even in railroad matters, is the better part of valor, the S. P. acceded to the terms offered and sold the Mojave branch. Determined to have a Pacific Coast outlet, the C. S. R. R. has been completed, and the Riverside extension begun by the A. and P. folks. The S. P. people saw clearly what the result would be—the cutting off of the most fertile part of California by the new road, strong competition for business, with the odds largely in favor of the A. and P., and hence have granted great concessions in order to share the business they were in danger of losing altogether.

"The old policy of the Southern Pacific was not a wise one, and the company now begin to realize it. It was not in early days believed that there could ever be railroad competition on this coast. Hence the road was built in the cheapest and directest manner, nearly in every case avoiding the settled part of the country through which it passed, building rival towns against the older settlements, and acting on the theory that it was unnecessary to make any effort to obtain the good will of those who would perforce be compelled to patronize it. If the mountain would not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet would go to the mountain. So if the railroad did not come to us we would be compelled to go to the railroad. Now comes a rival system and strikes the old road in its weakest part. The new road goes out of its way to reach the settled portions of the country through which it passes. It is going after the trade which heretofore has been forced to go after the railroad. It is sending out feelers to the towns and fertile parts, with the intention of taking their business, and the S. P. sees itself in imminent danger of being left stranded on the plains, with its local business passing to other hands. Let the Riverside extension be completed, and it will tap the settlements of southern Los Angeles county, and cut off the best part of Southern California from the S. P. The construction of the San Gabriel road, in which the A., T. and S. F. folks are reported as largely interested, will take away the rest. Let the S. P. force them to it and they will build their line to San Francisco, tapping all the settlements en route, and thus crippling the old road seriously. The Southern Pacific people realize this, and hence have made large concessions to avoid it. They are also using their best endeavors to conciliate the people at large, and the treatment experienced from them of late has been generous and wise. Had the S. P. people always treated us with the same consideration that they have of late, our county would have been much more prosperous, and no animosity between the people and the railroad would have existed."

Following is the article of the Railway Age above referred to, printed under the caption of "Joint Use of Tracks—Remarkable Contract Between Two Competing Lines:"

We give a brief history of the successive steps by which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company has accomplished a long-entertained purpose of running its independent trains through to the Pacific coast. The arrangement by which it reaches Los Angeles, the key to the business of Southern California, and which has not heretofore been made public, is remarkable, not only as the result of shrewd diplomacy and foresight, but as establishing a very important precedent as between competing railways, which if followed hereafter will save many millions of dollars that would otherwise be thrown away in the construction of utterly unnecessary mileage. Within a few days we have received information of the final ratification by both parties of a contract between the Southern Pacific Company, on the one hand, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, representing the California Southern Railroad Company, on the other, of which, therefore, it is now proper to give some particulars.

As it is stated more fully elsewhere, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company had determined to reach Los Angeles by, if necessary, building a branch from the California Southern parallel to the Southern Pacific, a distance of some sixty miles. This, with the terminal facilities, would have cost probably two millions of dollars, and besides would have opened hostilities where cost and land could not be foretold. Meantime the existing track and terminals were ample for all the traffic that both roads could obtain. Business common sense was brought to bear upon the situation. The new comer proposed to the rival whose territory it meant to enter that it be allowed to carry on its competition by means of the very facilities which the company in possession had and enjoyed. The proposition seems at a first glance almost an impertinence, but the management of the Southern Pacific took more than a superficial view of the situation and agreed to it, and the directors of both companies have now ratified the agreement. The contract is substantially as follows:

The Southern Pacific leases to the California Southern the free and equal use of its track between Colton and Los Angeles, together with all the stations and other facilities necessary for the running of trains by the leasing company at such times as it chooses, and including the use of terminal facilities in Los Angeles. The trains of the California Southern are to have equal rights with those of the Southern Pacific, subject only to the rules and regulations of the latter company while on its tracks, the only stipulation as to time being that trains shall not be required to run within less than fifteen minutes of each other. The considerations for this accommodation is to be payment to the company owning the track, etc., at the rate of $1200 per mile of main track per annum, with an equal share of the main line taxes, and a share of other taxes and expenses of maintenance, etc., based on the proportion of business done by each. But there was reciprocity in this agreement. The California Southern is building a branch from Riverside station southwest into the heart of the orange-growing region, over the Southern Pacific is given similar right, on similar terms, to run its trains over the track of the former from Colton to Arlington, about fifteen miles, and is thus enabled to avoid the expense of building a branch, as it had proposed.

It is also stipulated that in both cases each party shall have equal rights to both through and way business at all points on the tracks of both parties used in common, and that either party may have the right to establish its own stations and agents; in short, the intent of the agreement is to give each party the same rights, so far as the operation of trains is concerned, over the tracks and facilities used in common as if it individually owned such tracks.

Under this remarkable agreement, therefore, there will be seen in a few days the spectacle of the passenger and freight trains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system running over the track of its great competitor, enjoying all the facilities and served impartially by the employés of the latter, each company, of course, having its own soliciting agents, and getting all the business possible for their respective trains.

In originating and pushing to a successful issue this business-like plan for securing competing facilities to California, President Strong, of the Atchison Company, is entitled to the highest credit. Perhaps no one man could have accomplished it. On the other hand, President Stanford and General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, have shown admirable breadth of view and liberality toward a rival by accepting the situation and opening their doors, instead of contesting and delaying the approach of the new road, as they might successfully have done for some time, thereby putting both companies to heavy expense and demoralizing the entire railway business of the Pacific Coast. The agreement by which this result was accomplished has no stipulations whatever in regard to rates, division of business or pooling. It is simply a business-like contract between the heads of two great companies to save both from a needless expenditure of money.

It is obvious that the ultimate destination of the Atlantic and Pacific line is San Francisco. That was the original project, it will be recollected, when work on the Pacific end of the road was commenced in 1873. It is equally obvious that the road will seek and obtain another tide-water outlet at the harbor of San Pedro.

THE Fruit-Growers' Convention took important action Saturday in memorializing Congress for an increased import duty on prunes, raisins and oranges, and for the rejection of the Mexican Reciprocity treaty. If the Convention had done nothing else than prepare this memorial and place it before Congress, they would have done a most substantial service to the fruit interests of California. In the growing and drying of raisins and prunes, the element of labor enters so largely that this industry is surely entitled to protection, if any industry is. As to oranges, the same principle holds good. Our growers cannot compete with the twenty-cent labor of Mediterranean countries in any field. The Mexican Reciprocity treaty, already so far passed that it requires only the approval of the Senate to become a law, means practically the opening of Mexico as a competitor for California in all semi-tropic fruit products, with the advantages of one of the United States. This is a measure engineered in the interests of the iron manufacturers of the United States and for the benefit of the American-Mexican railway. The interests of California fruit producers ought not to be sacrificed to this end. The iron industries and the railroad projects of the country have received enough encouragement to warrant them in paddling their own boats while other interests get afloat.

THE deposing of Dr. S. F. Chapin from the position of State Inspector of Fruit Pests, and the election of William Boggs in his place, was an earthquake which shook the State Board of Horticulture from center to circumference during its session in Los Angeles the past week. Dr. Chapin had excited so many antagonisms that his removal was deemed an imperative necessity for the good of the horticultural interests of the State; but is the remedy better than the disease? Why did not the State Board accept the recommendation of the fruit growers, and elect Matthew Cooke to the position? There is a great deal of jealousy in the State Board.

WILLIAM BOGGS, the newly elected State Inspector of Fruit Pests, is a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, and a son of the famous Governor Boggs of Missouri, who drove the Mormons out of that State.

Youth.

Beyond recall, the dear dead days of old,
The sunlit hours, the laughing skies so clear;
The flowers we trod upon without a tear;
The blossoms showered upon as we strolled;
The clinging lips, the twining arms' sweet hold;
The songs of joy that fell upon the ear;
The blood's wild riot that did all endear—
Alas! all these in death lie still and cold.

But some day, love, we too shall meet once more,
In some dear land, in some sweet, far-off clime,
Our lips shall touch and darkness all be o'er;
While heavenly bells sound out their sweetest chime,
With ever clasped new fields we will explore,
Of smiling flowers, and ne'er take count of time.

—[Philadelphia News.

Happy Moments.

The rose in her cheek is red to-night,
Her eyes are filled with a tender light,
And her heart brims over with happiness,
For her lover's proposal and she's answered "Yes."

—Boston Courier.

Our Fruit Interests.

It is within the memory of the middle-aged when the whole extent of Southern California was about as interesting to the farmer or horticulturist as the great pampas plains of South America. The agriculturist who would have hopefully turned his eyes in this direction, and spoken in cheerful prophecy of its future, would have been looked upon as a visionary dreamer, whose words were unworthy of the serious consideration of practical men. The era of agricultural faith had not then dawned, and the revelation of the possibilities of this soil and climate was yet to come. We who look at what has been accomplished are astonished at the results. The figures which are shown by our producers are simply surprising, and we are just beginning to wake up to the fact that California may yet lead the world in the variety and the excellence of her productions. All the necessary conditions for fruit growing exist here. Conditions which elsewhere are found only in wide areas, and in different countries, are here combined within the limits of this State, where a wide gradation of temperatures exists, where the greatest variety of soils is found, and where, by means of irrigation, the absence of summer rains is made a blessing, in that there are afforded to our tropical fruits the warm and almost unfailing sunshine, the dry atmosphere and the well-drained soil essential to their ripening and perfection.

The era of experiment among our fruit growers, of course, is not yet past. Ways and means are yet to be discussed, new methods introduced and old ones abandoned before the best that may be attained is reached. Other difficulties have also to be met and overcome. Competition must be successfully surmounted, more rapid and cheaper transportation must be secured. The leading markets of the country must not be made the simple dumping grounds for our productions, but we must place in them men who will care for our interests, who will see that our fruits are properly handled and properly displayed, and that they are put upon the market in the best possible condition. All this is coming, and very soon. The interest manifested among fruit dealers in New York City in the organization of the California Fruit Growers' Union, which movement, it is also said, is attracting wide-spread attention throughout the east, is an indication that the importance of our fruit industry and the excellence of its products are beginning to be properly conceded.

With fast fruit trains which, shall run through without stoppage or hinderance to their destination, California will be able to place her fruits upon the market in a better condition than she has hitherto—better than can any other section sending like productions to the leading markets of the country. Her fruit may, also, be better handled, and, with its superior keeping qualities and its many other points of excellence, there will be no trouble about the demand for our supplies.

With the correction of the difficulties of transportation, and other kindred evils with which we now have to contend, and with the successful waging of the war in which we are now engaged against the army of our insect pests and foes, the outlook for California fruit-growers will be a most encouraging one. If, as some of our best informed and most intelligent fruit-dealers believe, "it is only a question of a few years when native fruit will drive foreign fruit out of the market altogether," the question of over-production is one that need not concern us. We may multiply our orange orchards and our raisin vineyards, we may plant our figs and our olives, increase our orchards of apricots, our prunes and our almond and walnut trees, yet still the demand will be greater than our supply. Properly conducted, there will be scarcely a limit to this industry upon this coast. Fruit growing will be in the future, as it is at present, the prominent interest of this section and an unfailing source of wealth and prosperity.

Let honesty and uprightness characterize all of our dealings; good weight and good measure always be given, and the same quality of fruit be found in the middle and at the bottom of the box as is found on top, and, with cheap rates and rapid transit, our success in this direction will be achieved and our prosperity assured.

THE SAUNTERER.

It was necessary that a Job-like patience, and an undaunted spirit like that which fired the soul of Columbus when he set out on his explorations over unknown seas, should possess the soul of the Saunterer before setting out over the sea of mud which covers the city and disgraces its streets. Rubbers disappeared like the hosts of Pharaoh in the Dead Sea, and, like lost Jonahs, they went down into the depths.

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"Mamma," said a philosophic and investigating youth of eight summers, as they were looking for a point where they could safely navigate Main street, "don't you think this mud reaches clear through to China?" Poor little fellow, he thought he was going further than China the next minute when he slipped and went down into the midst of filth and nastiness that covered the street. You would hardly decide what was mud and what was boy as he was fished out again.

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That was a very naughty little hoodlum who thrust out his foot as a bigger boy was passing and tripped him so that he fell into a very soft mudhole. But he was not so happy over what he had accomplished when the bigger boy got his hand on him and proceeded to lay him out where the mud was softest and deepest and plentiful enough to paint him all over from head to feet. It didn't pay, little boy, did it?

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"Well, now," said a lady at the exhibit of curios one day last week, "this doesn't look much as if Los Angeles was in the woods, does it? I am surprised at the richness and the rareness of the display brought together here. It speaks well for the wealth and the intelligence of our people, and there's a rich flavor in some of these antiquities of 'good old families,' such as we, in spite of our boasted republican simplicity, take a good deal of pride in."

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"This exhibit is a good educator," said another. "I wish that something of this kind could be made permanent among us."

"It is a good place to measure civilizations," remarked a third, "How wide the methods between barbarism and enlightenment, even so far as simple ornament is concerned."

"Pompeii seems more real to me than ever before," said a young school girl, as she took in her hand some of the old bronzes, medals and other relics exhumed from the buried cities. "I'm just going right home to read all that I can find about Pompeii."

"I wonder if that is a true likeness of our Savior?" said a thoughtful-faced girl, as she stood before the portrait loaned by Mrs. Jewett, of Pasadena. "Doesn't he look sad? It makes me feel as if were I in trouble he would pity me."

"How I wish we had a gallery full of these pictures from the old masters," said a young lady as she stood among the pictures in the art corner.

"We'll have it, by-and-by," said a hopeful young prophetess, "a big gallery just full of the works of the old and new masters, too. And we'll have some better pictures, too, than any that those old fellows ever made. It's the fashion to rave over them, I know," she said, with a toss of her head and a laughing look in her eye, "but I don't believe that they did the best that ever can be done. We'll have some as good artists right here in Los Angeles yet. I'm going into the business, you know," she added, with a merry gurgle of laughter.

"Well, I like old things, anyhow," said the friend with her.

"Even to old bachelors," laughed the other, giving her a knowing look as they moved along.

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I saw an argument a day or two ago in favor of high license, in the person of a poor, miserable drunkard, who was straggling along our streets, leading by the hand a little flaxen-haired boy, whose innocent blue eyes were lifted to his father as I passed, and with quivering lips he asked:

"Poor, dear papa, is you very sick, so you can't walk?"

That father had come out from one of our saloons whose owner is seeking to defy our high-license law—the law enacted for the protection of the drunkard and his innocent children. Poor boy! he was too young to know his father's degradation, and as his father, after a time, staggered to a seat upon the steps of one of our public buildings, the little boy sat down crying beside him, every now and then lifting his little hand with a tender caress to his father's face. Then, with anxious questioning, he asked: "Papa, shall I go and find a doctor-man for you? Say, papa?

Looking at the little fellow, I felt that every baby tear was a prayer for the support of high license—the community's best defense against poverty, drunkenness and crime.

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I climbed Hill street one day last week, and from the hill by the electric mast at the head of First, looked down upon the city. I was astonished at the number of new buildings in the process of erection, and just completed, which are visible from that point. They dotted the landscape thickly in every direction. It is an encouraging feature to note that most of the residences now being built are large and superior in style and architecture to the majority of those built two or three years ago. Men of means are making homes here, and they will take pride in beautifying the city and in building for its future.

THE SAN FERNANDO INDIANS.

Statement by Judge Widney as to Their Eviction.

Judge R. M. Widney, in response to a question concerning the eviction of the Indians at San Fernando a few days ago, said: "A wrong impression seems to have got out about this matter. In the first place, all but three of the Indians are recent arrivals, coming here from San Luis Obispo. The three mentioned were formerly connected with the Mission, but were "shoved out" by some one. They were allowed to occupy the portion of the ranch they have lived on for some years, the understanding being that when the land was wanted for settlement they must move off. Some time ago a judgment was rendered against them for the land, the purpose being to prevent the statute of limitations from taking effect. When Maclay sold to the new company he proceeded to survey the Indians' land, which he had been cultivating, and offered them $150 for their improvements. About this time the Indians were advised by certain attorneys not to go away. Later an execution was taken out and placed in the hands of Sheriff Gard, who was authorized to pay them $100. The Indians were seen, and they promised to leave in ten days, but in the meantime they were advised again by their attorneys not to do so. The latter now proceeded to move to set aside the judgment on the ground that it was void. This the court, after a careful hearing, refused to do. The new company wished to use water from a spring on the land for a brickyard, but the Indians (by advice of their attorneys) refused to let them have it, and, at considerable expense, a yard was established elsewhere. The sheriff was now instructed to rent them a house for one month in Los Angeles, or, if they preferred it, at the Mission, if they were not satisfied with this arrangement he was to let them have an abundant supply of provisions. These offers were rejected, the attorneys urging the Indians among them to resist dispossession even to violence. (Evidence to this effect is in writing in the hands of Senator Maclay). The Sheriff proceeded to move them off without any resistance on their part, except in the case of one old Indian. They were all given food and a house at San Fernando, and the accommodations were accepted, except by the old Indian mentioned. A day or two ago he went to Senator Maclay and said, 'I do not blame you for putting us off, as we had no rights there. We would not have done as we did had we not been badly advised.' He asked for provisions and was given a liberal supply. The Indians have been a great nuisance and their rancheria has been a rendezvous for horse thieves and other bad characters."

Statements diametrically opposite to these have reached the TIMES, and will be investigated.

TRIFLES OF THE TIMES.

THE MUD.

The mud! the mud! it lieth thick
Upon our streets and highways,
It plasters all our sidewalks, too,
And fills our country by-ways.

It lieth like the mud we fling
When politics are booming,
And candidates amid the sloughs
Of party hate are slumming.

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DAKOTA KNOCKING.

Do you hear Dakota knocking,
A-knocking at the door?
Uncle Sam, I'm sure, is listening,
And his mind is running o'er
All the chances that will happen
Should he let the sister in.
Democrats, they softly whisper,
"Don't, for Heaven's sake, don't!
"What would happen?" Pie, you know, sir,
And you a Halpin it along—
More Republican Senators
Would, of course, righ soon be born.
Then our chances would be nowhere,
Democrats would have to slide—
Till we're rich with spoils of office
New sister States must step aside.

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A New York man claims to have discovered the Garden of Eden, and offers to sell the information for $10,000. Cheap!

A well-known oysterman of this city contends that the bivalves should be thoroughly washed before being eaten.—[Montana Gazette.

The cablegrams state that General Wallace is still the fast friend of the Sultan. Possibly Sunset Cox entertained the Sultan with too many "chestnuts." Even a Turk is up to snuff on back-number jokes.

A gentleman called last night at one of the police stations and complained that for several weeks skulking men had prowled about his neighborhood all night, and caused the women of the locality a great amount of anxiety. The official in charge ruminated awhile, and then said, in a tone that showed he had solved the problem: "Well, catch 'um an' bring 'um in."—[Chicago News.

ACOMA.

The Strangest Aboriginal City in the World.

AN ANCIENT PUEBLO 600 FEET IN AIR.

"Lum" and the Acoma Chiquitos—A Candid Introduction—The Story of the Mesa Encantada.

The superior aborigines of Acoma dwelt formerly down in the valley, and owned a vast grazing ground. Hundreds of years ago, however, the powerful Lagunas worsted them in war, and to find security, the Acomas went upstairs. There are three almost inaccessible mesas, upon whose summits may still be seen the ruins of their towns. The first two were not sufficiently impregnable, and the Acomas took refuge on the summit of the titanic

MESA ENCANTADA,

and here built a fine town. There was but one possible approach to that dizzy summit. A vast rock, which leaned against the foot of the cliff, furnished the first of the ascent, and from its top a winding line of notches, cut in the face of the precipice, led to the top. And here they were secure. Fifty men could hold the Mesa Encantada against a million. All went well until one planting time, when all the Acomas went to their plantations in the plain—

ALL SAVE THREE WOMEN,

and, while they were gone, there came a frightful storm, such as the snowiest-haired old man among them all had never seen. The winds raved, and the rain came down in floods around the aérial city. The great banks of white sand, which lay at the mesa's base, were swept away; and the huge ladder-rock, thus undermined, lurched out from the cliff and toppled into the quaking valley. Since that fateful day, no human being has set foot upon the Mesa Encantada. The wide-winged hawk perches there secure, for no live thing, unwinged, can reach his eyrie. The horrified people returned to find themselves irrevocably banished from their homes. The lowest step of the staircase now was 200 feet above their heads. And, far, far up against the sky, they saw three tiny figures that ran to and fro with wringing of hands and despairing shrieks that scarce reached the crowd below. For days and weeks and even months the three figures might be spied flitting here and there upon the accursed cliff—for there was much jerked venison and meal and chili there. And then the figures seemed gaunter, and moved more slowly; till one day, in the madness of famine, one dragged herself to the edge and threw herself off into the fearful abyss. Two others survived no more. Their dust lies where they fell in their last delirium, under the walls that have been moldering ruins for two centuries.

And thus it came about that, again homeless, the patient people

BUILT LOFTY ACOMA.

The site they selected was on the crest of the loftiest and most inaccessible mesa in that whole region, next to the Mesa Encantada. There was but one possible way of reaching the top, and that was by a precipitous cleft where ascent would seem hardly possible to a white man. And on the summit they built their town. They carried up the adobe for their houses, dug in the plain; the timbers, cut in the mountain groves of cedar, and all else that was needful—all up that precipitous stairway. The top of the mesa was one bare and solid rock; but the Acoma houses are as well built as if located in the very midst of all needful materials.

THEN THE PADRES CAME IN,

those zealous, wonderful men, the world's most heroic evangelists—and most effective ones, I may add. I am not from a Catholic as from a Protestant, but there was something grand about the way those scholarly men of God pierced the wildest and loneliest recesses of this New World, ahead of all civilization, and there gave their lives to working for the church. Perhaps their stock is all dead now—for that matter heroism is not fashionable nowadays—but be that as it may, those old padres were of noble timber. "*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice.*" Their work opened the whole West to civilization, and but for their prescience, I reckon there would have been very little West, even at this late day. Ah, there were teachers for you! Barrowing into a savage wilderness, to every one of whose hundred different languages they were utter strangers, they conquered the uncouth dialect and founded a common language, which to this day is a passport throughout all the vast area where they labored—the tongue of fair Spain. And as firmly as the old volcanic rocks which line those lonely plains, they established the Mother Church—and there she stands still, unphased by the tendency of infidelity or the Protestantism of our later lukewarm days.

Well, the Jesuits came in with the *conquistadores*, three centuries ago. They scattered out, and permeated all that wilderness; and some came to Acoma. I fancy it was

A FALLOW FIELD.

The genius Acomas, sober, industrious, intelligent, true Aztec all, were ripe converts. They could not quite give up their worship of the royal sun, the moon, the stars, and kindly fire—the sun's earthly offspring—and to this day they look on fire as holy. But they accepted the stately ceremonials of the church and her holy teachings. And, unlike us superior Christians, they showed their faith by their works. Up on that lofty and barren island of rock they built the

MOST WONDERFUL CHURCH IN THE WORLD.

And when I say the world, I don't mean Los Angeles county, but the world. Plain, dull and box-like though it be, it is more remarkable, a greater triumph, than the vast and splendid cathedral of Cologne. Upon the plain below, it would have not a point of superior interest—it would be, save as to size, in no wise ahead of churches at Isleta and other pueblos. But where it stands it is a miracle. And let me tell you why. It is the largest of all the Pueblo churches, being a rectangle—almost a square—about 150 feet from end to end, and 130 feet from side to side. Its three prayer cecepies the southern side of the rectangle, and is fifty feet high, with about a fifty-foot front. On the northern side of the rectangle is a smaller structure, containing several rooms for the use of the padres, and with a curious upstairs balcony, whose railings are of queer carving. The two buildings are connected at each end by walled passages about fifteen feet high and twenty-five wide, so that the whole rectangle is unbroken. In the center is a generous placita, the traces of whose former garden splendor are still apparent. The whole great structure is built of adobe. The walls of the church are four to eight feet in thickness; those of the rest of the edifice, about three feet. The huge timbers in the church are twenty inches square and forty feet long! Whence they came, I know not, but it could not have been nearer than Mount Taylor, ten leagues away. Well, that is all very nice, but you don't see anything wonderful about it. True, my friends, but let me call your attention to one little fact. Every stick, every particle of adobe in that huge building was

PACKED BY MAN-POWER

up a cliff 500 feet high, by a "path" that not two in ten of you could be hired or driven to climb empty-handed—a stone ladder whose steepness even the sure-footed cinnamon could not surmount. How those hugh timbers were got up there, the uneommunicative Lord only knows! I suppose that long lariats were attached, and that while as many as could get hold of them pulled above, a swarm of little, fearless men boosted away at the lower end. And fancy bringing those timbers thirty miles, just for a starter. Why, the great Pyramid of Chinah is the only thing I know of to compare with it. The labors of Hercules were loafer-ease. There are other scarcely less wonderful features of Acoma; but let us come to them in order.

Approaching the mesa from the west, we did not have to scale the stone ladder. On the contrary, we rode our patient bronchos to the Governor's door. Within twenty-five years the Acomas have

CONSTRUCTED A TRAIL,

which is a simple picnic to those hardy little nags, but would be impassable as a sheer wall to any horse east of the Rockies. A huge sanddrift, reaching half way up the side of the cliff at that point, furnishes the approach. It looked to me as if a Southern California rain might repeat there the story of the Mesa Encantada. Leaving at last the heavy sand, we turn sharply to the left upon an artificial rock causeway. Here we note certain curious fractures on the cliff. The Governor says they were made by the cannon of the Spaniards long, long ago; and they have that appearance. Toiling thence up a steep, winding and slippery stone stairway, we pass a narrow portal between two big crags, where the road could be impregnably barricaded in five minutes, and attack another stairway, steeper, more winding and more slippery than the first. In some places logs and sticks have been anchored, to give the horses a foothold. A few moments of clinging to the manes of our animals, and at last we emerged upon the summit of Acoma, passed the rear of the church, and drew up beside the door of

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE,

the first in town, and the best. It showed clearly the advantages of having a door-in-law. The lower story was high and roomy, and consisted of one very large apartment, roofed with plank, and several smaller ones. Well back upon this was the upper tier of rooms, reached by a genuine flight of steps with railings. A plain ladder wasn't quite rich enough for the Gobernador's blood, evidently. Young our bridles to a young buck who stepped to take them, we followed the Governor into the big down-stairs room. It was extremely neat and pleasant. A table stood at one side, a row of *tinajas* (water jars) opposite, a heap of squashes and watermelons at one end and a big pile of corn at the other. A few benches and chairs were present, and some skins laid here and there upon the firm adobe floor. A little sparrow and cunning cotton-tail had the freedom of the apartment, and hopped here and there in perfect confidence.

As soon as we were seated, the Governor rustled off to scare us up a meal. That's the first number on the programme whenever you enter a Pueblo house, no matter at what time of day—they feel in honor bound to stuff you. After our long ride, the well-cooked beef and frijoles and broad were very welcome indeed.

Having finally got away with pretty near the whole ox, we lighted our cigars and started out

TO SEE THE TOWN.

First, we took a tour of the "streets." Now, Acoma is a peculiar town in every way, and, among others, in its arrangement. The longest diameter of the mesa-top is about from north to south. Every building in town faces in the latter direction save two—the church and the Governor's house. Nor is this by chance. These old sun-worshipers designedly set their houses so that the god should beam upon their doors all day long. The houses are all terraced—as in every Pueblo town; but are the best adobes I have seen. The terraces are only in front. Behind, the two-story wall rises sheer and generally blank, though rarely there is a window. The Acoma windows, by the way, are all made of transparent sheets of gypsum dug along the banks of the Rio Puerco—and very fair windows they are, too, though as a rule rather small. The houses stand in two parallel rows, about 100 feet apart, and rather toward the northern end of the mesa. Between these two rows is a big, smooth-ish floor of rock, and there 300 to 400 horses stand at night. In the morning they are driven down the breakneck trail to pasturage and water, and at dark are brought back to the summit.

Close to this unenclosed corral—from which the horses never try to stray—were

A COUPLE OF HUNDRED CHILDREN

playing jubilantly. It was a pleasant sight, and they were pleasant children. I have never seen any of them fighting, and they are as bright-faced, sharp-eyed, clean faced and active kids as you'd be apt to find in an American school-yard at recess. The boys were playing some sort of Acoma tag, and the girls mostly looked on. I don't know that they had the scruples of the sex about boisterous play. The reason they didn't whoop and run and turn summersaults with the boys may have been that each was carrying a wahbosh. Talk about pack-horses! Why those little Acoma girls, from *six years old* up, were toting around babies pretty nearly as big as themselves! The shawl which each wore was so adjusted as to make a bag about where the bustle is grafted by civilization. The wahboose is seated in this, with its legs dangling below, and its little head peering from behind the beaver's shoulder. Truly, the Acoman maiden begins to be a useful member of the household at an early age.

I had had the forethought to pack my pockets before leaving Cubero, with a couple of pounds of stick candy, and when we got into that swarm of *chiquitos*, I wished the two pounds had been a hundred. I pulled a piece from my pocket and waved it on high, with a loud whistle. There was an instant stampede toward me. The dusky little tots made a ring around, not daring at first to come very near, but when I broke off a piece of barber-pole peppermint, and reached it to a tiny child with a great fat baby in the sling of her shawl, they

CLOSED IN AT ONCE.

There was no jabbering, no pulling, no tossing, but about 300 little hands were all in the air, and 300 pair of little black eyes intently watched. It was as pleasant a job as one could wish, to parcel out the *dulce* to those little Acomans. It impressed me that there was no fighting about the sweets, and those who were last served made no effort to grab from the first-comers. The people on the roofs took in the circus with great interest, and I had to climb a ladder and pass around some saccharine presents to the babies up there. An old fellow of probably 90 years sat on one of the roofs, and insisted on having some candy. I gave him some, and patted him on the head, calling him a *horse obispido*. The white witticism was too much for the young ladies about him, and they giggled unreservedly—but he had the candy and was content.

Well, I have just fairly started in to tell about Acoma—what we saw and did and heard—the great church, the unique graveyard, the wonderful stone ladder, and a hundred other things, and am at the end of to-day's rope. Later, you shall hear of them all. LUM.

San Diego.

Santa Fe Weekly Leader.]

Mr. Charles Haspelmath, Miss Rudolph, Miss Louise Haspelmath and the editor took a trip to the Indian village above Tecaupa, Thursday. The Indians were engaged in celebrating the feast in honor of San Diego. Twelve bucks, stripped naked, with the exception of clouts, and twelve squaws dressed in the latest style, were found in the plaza, dancing. The music was furnished by eight bucks, one with a drum, the others drawling out in a peculiar monotone, with occasional sharp yells. The dancing continued throughout the entire day. At night the inhabitants of the pueblo gathered in the village hall and wound up the festivities with a banquet.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Paris catacombs contains upward of 3,000,000 skeletons.

There are over 18,000 young women attending college this year.

Chambersburg, Pa., is shortly to have a convention of fat and lean men.

When she is home, Judie, the French actress, bathes in a silver bath tub, which has her monogram in gold.

The coming Easter will fall on the 25th of April. This has not occurred before since 1734, and will not happen again until 1943.

Our Press-room Flood.

San Bernardino Times.]

We extend our sympathies in your trouble. Having heretofore had a like experience ourself we can appreciate your position.

SWEPT BY STORM.

And Still Another Chapter of Catastrophes

CAUSED BY THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS.

The Railways the Chief Sufferers—A Cloudburst—Fresno's Flood—The San Joaquin Rising.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—It has rained almost steadily throughout the State for five days. It cleared off this morning, but is raining harder than ever to-night. The total fall for the month up to 8 o'clock this evening is 8.07 inches. This has never been exceeded, except, perhaps, in the year '49, when 11.8 inches fell during October and November. Judging from the rainfall to-night, the probabilities are that before the present month is ended the record will be exceeded. A dispatch to-night says that Charles Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific, and party, who left some days ago for the East, are detained by floods on the Colorado desert. They have started back on their return to this city. The Southern Pacific has sent out construction trains to all points where washouts are reported.

Heavy washouts also are reported on the California Southern Railroad. The railroad bridge in Cajon Pass, on the California Southern, has been washed away, and the Atlantic and Pacific track near Ludlow station is badly washed out in several places.

A CLOUD-BURST.

A cloud-burst in Devil's Cañon near San Bernardino last night, destroyed the toll road for some distance. The gatekeeper and family barely escaped drowning.

Damage from floods is also reported from many other points in the State.

THE FLOOD AT FRESNO.

FRESNO, Nov. 20.—In anticipation of an overflow, a large force of men were kept at work on the levee last night. The water is now flowing through a cut on the south end of the town. No rain has fallen since yesterday morning. The sky is cloudy, with indications of rain. Should we have much rain now considerable damage will follow. No trains have arrived from the north since the blockade. A special, carrying the mail, arrived from the south this evening.

HOUSEBOATING IN CAJON PASS.

SAN BERNARDINO, Nov. 20.—Heavy rains have weakened Lytle creek bridge and caused a landslide in Cajon Pass, on the California Southern road. No trains have passed through to-day. All streams are considerably swollen.

THE SAN JOAQUIN RISING.

HILLY'S FERRY, Nov. 20.—It has been raining here heavily at intervals since Sunday. Rain for the storm, 4 inches; for the season, 5.55 inches. The Merced river is 12 feet in the gauge and still rising. A flood is apprehended on account of the rising of the San Joaquin river.

Repairing the Damage—Floods at San Luis Obispo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The rainfall for the twenty-four hour ending at 8 o'clock this evening was .37 of an inch, all of which fell last night. The weather was clear to-day until about 8 o'clock, when a light rain began, and still continues, with the indications good for more to-morrow.

Superintendent Gillmore, of the Southern Pacific Company, reports that all damage by washouts on the Southern Pacific Railroad has been repaired to-day, and that all trains are now moving on time.

SAN LUIS OBISPO FLOODED.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Nov. 21.—The terrible rain storm in this county during the past few days has swept away nearly every bridge in the vicinity. The rainfall has exceeded ten inches. Pismo and Cayucos wharves were swept away by heavy seas. The creek overflowed, and Chinese, men, women and families barely escaped drowning. Water mains were carried away, and a water famine is imminent. The road of the Pacific Coast Railway Company was considerably damaged. A number of business houses sustain heavy losses from the flood. The losses are estimated at over $50,000.

NEW YORK REJOICES

Over the Fruit Growers Combination in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Bulletin's New York special says: Reports received from San Francisco of the organization of the California Fruit Growers' Union have been much discussed in the fruit trade here. At the recently organized Foreign Fruit Exchange the Secretary stated that the movement has attracted widespread attention in the East. Letters have been received asking the extent of the California organizations, plans for coming season, etc.

Albert Merritt, of the Merritt Fruit Company, said that he had been expecting this movement by the California fruit-growers. Their fruit has been badly handled in the East. Chinese commission men have got the best of it, while inferior fruit has been sent to New York. "I made an experiment," said he, "with California oranges last season, ordering a car load just at the close of the Florida season, and the result surprised me. I found the fruit

Weekly Mirror.

What to Strike For.

Here are some wise and thoughtful suggestions from an article in the November Century on the labor problem, entitled "Danger Ahead," contributed by Dr. Lyman Abbott, which it would be well for the working men of the country to ponder. He says: "I wish I had the ear of the working men's organizations. I would put these figures before them, and then I would address them in some such terms as the following:

"Do you not see the fatal defect of all your organizations? You combine only that you may not work. In one summer's telegraphic strike you spent $100,000 for the right to be idle. Why did you not expend it for the right to be independent? Half a million dollars, plus all the best telegraphic talent in the United States, with the sympathies of the nation as a reserve, combined to establish postal telegraphy, might have given you success instead of failure. Strike, not for better wages in servitude, but for independence. Organize not to be idle, but to be busy. Combine not against your employers, but that you may employ yourselves. You battle not for the rights of labor, but for the right not to labor; it is a barren, fruitless right, not worth fighting for. Victory is as bad as defeat. For combination put co-operation; for few hours and fair wages put independence; for a right to be idle put power to work. Make yourselves capitalists, combine your capital with your industry, and add to it by your credit, and so become your own masters."

A Backset.

We find every now and then among the people who come to this coast persons who, after a few weeks stay, attempt to tell the people of the East all about California, and who represent all that has been said or written about it before they came to the rescue of the truth, as a tissue of misrepresentations and falsehoods. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal has one of these correspondents who shows us up in such a light as leads the editor of that paper to rise and remark:

"The readers of the Journal are regaled this morning with a bright and interesting letter from our correspondent in Southern California. He takes a new view of things. He finds Land of Gold, and some of his statements will create an altogether different impression of that section of California than has heretofore obtained."

Southern California proposes to push right straight ahead in spite of this backset, though, and we are inclined to think that she will still prosper and come out ahead.

A BETTER beginning for a prosperous year, agriculturally and horticulturally, was never known in California. From six to seven and a half inches of rain up to the present writing is very good for the southern end.

AS STEADY and heavy a rainfall as we have had during the present season occurred last night. The rain appears to have been general throughout the State.

OUR magnificent mountains are snow-capped, and lift themselves up to the blue skies with winter upon their heads and semi-tropical greenness at their feet.

WHAT is Los Angeles going to do about entertaining the stranger within her gates this winter? Already the hotels are obliged to turn away guests.

FINE music is one of the surest and most powerful attractions for a Los Angeles audience. This fact speaks well for the refinement of the city.

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE D. M. BURNS has been arrested on the old charge of being a defaulter to the State in the sum of $37,000.

"BROADBRIM."

He Writes a Chapter About Gotham's Corrupt Judges.

REMINISCENCES OF THE TWEED RING.

Ed. Stokes and Jim Fisk—The Drama—Mary Anderson—One of Mr. Cleveland's Sterling Office-Holders.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Judge Cardoza is dead; he is the last of the ring judges whose memories are execrated by most of the citizens of New York. Twelve years have passed since the close of the ring rule; one by one the members of the gang have passed away; the death of Judge Cardoza closes the account of the ring judges. It is not often in the history of the world that a great and opulent city is legally captured by a horde of bandits—I say legally; for all of these men came into their positions under the forms of law. New York had justly felt proud of her Supreme Court; on that bench had sat Jay and Clinton and Livingston, and a host of others whose names were the symbol of all that was pure or holy in justice. In her hours of stormiest trial, her Supreme Court has been her ark of the covenant, and on its ermine lay no blot or stain. Before its unquestioned decisions, faction stood appalled and dumb—and to the honor of its upright judges, be it recorded, their honesty was never questioned either by friend or foe. This was the condition of affairs when William M. Tweed got possession of the political organization known as Tammany Hall. It had been in existence since 1790, and had always exercised a paramount power in the politics of New York. For years previous to the time I speak of it had been sustained by the volunteer fire department, which was thoroughly organized in every portion of the city; and enrolled among its members thousands of the most desperate and unscrupulous men in New York. Prize-fighters, gamblers and thieves held rich and responsible offices. The membership to Tammany was jealously guarded, and was only accorded after long and tried service in the party. When William M. Tweed got control of this tremendous engine, whose edicts were law as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians—the Supreme Court stood between him and his prey, and he immediately set himself to work to reorganize the Supreme Court, and thus by the forms of law control the two thousand millions of property which pertained to the city's wealth. Three men were quickly found among the lawyers of New York—these were George L. Barnard, Albert Cardoza and Judge McCunn. At the behest of whoever desired them, writs of mandamus and injunction flew like hail, and those sacred writs, which were supposed to be the citizen's protection and shield, were invoked to his disaster and ruin. At the instance of the notorious Jim Fisk, the safes of the Union Pacific Railroad were broken open with sledge hammers by a pack of ruffians and thieves, and rifled of their contents in open day. The officers of the company fled affrighted to New Jersy to avoid the corrupt process of the court, and a few days after removed the offices of the company to Boston, where they remain to this day.

Ed. Stokes robbed Fisk of his mistress, and Fisk invoked the aid of the court to ruin Stokes, and aided by the then fancy sieged on Stokes' oilworks, at Greenpoint, and routed him. Stokes knowing the impossibility of getting justice in the courts against Fisk, took the law into his own hands and killed him. At last the robberies and outrages became so alarming that no man outside the ring had his life in safety, and property were safe. A citizens' meeting was called at the Cooper Institute, and self-preservation brought together the wealthiest men in the city. Millions of money had been stolen; the robbery was still going on at the rate of millions a week. In a single morning Oakey Hall, the Mayor, signed bills to the amount of three millions and five hundred thousand dollars. At last a halt was called—and the Supreme Judges were indicted; just before the indictment Cardoza, who saw the coming storm, resigned, and so escaped impeachment, but Barnard and McCunn were hurled from their imperial height, and fell like Lucifer, never to rise again. Barnard, who was a man of fine, generous instincts, and who had married the daughter of the millionaire tobacconist, John Anderson, died of a broken heart. McCunn, as soon as he realized the terrible position in which he had placed himself, sat deliberately down and drank himself to death. Cardoza was a Jew, and was related to the rich Nathan, who was murdered on Twenty-third street. Suspicion fell on Nathan's eldest son, but by Cardoza's influence he escaped indictment. From the hour of his fall, Judge Cardoza never took an active part in public affairs. He confined himself to his law business, and having an extensive clientage among the Jews, made money and died rich. He was a man of excellent legal ability and fine social qualities; had he chosen to do so, he might have occupied an enviable position among the honored jurists of the land, but his evil associations led him down to ruin, and his terrible fall will, for years to come, to point a moral and adorn a tale.

The death of John McCullough, the actor, though it occurred in Philadelphia, has created quite as much of a sensation here as it does in the City of Brotherly Love. He was one of our best known and best liked dramatic artists. The profession he belonged to is subject to very violent antagonisms and jealousies. Many star actors are thoroughly detested by the profession. Mr. Forrest was hated by every company that he had anything to do with for the last twenty years of his life. Mr. Booth is thoroughly disliked by those who are brought into professional association with him, and the same may be said of Lawrence Barrett and many others; but John McCullough died as he lived, with the kindly regards of all who knew him. It was in this city that he achieved his greatest triumph, and it was here on his departure for Europe, that the literary *elite* of our city assembled at Delmonico's, to give him a godspeed. John McCullough was then at the zenith of his success, he had completed the longest and most brilliant engagement of his life, and stood on the pinnacle of fame at the Metropolis of the nation. It was the proudest and happiest day of his life. England was a disappointment to him; neither the flattery of the Prince of Wales, nor the vivas of the Garrick Club could compensate the absence of the public. When he returned he was not the same John McCullough, who left us only a few months before. The man who stood before thousands in the arena as a model gladiator, was bent and thin and shrivelled. The temper that was generous and open as the sunlight, became morbid and sour, and so after a few months he passes away in the very bloom of his manhood and the zenith of his fame. While strong men wept—there were hundreds of women who viewed the remains, and sobbed as if their hearts would break—many appeared to lose all control of themselves, and could not have mourned him more sincerely if he had been a brother or a husband. The delegation from this city to the funeral was the largest that ever left here to attend the funeral of a private citizen. While he was admired and respected by the general public who knew him only as an actor, he was loved and honored by the profession of his adoption, of which he was one of the most distinguished ornaments.

Mary Anderson's manager, Mr. Abbey, informs us that the cash receipts of that lady have averaged nearly $2000 a night—not bad for Our Mary. Miss Margaret Mather's manager has not yet favored us with a peep into his cash-box, but if Miss Mather is not drawing $2000 a night, it is because the house won't hold it. Miss Mather is testing the capacity of her house, and she has made such a hit in Juliet that it promises to be a standing attraction for weeks.

But if, as many good people declare, the gentleman with the cloven hoof is the especial patron of theaters, it is evident that he is not going to have it all his own way this winter, for the Episcopal Mission, of which I spoke some months ago, has begun and is already a grand success. Till recently the Episcopal Church has never favored these so-called religious revivals, nor does the present mission partake of the character of the old-fashioned camp meeting. It seems to be patterned after the old Catholic missions, and characterized by deep religious fervor, more than loud spasmodic utterances.

The ministers having the missions in charge have come over from England, and are gentlemen of great experience among the poorer classes. The idea seems to be to get rid of the impression that the Episcopal Church is the church of the aristocracy; that it is the church alike of rich and poor. All the resident clergy are lending the good work their heartiest co-operation, and, up to the present time, the result has been most gratifying and satisfactory—thousands of people filling the missions who have rarely been seen inside of a church. The ministers in charge are live men—men of the people, who could run a foot race, or preach a sermon, and win both. One was the stroke oar of the Cambridge crew for years, and the other, during his senior term at Oxford, was the most wonderful athlete of his class. Robust in health, strong in faith, earnest in their ministry, and among the poor, the Episcopal Church is proud of them, as they are proud of their grand old mother. Before the winter is past, we expect great results from the work now going on, and it certainly marks a new era in Episcopacy in America.

No event has stirred politicians in this vicinity more than the case of Mr. Sterling, who was appointed weigher, and then suspended by the President. On every corner, if you see a knot of men in conversation, if not discussing the probable chances of Warner—Fred. Ward's pal, you may be sure they are talking about Sterling. Mr. Hedden did not like the idea of having his man bounced, and is determined, if possible, to get him back. He is a bigger elephant on the hands of the administration than Kelly. The swallow-tails say he is an outrage on the civil service, and the horny-handed say, civil service be blowed. It would be an act of mercy to the administration to elect Sterling a Brooklyn alderman. That is the way out of a painful national dilemma, for which I make no charge.

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

MONT BLANC.

Sublime Majesty of the Great European Mountain.

Geneva Correspondence Minneapolis Wisconsin.

Nothing in the whole world of nature has so impressed me with the eternal and unchangeable fixedness of God. This mountain, not volcanic, forever white and pure on its summit, unmoved, exclusive, for its face is seldom unveiled, like other mountains of such grandeur and breadth, almost seems not to belong to this, but to some other world. When the fleecy clouds are rolled from his face, crowds of people always stop on the quais and present themselves at the windows of the hotels to look at the "Monarch of Mountains" pink and gray are his favorite colors. He is pure and snowy in the midday sun, but when the [illegible] disappeared from the sparkling, intense blue waters of Lake Leman, from the minarets and the pointed glass skylights over the courts of the great hotels, then the Alpine glow—delicate beyond words—steals over the face and tips all the snowy range, deepening each moment, and to be quite sure that you see this wonderful *effet enfeu* you look at the snowy lateen sails on the lake and the awnings of the steamers to see how rosy it is by contrast. Suddenly he pales, and paler grows, a ghastly look creeps over his face, and the glow of Napoleon, as many conceived, for the Roman lineaments of late years have disappeared, but now it is the face of our dead hero, General Grant, in his shroud. Every one is silent, a chill creeps over it, and the spectator stands silent and awe-struck at this grand phenomena of nature seen from the streets of a busy, time-keeping, money-making city.

Those Naughty Newspapers.

San Francisco Post.]

After the Nevada concert. Two ladies in car.

"Why, good evening! Been to the Nevada concert?"

"I should say we had."

"Well, how was it? Tell me all about it."

"Don't ask me. I was horribly disappointed."

"What was the matter; didn't she sing well?"

"Oh, yes; she can beautifully and all that. That was well enough. But you know how the papers are; you never can depend upon a word they say. They announced that she would change her dress after every number."

"You don't mean to tell me; she never changed her dress at all?"

"She wore one dress the whole evening."

"What a swindle! Well, I never. And those newspapers—they are just getting too unprincipled for anything. They make no bones of misrepresenting an entertainment, on purpose to get you to attend it."

ZAX.

The Sharon "Support" Note.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of Judge Finn in the suit of Sarah Althea Sharon against William Sharon, to recover $750 on the following note:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1881.

I hereby agree to pay Miss S. A. Hill $250 a month for each and every month of the year A. D. 1883. WILLIAM SHARON.

The defendant admitted that the last three installments had not been paid, but denied that there was any consideration for the note and alleged that it was given in pursuance of an agreement to pay the plaintiff $7500 not to molest him or annoy him with visits, all of which she had signed the note in question. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the consideration was an immoral one. The court holds that the agreement to cease to annoy the defendant and the receipt and release which she executed were sufficient to sustain the note and the judgment of the court below.

In a Washington Lunch-Room.

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The "Alderney dairy" is the most interesting of the scores of cheap lunch-rooms at Washington. In it at noon you will find cabinet officers, department clerks, leading bankers and pretty female counters from the Treasury across the way. All of them standing or sitting with a big shaving mug of coffee or milk in one hand and a biscuit or piece of pie in the other, munching away while they chat between the bites with the old friends whom they meet here as regular as the days go round. It is a queer place, and I don't believe there is one like it anywhere in the world. Imagine a long, narrow room, with a high ceiling like that of a bank vault, and at the back a polished oak counter running entirely across it. The door is of a dark shellac, and a long strip of carpet runs from the door to the milk bar. Along the walls are comfortable wicker chairs, and above them hang many pictures of country scenes, and between each of these a short-horned Alderney cow in papier-mache has stuck her head and part of her neck through the finely papered wall. There are, perhaps, two score of these heads, and they look at you from everywhere. Back of the milk bar, at the right hand corner, is one of those nickel barrels full of French drip coffee, and in the center a number of faucets, which will pour forth for you milk, cream, half-and-half or buttermilk, on the showing of a dime. On bracket shelves at either end of the bar are tongue and ham sandwiches, and little round biscuits, both buttered and unbuttered. Attached to each basket is the price of the article upon it, and I see the plain biscuits cost one cent apiece, while those with butter on cost two. Sandwiches are five cents, and pie turnovers the same. A full mug of coffee, holding nearly as much as the big beer mugs which they use at the Hofbrauhaus at Munich, is worth ten cents; and half mugs, about twice the size of the ordinary coffee cup, are worth five cents. There are no tables in this room, and you must hold your mug of coffee while drinking it. Two little shallow green bowls of white lump sugar are fastened to the walls near the bar, looking like the holy water basins of a Catholic church, and each customer helps himself with the silver sugar tongs which lie on the top of them. It is wonderful how many prominent men eat at this dairy. Secretary Folger's lips have often kissed these coffee mugs. Judge Shellabarger, the great Washington lawyer, guips down huge drafts of milk here every day.

Anecdote of Sam Houston.

A prominent member of the Houston, Tex., bar and an old friend of General Sam Houston, tells the following characteristic anecdote of the great Texan:

"The last time I met General Sam Houston I was traveling with him in the stage from Hallettsville to Navasota. He was full with his anecdotes all day, and toward evening he said: 'But now, my young friend, I am growing old. I have buried the tomahawk. I have forgiven the treason of the fever, and Cushing of the Telegraph, and I wouldn't lay the weight of a feather upon their backs—unless there was tar there to make it stick.'"

The two editors mentioned had been, and still were, bitter political enemies of the old "hero of San Jacinto."

He Drew the Gun by the Muzzle.

Bucks Times-Telephone, Nov. 14.]

Yesterday morning a boy 12 years of age, named Rhodes, while hunting at Freshwater, pulled his gun over a log by the muzzle, when the piece was discharged, blowing his hand to atoms, and also badly lacerating his breast and face.

Comfort in Tobacco.

"You smoke a great deal," said Hostetter McGinnis to his friend Gilhooly.

"Yes, I smoke some, but more particularly after meals. Do you know that I have got so in the habit of smoking after meals, that I don't enjoy my dinner while I am eating it, unless I have a cigar afterward."

An Old Joke in a New Dress.

Philadelphia News.]

"Cat socialists" are fashionable in New York. Every girl brings her cat along to protect her against a mouse.

THE CATTLE-MEN.

Meeting of the National Convention in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The second annual convention of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association was called to order in the large music hall of the Exposition building at 11:20 today by Colonel R. D. Hunter. There were delegations present from all the cattle growing States and Territories. There were also about 600 delegates. The chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: General Curtis, of New York; R. B. Groom, of Kentucky; H. C. Hooker, of Arizona; —— Taft, of Ohio; John W. Simpson, of Texas; Thomas F. Howston, of Missouri; John Stoller, of Kansas; Elmer Washburn, of Illinois; Joseph Jennings, of Utah; William L. Ryneerson, of New Mexico; H. M. Mundy, of the Republic of Mexico; Joseph Van Meter, of Virginia; Joseph M. Ballentyne, of Idaho; J. H Jackson, of Wyoming, and A. C. Cleveland, of Nevada.

The executive committee of the association made a report of their efforts toward perfecting a national organization during the year. The report shows that since its organization year ago the association has grown rapidly. Its members now numbering nearly 1000, with thirty local associations and forty-one State and Territorial Vice-Presidents.

An Appeal for Ireland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The Executive Committee of the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association met to-night and issued an address to the citizens of the United States, asking for contributions to aid the agitators in their struggle for Irish home rule. After stating the circumstances under which the contest is being made, and the confidence with which the committee appeal to the liberty-loving, the address closed as follows: "The steadfast friends and advocates of Irish nationality have fully resolved to measure and keep a record of the value of contributions by the practical results of individual answers to this appeal. The time is ripe, the crisis is impending, and appreciating these conditions this appeal is made to every liberty-loving citizen of the United States to join the friends and sons of Ireland in contributing the amount of money necessary to insure certain success."

Caceres's Rebellion Ended.

LIMA (via Galveston), Nov. 24.—Further official dispatches from Tarma say: The forces of Caceres numbered 3200 men at the time of his occupying Jauja, but large numbers deserted him before the late struggle at Huaripama. After his defeat, Caceres was advised to capitulate, but he said he would do so only when his army had been dispersed. This decision caused all of his officers, except one, to leave him. Most of these officers, including nearly all of the commandants of battalions and Caceres's ministers, surrendered to the government Perfect at Tarma. The general opinion is that the revolution is entirely crushed.

The Sunslpox Scourge.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—There have been four deaths and fifteen new cases of smallpox in Charlottetown since Saturday evening. The provincial government has made arrangements for free vaccination.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—Six deaths from smallpox in the city Saturday, and six in the suburbs. On Sunday there were nine in the city and ten in the suburbs.

Stockton's Anti-Coolie Fight.

STOCKTON, Nov. 24.—The City Council has passed an ordinance excluding laundries from the city. The property owners have guaranteed $3000 toward enforcing the ordinance, which will be fought by the Chinese and white owners of Chinatown property.

To Be Tried for Murder.

HOLLISTER, Nov. 24.—Prewett and Irwin, charged with the murder of Dr. Powers, demanded separate trials and pleaded not guilty yesterday. At the request of the defense, Prewett's trial was fixed for January 25 and Irwin's as soon as Prewett's is concluded.

The West Shore Road Sold.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The West Shore railroad was sold to-day to J. Pierpont Morgan, Chauncy M. Depew and Ashbel Green for $22,000,000. There was only one bid.

The Galveston Relief Fund.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 24.—Subscriptions to the relief fund for the fire sufferers have reached $106,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Reported Death of Alfonso of Spain.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF WIDDIN.

The Parl Lord Randolph Churchill's Wife Takes in British Politics—The Burmese War.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

BELGRADE (Servia), Nov. 23.—Only trifling skirmishes took place to-day between the Servians and Bulgarians, as both sides are awaiting reinforcements. The Servians are preparing for a powerful bombardment of Slivnitza prior to the attack of infantry on the town. Meanwhile the popular hatred of the Bulgarians has dwindled, owing to Prince Alexander's submission to the Porte. Hope of final victory is fading away, and there is much depression. Foreign intervention is eagerly hoped for. Owing to the strength of the forts at Slivnitza and their obstinate resistance, the Servians call that town "Plevnitza," or "little Plevna." Foreign diplomatic representatives here are of the opinion that the Powers are about to interfere between Servia and Bulgaria, believing both sides to have suffered enough, while the results are undecided. Austria alone hesitates. The Russian Government has requested the Servian Minister at St. Petersburg to notify his government of Russia's formal disavowal of the conduct of the Servians.

THE SERVIANS FALLING BACK.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Belgrade to the Daily Telegraph says: The Servians have evacuated all the positions hitherto occupied by them. Dragoman, Bresnik, Perknik and Aivar are in the hands of the Bulgarians. The Servians are still retiring. It is stated that Bulgarian cavalry have occupied Zaribrod.

WHY THE SERVIANS RETREATED.

BELGRADE, Nov. 23.—King Milan was forced to retreat by the failure of the commissariat service. He will remain at the frontier until the arrival of General Leshjonin's Division and the rest of the reserves. Wounded soldiers have been arriving continuously since Sunday morning. Every available vehicle is utilized for transportation purposes.

THE PORTE INTERFERES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says: Russia and England have induced the Porte to dispatch a note to Servia to-morrow, counseling Milan to stop war. Servian war reports are unreliable. All correspondents are excluded from Servian lines, except two Austrian correspondents, whose dispatches are cooked.

A dispatch to the Standard from Solenci, opposite Slivnitza, dated 1 o'clock Monday morning, says that King Milan and Premier Garachini had arrived at headquarters. The Servian army has drawn up facing the enemy, and was preparing for a final attempt to break through and force its way to Sofia.

A Belgrade dispatch, dated Monday evening, says that yesterday's dispatch from Pirot made no mention of the Bulgarians having Zaribrod.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TO HIS FATHER.

DARMSTADT, Nov. 23.—Prince Alexander has sent a dispatch to his father, saying: "We fought all Sunday and spent the night on the Dragoman Heights, which we carried by storm. The fighting continues to-day in the direction of Zaaribrod."

WIDDIN BOMBARDED.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A telegram from Servia says the Servians have bombarded Widdin, and that the city is on fire.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The bombardment of Widdin continued for an hour without any decisive results. The Bulgarians replied vigorously to the Servian fire.

ALEXANDER'S REQUEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—Prince Alexander has requested the Porte to postpone sending a commissioner to Eastern Roumelia until the termination of the war. He says that as a soldier he can only propose an armistice when within Servian territory.

SOFIA (Bulgaria), Nov. 24.—The city is wild with excitement over news from the front stating that Prince Alexander, at the head of the Bulgarian troops, has followed up his victory, and is driving the Servians slowly, but surely from Bulgarian territory.

The latest dispatch says: Prince Alexander stormed the heights of Zaribrod and occupied the city last evening. The Prince made a triumphant entry into the city, and was received with enthusiasm by the populace.

THE SERVIANS IN RETREAT.

BELGRADE, (Servia), Nov. 24.—The Servians are continuing their retreat, and the main army is now in Servian territory. The troops seem to be demoralized, and since the recapture of Zaribrod by the Bulgarians they have fallen back without offering resistence to the victorious Prince Alexander. The Bulgarians have occupied all the positions recently held by the Servians in Bulgaria, and are advancing to the frontier. The Servian headquarters are now at Pirot. The first class of Landsturm has been summoned for active duty. After completing the massing of his army, King Milan will head the final attack on the Bulgarians.

THE SERVIANS AGAIN REPULSED.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.—The Servians attacked the Bulgarian center at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They were repulsed and retired in disorder, crossing the frontier at 5 o'clock near Zaribrod. The Servians are now retiring from their positions. The Bulgarians have advanced to the frontier.

Widdin is being shelled by the Servians, but has not been set afire. The Bulgarian commandant there prohibited the passage of sight Austrian hugs.

A DISGRACED GENERAL'S SUICIDE.

BELGRADE, Nov. 24.—General Jovanovitch, late commander of the Danube division, dismissed from his command for disobeying orders, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The recent disasters to the Servian army from the defeat before Slivnitza down to the re-occupation of Zaribrod by the Bulgarians, are attributed to his failure to carry out orders given him.

KING MILAN TO ABDICATE.

BELGRADE, Nov. 25.—The populace are enraged at King Milan, and the name of Prince Kiragergevice is on every lip.

King Milan has decided to abdicate his throne. If necessary, Austria will occupy Servia in order to prevent the accession of Prince Kiragiorgevice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Gotham Girl in Politics—English Notes.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The greatest personal interest of the whole electoral field centers in the contest at Birmingham between Bright and Lord Randolph Churchill, which will be decided to-morrow. The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Churchill, who is a daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York, at the head of three hundred noble ladies, have been making a house-to-house canvass in behalf of Lord Randolph. Each lady is responsible for a section of the district, and returns the number of promised votes to the Central Ladies' Committee. The Duchess and Lady Churchill, during their progress through the streets, were greeted by cheers from the Radicals. Lady Churchill says that she visited the poorest houses in Birmingham, and has encountered the roughest people, and, with one exception, has been received with the greatest courtesy and politeness. She addressed the workmen in the principal factories. Lord Randolph is also a candidate for Paddington, where he is certain to be successful. Bright, in his speeches, refers humorously to the canvass as the "Primrose Campaign."

Some of the Candidates Known to Have Been Chosen.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The following results of the parliamentary elections have been received this afternoon: The Right Hon. David R. Plunket, First Commissioner of Works under the Conservative Cabinet, and Holmes, Attorney General for Ireland, and also under the Conservative Cabinet, have been elected to the Dublin University Divisions. Thomas Burt, Labor candidate, is elected for Morpeth. George Otto Wevelyn, Chief Secretary for Ireland under Gladstone's administration, is elected for Galashield. Colonel F. A. Stanley, Colonial Secretary in the Conservative Cabinet, is elected for Blackpool. The Right Rev. Henry Campbell Bannerman, Chief Secretary for Ireland under Gladstone's administration, is elected for Sterlingshire, and Justin McCarty for Newry.

THE GENERAL RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The general result of to-day's elections is slightly in favor of a Conservative reaction, although it affords no certain indication of the ultimate result. At Birmingham there has been no diminution of Radical strength, except that Bright's majority over Lord Randolph Churchill is smaller than the Radicals expected. The greatest numerical Conservative victory is that of W. H. Smith in the Strand division. Speaking generally, to-day's figures approximate those of the last election, the Liberal vote running up less and the Conservative more. The result at Chelsea will be announced to-morrow.

In a speech at Chelsea to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal candidate, threatened a certain lady of influence with a year's imprisonment at hard labor for intimidating voters. The lady to whom he alluded, but whose name he did not mention, is Lady Cadogan, wife of Earl Cadogan, Under Secretary for the Colonies and President of the Chelsea Conservative Association. Sir Charles Dilke and committee assert that an organization of ladies, which has been making a house-to-house canvass, has used the Dilke divorce case, adding infamous untruths to influence voters. The London political clubs are in a ferment to-night. Members of the Carlton and other Conservative clubs are satisfied with the prospect of a reduction of the Liberal majorities. The newspapers issued extra editions until midnight.

A TORY GAIN OF TEN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The following candidates were elected yesterday: Bordesley division, H. Broodhurst, Liberal; Central division, John Bright, Liberal; West division, J. Chamberlain, Liberal; Hythe, Sir E. W. Watkin, Independent; Strand, W. H. Smith, Conservative; Warwick, A. Peel, Liberal.

The Tories have gained seats in Bury, St. Edmunds, Warrington, Rochester, St. Alybridge, Exeter, Colchester, Blackburn, Cambridge, Bath, Plymouth and Cheltenham, and the Liberals have gained in Newcastle-under-Tyne. The totals thus far are 54 Tories, 33 Liberals and 2 Parnellites. The net Tory gain is 10. The Conservatives everywhere show increased strength.

THE LATEST RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Further returns show a net Tory gain of eleven seats.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—There is a rumor here that King Alfonso is dead.

THE NEWS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is reported that the King of Spain is dead. Nothing whatever can be learned from Madrid to confirm or deny the report, but the fact that stocks declined 7 per cent. in that city to-day is taken in some quarters to indicate that something of an alarming character, at least, has happened to His Majesty. It is known that a portion of a news dispatch relative to the King, filed in Madrid to-day, was cut out by the censor there, and some persons are of the opinion that this fact, too, indicates that the reports concerning the King are true.

A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Late this afternoon the Spanish Minister received a cablegram, sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, stating that King Alfonso was last night stricken with a violent disorder of the stomach, is story organs, and was violently ill. The cablegram was sent this morning.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—King Alfonso first showed some signs of catarrhal fever in the spring of last year and during four weeks was ailing, but not a single day was he confined to his room. In the summer of 1884 he took the waters of Batels in the Basque province of Guipuscoa with such complete success that he passed a good winter and resumed his life and habits of hunting, shooting, riding, assisting at military maneuvers and reviews, and, above all, in being unceasing in his attention to State and military affairs in the summer at one time the royal physicians thought of recommending His Majesty to take a second water cure at Batein, but in the same way that he had so gallantly braved the cholera in Madrid and Aranjuez, King Alfonso declined to go to Batein.

When the King returned to Madrid, on account of the Carolines affair, he displayed a coolness and determination which went a great way to avert a serious conflict, but he felt, it seems, the deeply painful and cruel position in which Germany had unknowingly placed him. Just about the same time he caught cold one day in the Casa De Campo, the royal residence outside Madrid, where he was trying some young horses with the Duke of Disez, Lord Cadenhain. Since the middle of September the King has suffered first from a return of his old catarrhal fever and then from indigestion and diarrhœa. He was laid up about three weeks, and his physician, Dr. Camison, forbade him presiding at the Council of Ministers for that period. King Alfonso, however, with his usual tenacity in the discharge of his duties, retarded his recovery and insisted upon receiving his Ministers and other distinguished persons in his room at the palace. Dr. Camison successfully stopped his catarrhal fever, and His Majesty speedily became in fair convalescent as to preside at the Cabinet Council.

A few weeks ago, to dispel all doubts as to his recovery, the King drove in a close carriage with Queen Christine through the principal streets of Madrid to the Aetocha Church and the Retiro. The King looked pale and thin. Dr. Camizon and the royal surgeons then said that King Alfonso's health inspired them with no apprehension whatever. If His Majesty would only consent to take care of himself, and, for instance, spend a season as he did last year with such good results, and take a month at the royal hunting seat of Riarda, near Madrid. The King, however, again failed to take the advice of his physicians.

THE BURMESE WAR.

England Preparing to Annex King Theban's Domains.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.—The British expeditionary force has reached Sillitryo without opposition. King Thebaw has issued another proclamation, ordering 25,000 troops to be held in readiness for action.

A BATTLE IN THE JUNGLE.

RANGOON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Minhla states that seven fighting took place to-day in the jungle, ending only until the central post of the Burmese was captured, when they fled in all directions.

ENGLAND WILL ANNEX.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Five deputy commissioners and four assistants have been appointed for Burmah. This is tantamount to annexation.

FATAL FIRE.

A Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The accidental upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the rooms of Otto Matzbeck on the third floor of the five-story tenement, 404 East Sixty-fourth street, early this morning caused a serious fire. The house and the one adjoining was filled with Bohemian cigarmakers. One hundred and fifty people slept soundly when the cry of fire was raised. A scene of wild confusion and panic followed. There was about $100,000 damage to buildings and property of tenants. There were some narrow escapes and two women, with their children, are reported to have been slightly burned. The firemen found a whole family smothered to death in a rear room on the top floor. The deceased are Mary Tsalka, a widow 60 years old, and her children, Mary, aged 7, and Annie, aged 6 years. It was three hours after the outbreak when this discovery was made.

A report spread early among the homeless tenants that the house had been deliberately set on fire by one of their number. Henry Kohnl, a Bohemian cigarmaker, was named as the guilty one. He had disappeared, and did not show up until later in the morning, when he was arrested. By that time the police had collected evidence enough to make a charge of arson and murder against him. The Bohemians had become furious, and threats of lynching were made. Kohnl is insured for $900, while his furniture is scarcely worth $25. Fire Marshal Began took testimony later concerning the origin of the fire. From this investigation it appeared that the fire broke out in Kohnl's room, and kerosene oil had been poured over the bed and floor. The hall and stairs being soon in flames, the only Kway of escape for tenants was by fire-escape. Kohnl was identified by one of the tenants as the man who threw something like water out on a pail on the burning stairs. It blazed up the minute it struck the stairs, and then witness thought it was kerosene. Kohnl was arraigned in court to-day and held on the charge of arson.

WARNKE AND WORK.

A Formidable Indictment Against Ward's Accomplices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—This morning William S. Warner and J. Harry Work, appeared before Judge Brown and asked what amount of bail will be required in their case. Judge Brown fixed the bail at $30,000. Both defendants appeared before Commissioner Shields and gave bonds in the sum of $50,000, or double the amount required. The following is the indictment substantially as found against the defendants:

That Ferdinand Ward, on May 3d, 1884, was a director of the Marine Bank, and while acting as such did, with intent to defraud, with William S. Warner, James H. Work and divers other persons to the jury as yet unknown, misapply the sum of $70,536.76 as follows; that he (Ward), by reason of a check did direct the payment to F. T. Warner of the sum of $81,600, which was not due, nor owing in any way secured, but was drawn out then William S. Warner, James H. Work and others should draw the sum of $70,-536.75 from the Marine Bank, and that Warner and Work did aid, abet, counsel and aided and abetted Ward to commit this offense.

The second count of the indictment is the same as the foregoing, save that Ward is charged with "abstracting" instead of misapplying funds of the Bank. The third and fourth counts are the same as the first and second, except that they refer to a different check for $81,000. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth counts are the same as the first, second, third and fourth counts, except that they charge the intent to have been to defraud U. S. Grant. The document covers nine pages of closely written and printed matter, and at the end of the indictment the name of William Dorsheimer, United States District Attorney, appears. The bonds of Work and Warner were made returnable on the second Wednesday in December next. The penalty, in case of conviction, is a term of from five to ten years in State prison.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

A Train Plunged in the San Lorenzo River—No Lives Lost.

SANTA CRUZ, Nov. 24.—At 10 o'clock, to-day, the down train running between Boulder Creek and Felton went through the bridge located four miles above Felton. The engineer's attention was first attracted by men from the Pacific Mills, a short distance away, to the fact that part of the bridge had been carried out by the high water. The warning was observed none too soon to save the lives of the trainmen, and too late to stop the engine, which pitched down, burying itself out of sight in the foaming San Lorenzo river. The baggage and passenger cars were arrested in their descent before reaching the water, and stood half on end pitching towards the river. There were no passengers on board and the train men jumped in time to save themselves from injury. M. Dolan, section-man on the road, was in the baggage car and was considerably hurt by being rolled and buried under some kegs and packages. A hole was cut in the top of the car and the mail, merchandise were saved. After making this train disposition possible of the express matter, the train men came to Felton. The bridge through which the train plunged was the highest one on that line, being over thirty feet.

It rained heavy here all day and the San Lorenzo river is booming and the highest ever known at this season of the year.

HIGH TIDES.

New York and Other Atlantic Cities Inundated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The tide was three feet higher this morning than ever before known. The docks along the water front were submerged and business was entirely suspended for several hours. The water was over a foot deep in West street and the first floors and cellars of buildings in the lower part of the city were flooded.

THE TIDE AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 24.—An unusually high tide has badly damaged the Ocean City and Sea Isle branches of the West Jersey Railroad. Trains are unable to make connection with the main line.

AN EARTHQUAKE WAVE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 24.—An earthquake wave in the bay at 9:30 this morning caused the tide to rise three feet above mean high water.

FLOODED OUT.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 24.—The storm has caused the Rahway river here to rise rapidly. The people living in the vicinity have had to move up stairs, and horses and cows had to be removed from the stables for safety. In some cases people have to row in boats to and from their houses.

A VILLAGE INUNDATED.

PORT JEFFERSON, L

Weekly Mirror.

Largest Circulation

Of any Paper in Southern California.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00

CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

A Splendid Offer.

In order to increase the already very large circulation of the Los Angeles Weekly Mirror, the publishers have decided to offer as a premium to each yearly subscriber who pays $2, a copy of Stevenson's map of the county of Los Angeles and parts of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. The size of this map is 23x30. It was issued this year, and is the most accurate map of this section ever published. It shows all the townships, sections, cities, towns and hamlets, rivers, creeks, mountains, harbors, large ranches, mines, railroads, including the Atlantic and Pacific and its proposed routes, and has a thousand other features of interest and value to residents of Southern California. It is alone well worth the subscription price and is the finest premium ever offered by any paper in the State. Taken in connection with the fifty-two issues of the Mirror, an eight-page paper with over sixty long columns of reading matter of the choicest kind, it will readily be seen that this is an opportunity which rarely occurs. Avail yourselves of it. The maps will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2.

It has been parroted by the despairing whisky men and their mouthpiece, the Herald, that the elevation of the license would drape the city treasury with emptiness. The $50 figure was, by its altitude, to cause a rebellion; only a few weak-minded saloonists were to yield to the outrage; and, consequently, but a few dollars a month were to clink into the treasury. The salary fund depends chiefly upon these licenses, so there would be no salary fund. The unfortunates in the employ of the city would have to work for nothing or resign, and there would be a general smash. Oh, it was a ghastly picture! But the facts do not frame it. Hitherto there have been a hundred and eighty-odd saloons, and the revenue derived from them averaged from $1600 to $1800 a month. Under the high-license dispensation, one hundred and one saloons have already put up the amount of their license; and it is safe to assume that when the ordinance shall have been sustained by the Supreme Court—as it undoubtedly will be—a hundred saloons will continue the business and pay the license. This gives the city a monthly revenue of $5000—almost three times as much as before, and with but little more than half as many saloons.

The following able inquiry has been received by the Times:

I would like to know what is supposed to be the weight of water in a usual *cloud-burst?* I will search in the Times for several days to come for an answer to this inquiry, and if I find it, will be much obliged to you.

One of Your Readers.

The Times, bound not to be caught out on such a stumper of a question as the above, promptly responds that "a usual cloud-burst," plumb full of water, weighs its weight in wildcats, and perhaps a l-e-e-tle more. As a rule, cloud-bursts, when thoroughly loaded up from stem to stern, weigh as much as a big rock, "thar or tharabouts."

The Church Temperance Society at its annual meeting in New York declared in favor of high license as against prohibition, because it was the only practical way to deal with the liquor question. The men composing this society are bishops, preachers, and the ablest church workers in the country. Asks the Chicago Inter Ocean: "Will St. John and his associates open war upon such men as Dr. Howard Crosby, Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter, and the bulwarks of the church who voted in 'favor of the devil?'"

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, receives the largest income of any minister in the United States. From his church he receives an annual salary of $30,000; as Chancellor of the University of New York he receives $10,000; as a writer upon Bonner's Ledger he secures $12,000 per annum, and for other literary work he gets equally good pay. Seventeen years ago Dr. Hall preached to a church in Dublin upon a yearly salary of $2,500.

The unexpected death of Vice President Hendricks, at his home in Indianapolis yesterday, is among the telegraphic intelligence of the morning. We print elaborate reports of the startling event. The public career of Mr. Hendricks is familiar to the country.

The latest nuisance in Indianapolis is the "devil-sling." It is not a gin-sling or an aldermanic address, but a pair of rubber bands attached to a forked stick, which, in the hands of the small boy, becomes a very effective instrument in pinging the unwary with shot.

Death, who makes no distinction between persons, seizing alike upon high and low, rich and poor, prince and peasant, king and president, has laid his hand upon Alfonso, the young monarch of Spain. He died in Madrid yesterday.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Pension Frauds—Rules Against Timber-Cutting—Notes.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of the Interior has received the annual report of General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions for the year ended June 30, 1885. Regarding fraudulent and illegal claims the Commissioner says: "Extended inquiries are being prosecuted with a view to purging the pension roll of various agencies of the names of those fraudulently and illegally borne thereon and great success is attending the work. At the same time the greatest care is exercised not to disturb the rights of any worthy pensioner."

Commissioner Black says in conclusion: "At one time the Pension Bureau was all but avowedly a political machine, filled from border to border with uncompromising adherents of a single organization who had for the claimant other tests than those of law, and who required, in addition to service in the field, submission to this or that section of the party before pensions were granted. Not always, but often, was this true. Not openly, but surely, were the tests applied, and the vast machinery of a professed government office became a party power. The numerous array of medical boards established in every quarter was almost solidly partisan—made so, not openly, but surely. People of one faith filled every one of the great agencies. Examiners, trained in unscrupulous schools, traversed the land as recruiting sergeants for the party chiefs of divisions. It has been the aim of the commissioner to change these practices."

REGULATIONS AGAINST TIMBER CUTTING.

The Star says: Some time ago General Sparks, Commissioner General of the Land Office, issued a circular giving a system of regulations governing the cutting of timber for agricultural and domestic purposes on mineral lands in the West. These rules prohibited the cutting of timber except in the vicinity of the place where it was to be consumed, forbade its use for manufacturing purposes and provided that a settler could not pay for its cutting, but must do it himself. These new rules have seriously interfered with settlers, and in consequence a great number of petitions and protests have been received at the Interior Department. When Assistant Secretary Jenks looked into the matter he found that the Commissioner had prepared these regulations and had them issued expecting that they would receive the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior. This has never been given, and to-day an official statement was prepared at the Interior Department, to the effect that these regulations were issued inadvertently, without authority of law.

THANKSGIVING NOTES.

Secretary Whitney has made arrangements to deliver a Thanksgiving turkey to any officer or employé of the Navy Department who will avail of his courtesy.

Owing to the fact that to-morrow will be a public holiday, the Cabinet will not meet until Friday.

EDUCATION COMMISSIONER EATON RESIGNS.

The following explains itself:

Department of the Interior Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.—*To the President:* Overwork without vacations, which this office with its insufficient clerical force has seemed to me to demand, has so far impaired my health that I desire to accept the presidency of a college where I may reasonably hope for less exacting labor and a full restoration to health. I therefore tender my resignation, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of my successor. Trusting this may be accomplished at an early date, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

John Eaton,
Commissioner of Education.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Fruit Union Organized—News Notes.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The Board of Trustees of the California Fruit Union finished a two days' meeting to-day. Organization was completed by the election of the following officers: Horatio P. Livermore, President; L. W. Buck, Vice-President; A. T. Hatch, Secretary and Treasurer. A certificate of incorporation from Secretary of State Thompson and articles of incorporation were presented to the Board by the Secretary. The President and Secretary were empowered to issue stock for subscribers, who will be called upon to pay down 25 per cent. of the amount subscribed.

The Board adopted the by-laws already published, with slight changes, and also two new sections. The principal section is as follows:

Section 12—Local corporations, associations, co-operative unions or other bodies, corporative or otherwise, which are already organized, which represent and are fully empowered to act for the community or fruit producers of the special locality or localities acting in unison, may subscribe to the capital stock of this corporation as organizations to the extent of a number of shares equivalent to the acreage of the individual owners or producers comprising such organization, and such stock subscriptions shall be subject to all the rules and regulations for stock issue, transfer, voting, etc., herein before prescribed for individual stockholders.

Section 13 provides for the organization of local boards of trustees, to be elected by the stockholders of the California Fruit Union. Membership of local boards is not to exceed six. They may elect a local chairman but are to be governed by the rules governing the parent organization and are to do their business through its officers and to have the benefit of the machinery of the California Fruit Union. President Livermore reported on his trip to Los Angeles, where he attended the Fruit-Growers' Convention. He is hopeful that that organization will co-operate with the Fruit Union.

ANTI-COOLIE AGITATION.

Proposed Exclusion Act—San Jose's Chinese Regulations.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Congressmen Henley and Morrow have been engaged the past few weeks in drafting a bill to be presented to Congress during its approaching session, which will cover all the weaknesses of the present Chinese Restriction Act. Referring to this proposed bill, in an interview published in the Examiner, Mr. Henley said: "It is not a Restriction Act; it is an out-and-out exclusion bill. By its provisions no Chinaman will be allowed to come to the country after the middle of next summer. By its provisions the certificates, which have proven the chief source of frauds, will be entirely abolished, and a Chinaman who leaves us, leaves never to return. The bill bars out all Chinese, whether merchants, students or alleged reputable wives."

SAN JOSE'S CHINESE REGULATIONS.

San Jose, Nov. 25.—A series of anti-Chinese ordinances have been adopted by the Mayor and City Council. A tax of $5 per month has been imposed on the sale of opium. Laundries must be confined to brick or stone buildings unless otherwise specially authorized, and no clothes must be washed or ironed between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., nor on Sundays. The penalty for violating any of these ordinances is $100 fine or 30 days' imprisonment.

WAS IT RIEL?

A Rumor That the Rebel Leader Was Executed by Proxy Only.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The Examiner's special from St. Paul says: The Pioneer Press correspondent at Braden, Dak., telegraphs to-day as follows: "Since the hanging of Riel rumors of every conceivable shape have been afloat, popular among which is one that Riel was seen in person on the north bank of the Ruskatchewan on Wednesday, in company with a person answering the description of Gabriel Dumont, and there is a strong suspicion in the minds of many that Riel is now living and that he who paid the penalty on November 16 was a clever and generous substitute in the person of one of the condemned prisoners at Regina jail. As corroborative evidence, there is now pointed out the fact, which though otherwise explained at the time, nevertheless excited much curious comment, namely Riel's failure to make his promised speech on the scaffold.

A DEPARTURE.

Pope Leo XIII Abandoning the Policy of Pio Nono.

Baltimore (Md.), Nov. 25.—The first full and authentic translation into English of Leo XIII's Encyclical on the Christian Constitution of States appears very different in its full form from the cable condensations already published. Instead of condemning in any way, modern civilization or the states as they exist at present, the Pope highly approves of all real progress and true freedom. It is in short an exact reversal of the policy pursued by the late Pius IX, whose encyclicals invariably condemned modern civilization as atheistic and pagan.

The Oregon Legislature Adjourns.

Portland, Or., Nov. 25.—The Legislature adjourned at 10 o'clock last night *sine die.* Besides electing a United States Senator very little general legislation was done.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS

The Vice-President Suddenly Expires

AT HIS OLD HOME IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Paralysis of the Brain the Cause—The News in Washington—Proclamation by the President.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

Indianapolis, Nov. 25.—Vice President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning. He came home from Chicago early in the week and complained of feeling unwell, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of Hon. John C. Cooper, and after he came home he complained of pains in his side and stomach. This morning he was no better and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He gave Mr. Hendricks an emetic, and later in the day, an injection.

Mr. Hendricks staid in his room all day, and most of the time was in bed, although he sat up at frequent intervals. He received no callers, but about 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected, and when she returned to the room she found that Mr. Hendricks was dead. The end of his busy and eventful life had come peaceably and quietly. On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as if in a gentle sleep. He died of paralysis of the brain.

MRS. HENDRICKS DISTRACTED WITH GRIEF.

Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she became sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time. When the news was bulletined down town it was generally discredited, and in a few minutes a hundred or more of Mr. Hendricks's close political and personal friends had hurried to the house. Very soon a great crowd collected around the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers except immediate relatives.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

Further Particulars About the Vice-President's Death.

Indianapolis (Ind.), Nov. 25.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city at 4:45 this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, inasmuch as they had not anticipated the fatal termination of his brief illness, and nobody was with him when death came. He returned from Chicago last Saturday and since then had been complaining somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, Treasurer of the State, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the clothing usually worn and put on a dress-suit of lighter material, and before he got home he complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influence. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a doctor, although urged to do. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself and ate a hearty breakfast, saying that he felt much better and intended to attend to considerable delayed business.

THE FATAL ILLNESS.

During the day he and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour, and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. C. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the Vice President. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic, and afterwards an injection, and relief came. He then arose from his bed, in which he had been only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and a physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by a recurrence of the abdominal pains. To callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed but would be glad to see them to morrow. About 4:30 Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went to the parlor to see a caller who had called to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morane, Hendricks' nephew and a page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Mr. Morane stayed. Mr. Hendricks tossed wearily in his bed and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew:

"FREE AT LAST."

"I am free at last, send for Eliza," meaning his wife, and these were his last words; for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before five o'clock Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long, eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay on the bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes only half closed, as if he were in a gentle sleep. On his face there were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he reached the bedside of the distinguished statesman the dead man's limbs were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks's pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to answer, "It is too late."

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, in which he did most of his work. Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain and there will probably be a post-mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years he had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which sometimes he would be prostrated for days at a time. While in Washington during the last session of Congress he was overworked and almost worn out by the pressure of political matters, and upon his return home he signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer and devoting the time to recreation. He spent three weeks at Atlantic City, fishing, bathing and yachting and then came West and went to a northern lake resort, and afterwards to the Miami reservoir, in Ohio, on a fishing expedition. He returned from there two weeks ago, and at the time said that he never felt better in his life. Last week, by special invitation, he attended a fat stock show at Chicago, and was the recipient of considerable attention there in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

News of Mr. Hendrick's death spread rapidly throughout the city, and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his political enemies were his personal friends, and to everybody who called on him or met him he had a pleasant word and greeting. There were crowds around the bulletin boards down town all the evening, while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, all anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise. The evening papers could not get out extras fast enough to supply the demand. He had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began draping the State, county and city buildings in black, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning.

All the city ministers will, in their Thanksgiving services to-morrow, make appropriate mention of the death of the distinguished statesman, and Right Reverend Bishop Knickerbocker, Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, of the Episcopal Church, of which Hendricks was a life long member, will, it is understood, preach a memorial sermon.

A POLITICIAN'S EULOGY.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, who, with Mr. Hendricks, had shared the honors of his party in this State, said to-night: "No man in his day occupied a higher or more conspicuous position in his party or in public life, than did Mr. Hendricks, and very few public men have had their official conduct less criticised than he. I think Mr. Hendricks is fairly entitled to the good name he has wrought out for himself both in private and public circles, and his death leaves a void in political and social circles in Indiana that will not be soon or easily filled. His long experience in legislation and governmental affairs had made him one of the best expounders of constitutional law in the country, and his opinion on questions involving this was solicited from all parts of the country. He often said that the ambition of his early manhood was to be either Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or author of works on law or editor of a legal paper. His domestic relations were of a most pleasant character and Mrs. Hendricks, who is a brilliant and accomplished woman, was of great aid to him in his political career, as she had large and varied information and excellent judgment, besides being greatly ambitious for her husband's political advancement. Since her husband's serious attack two years ago both of them have been apprehensive of a sudden end of his life, and the attachment between them has grown very strong, almost sentimentally so. So intense had this become, in fact, that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week while in Chicago he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and the probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind on his mind. His method of living was simple and unpretentious. His house is an old-fashioned structure, large and built so as to give the most room. It was not furnished richly, but in excellent taste, and had a cheerful, homelike appearance. When not engaged with callers, Mr. Hendricks devoted much of his time to his books. His literary attainments were varied and general."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Expressions of Sorrow—Proclamation by the President.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The announcement of the death of Vice President Hendricks cast a deep gloom over the Capital. Hendricks's health had improved so much during the last year or two that his friends looked for his continuance in public life for many more years and the news of his sudden death caused a shock. The first news of the sad occurrence was an Associated Press bulletin from Indianapolis. The President and members of the Cabinet were informed at once and the President immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet to take suitable action.

WORDS OF SORROW.

Senator Edmunds was apprised of the death of the Vice President by an Associated Press reporter, and was greatly affected. He said that he had known Mr. Hendricks a great many years, and they were intimate friends in old times in the Senate, and he added: "I have always had a personal regard for him. I regret exceedingly his death. I shall call a meeting to-morrow of all Senators in the city to make such arrangements to have the Senate represented at the funeral as are proper."

Secretary Bayard said: "The news of Mr. Hendricks' death is painful to us all, but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death, through the failure of Congress to pass proper laws regarding the Presidential succession, and the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no President, is more painful to contemplate."

Senator Voorhees and Judge Holman, of Indiana, were informed of the Vice President's death by a telegram from Hon. William English. They immediately telegraphed the following to Mrs. Hendricks:

"We tender you the deepest sympathies of our hearts in your great loss. The nation mourns with you."

They also sent the following message to Hon. William H. English:

"When will the funeral of the Vice-President take place? It will be fully attended officially from here."

It is understood that the President and Cabinet will attend the funeral.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Cabinet meeting to-night was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorney General Garland. It was decided that the President and members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice-President. When the Cabinet adjourned the President issued the following:

Executive Mansion, Washington (D. C.), Nov. 25, 1885.—*To the People of the United States:* Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock p. m., at Indianapolis, Ind., and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and eminent services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his State and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all public buildings of the United States, that the Executive Mansion and the several Executive Departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral, and be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries, the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for thirty days. (Signed) Grover Cleveland.

By the President:
T. F. Bayard,
Secretary of State.

TO TAKE PROPER ACTION.

The following was sent to the Secretary of the Senate:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.

Hon. Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the Senate: I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps in conjunction with the House of Representatives to secure a proper representation of Congress at the funeral of the deceased.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Daniel S. Lamont,
Private Secretary.

Races Postponed.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association races have been postponed until the weather settles and allows the track to regain its usual good condition. This action was taken in compliance with the petition of the owners of horses which are entered in the races.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Death of King Alfonso Confirmed.

QUEEN CHRISTINE CHOSEN REGENT.

The Balkan War Virtually Ended—Milan Asks for an Armistice—The Tory Triumph in England.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—King Alfonso died at 9 o'clock this morning of consumption, accelerated by dysentery.

London, Nov. 25.—Additional dispatches from Madrid announcing the death of the King of Spain, were received here at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. They state that the widow of the King is completely prostrated by his death.

The quotation of Spanish four per cent. bonds at the opening of the London Exchange to-day was 54¼. On receipt of the news of King Alfonso's death a decline set in, and they fell to 50⅛, but subsequently recovered and closed at 51⅜.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO QUEEN CHRISTINE.

London, Nov. 25.—The Queen was the first person in England to receive an official notification of King Alfonso's death.

The Queen has sent a telegraphic message of condolence to King Alfonso's widow.

GREAT ANXIETY AT MADRID.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—Orders have been issued that troops be confined in the barracks. It is believed that the Queen will be proclaimed regent. Great anxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercised over press telegrams.

ALFONSO'S LAST MOMENTS.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—Throughout Monday night the King had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two physicians of El Pordo were in constant attention upon him. They decided on Tuesday morning that the King was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and the King died at 8:45 this morning. The Pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All officers of State and Cabinet Ministers, except the Minister of War and the Minister of the Interior, were present at the moment of dissolution.

THE QUEEN APPOINTED REGENT.

The Cabinet met immediately and the Queen was appointed Regent. In accordance with the law, the Ministers of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the Regent's pleasure.

The body of Alfonso will be buried in the Palace of the Escurial.

MERCEDES TO BE QUEEN.

Paris, Nov. 25.—A telegram from Madrid says: The Princess Mercedes, the five-year-old daughter of Alfonso, will be Queen under the regency of her mother, Christina. Señor Sagasta will form a new cabinet. The streets are crowded with people eagerly discussing the situation. The city is tranquil.

THE SITUATION IN MADRID.

Madrid, Nov. 25.—Large forces of military and police are being quartered throughout the country as a precaution against Carlist uprising.

Empress Eugenie wired a message of condolence to Queen Isabella.

The body of Alfonso has been embalmed. It has been decided not to proclaim a state of siege here.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of Premier Canovas Del Castello, and has called upon Señor Segasta to form a Cabinet. The new ministry will probably contain Gen. Jovellar, Minister of War, Señor Camacho, Minister of Finance, Señor Gonzales, Minister of the Interior, Marquis De Armijo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Montero, Minister of Justice. Señor Rios has been appointed Governor of Madrid, and General Campos Commander-in-Chief of the army.

THE WAR ENDED.

Servia and Bulgaria Ordered to Stop Fighting.

Belgrade (Servia), Nov. 25.—It is officially announced to-day that King Milan has accepted an armistice, proposed by the Powers.

THE SERVIANS REPULSED AT WIDDIN.

Vienna Nov. 25.—The Servians bombarded Widdin the whole night long, and at 6 o'clock this morning, after being strongly reinforced, they attempted to carry the city by assault, but were repulsed after three hours sanguinary fighting.

MILAN'S PEACE PROPOSAL REJECTED.

London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Sofia this afternoon says: "King Milan sent a message under a flag of truce to the Bulgarian advanced line, proposing peace, at the request of the powers. The Bulgarians sent his message to Prince Alexander. The latter declined to accept the proposition on the ground that Bulgaria had not received any such request from the powers. Prince Alexander refuses to consider the peace proposal until the Servians have evacuated the Widden district and the amount of the war indemnity payable by Servia to Bulgaria has been fixed.

THE WAR CONSIDERED OVER.

Belgrade, Nov. 24.—King Milan has returned to the city. The war is considered to be over. The order summoning the Landstrum for active service has been countermanded.

ORDERED TO STOP FIGHTING.

London, Nov. 25.—The Powers have instructed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to agree to an armistice. King Milan has given orders to his troops to cease hostilities.

THE TORY TRIUMPH.

Further Returns Indicate Increased Conservative Gains.

London, Nov. 25.—The Parliamentary election in Chelsea yesterday resulted in the return of Sir Charles W. Dilke, Liberal. Sir Charles was President of the Local Government Board under Gladstone's administration.

London, Nov. 26.—So far 58 Tories, 50 liberals and 5 Parnellites are elected. T. P. O'Connor defeated the Tory candidate in the Scotland division of Liverpool by a majority of 1231. The Tory candidate defeated Childers in Pontefract. Ashmead-Bartlett, Conservative, is elected in Sheffield. The net gains so far are—Liberals, 2; Tories, 17.

THE LIBERAL COLLAPSE.

London, Nov. 26.—Yesterday's voting was decisive of a collapse of the Liberals. If the Conservative successes continue in the same ratio, which is now considered very probable, the Conservative majority in Parliament will over-top the combined Liberal and Parnellite vote. The latest reports now put the net Tory gain at twenty.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Several Lives Lost by the Falling of a Building.

Jersey City, Nov. 25.—The four-story frame structure, No. 41 Morris street, fell this morning at 11:15, and buried in the debris at least half a dozen persons. The building was condemned by the Board of Aldermen several months ago, and was unoccupied. Boys and girls were engaged in tearing the structure down when it fell. Mary Shinsky, aged 8 years, was killed outright. Maggie Smith, aged 7 years, had several ribs broken. The building is a complete wreck. The groans of the dying can be heard above the hum of voices and the noise of the workmen. The Fire Department has been called out and is assisting the laborers in removing the debris. Policeman Finlay was on his post near the building when the accident happened. He states that at least a dozen women, boys and girls were running in and out of the building, all carrying away wood. He did not know how many were in the building when it fell.

Republicans Win in Ohio.

Cincinnati, Nov. 25.—The Circuit Court delivered opinions to-day on the mandamus case brought by the Republican candidates for Senator from Hamilton county to compel the canvassing board to issue to them certificates of election. The court grants the prayer and directs the Clerk to issue certificates of election to the four Republican candidates. Judge Smith delivered a dissenting opinion to parts of the judgments.

A FEARFUL STORM.

Unprecedented Rain, Wind and Thunder Storm in San Luis.

The San Luis Obispo Tribune of the 20th inst. prints the following graphic account under the headings of "The Rainy Season—The Southeast Winds they do Roar, and the Drenching Rains they do Pour—A Phenomenal Storm—Nine Inches of Rainfall in Twelve Hours—Eleven Inches for the Storm—Immense Flood in San Luis Obispo Creek—Bridges, Stock and Houses Carried Away—Merchandise Damaged and Roads Destroyed—Damage Estimated at $100,000—The Ocean Waves Beat Down the Wharves at Pismo and Cayucos."

Friday and Saturday mornings last were the coldest of the season, and white frosts were observed quite generally. Thin ice formed in some localities. The days were clear and pleasant. Sunday opened cloudy with a strong southeast wind, and at 3 p. m. a heavy fall of rain began. This was an intermittent storm and but a warning to prepare for what was to come. Monday, the rain and wind continued like the ordinary opening of the rainy season, inspiring all with the hope of a prosperous year. Tuesday, the wind had increased to a gale and howled through the trees and among the buildings as is seldom heard in quiet California. With such a gale from the southeast a rain of unusual severity was expected as surely to follow, and as night came on the wind became lighter and the rain began to pour. At 6 p. m., Tuesday, the rainfall appeared like a cloud burst in Nevada or Arizona, only it continued pouring until 6 o'clock in the morning without intermission and with but slight variation in intensity. So fearful was the storm that many people dared not retire, but waited the result of the riotous elements. Flashes of lightning and peals of thunder added to the terrors of the night. Shortly after two o'clock the people were aroused by the rapid ringing of the fire-bell at the city hall, and many rushed to the scene. The alarm was for flood and not for fire. San Luis creek was grown to a turbid torrent, threatening the bridges crossing it and the buildings on its banks. Merchants, employés and friends went to work in stores and other buildings in removing goods, furniture, etc., and many others gathered to protect the bridges. The threatenings of the creek were not in vain, for in a brief time the Marsh street bridge succumbed to the torrent. Then Osos-street bridge, and Morro-street bridge, and Nipomo-street bridge went down with the flood. On Morro-street bridge was Spinney's restaurant. Friends seeing the danger, went to save the furniture and stock, but the work of the water was too rapid, and it was deemed advisable to retire rather than run the risk of life. In a moment all went, with a heavy safe, cooking range, stock, saloon, bar, tables and dishes—all went to the insatiate maw of the creek. The new iron bridge at Chorro street, so recently constructed and accepted by the city, was the object of great solicitude. The heavy stone wall forming the southern abutment partly gave way, and for a while it looked as if the fine structure was doomed. Men came to the rescue and with herculean energy, aided by horses, large timbers were hauled to the bridge. One end of one of the iron girders was hanging in the air, and it was to save this from falling into the water the timbers were required. But the remaining part of the abutment stood firm and the bridge, although seriously damaged and impassable for teams, still stands. Court street and Broad street bridges remain intact, and thus afford crossing from one part of the city to the other, and one sidewalk on Chorro street bridge is passable for pedestrians. The individual losses in the city are quite numerous.

From the country came reports of many disasters, the breaking of the telegraph line, and the railroad and stoppage of the mails preventing our obtaining the full particulars. San Luis cañon, leading to the Cuesta, caught the full force of the wind, driving the rain into it, so washing the excellent and costly grade as to render it impassable for vehicles and scarcely passable for horsemen. This is a serious loss for the county and will cause a lengthy interruption of business. A number of bridges on the San Miguel road are reported gone and the roads damaged.

South of the city the roads are badly washed as far as heard from. There being no trains running from either Los Alamos or Port Harford, no telegraph working, we cannot learn the particular breaks. At Arroyo Grande the large bridge is gone and great damage has been done the roads and farms by the overflowing waters. Heavy damage was done at E. W. Steele's by the torrent of Villavicencio creek, washing away the bridges and carrying away dams and machinery erected by Steele for irrigating purposes. The creek also washed away quite an area of valuable garden land, including fruit and ornamental trees. The gully cut through the handsome, park-like grounds presents a scene of devastation compared with its pleasant features prior to the storm.

The storm was terrific on the ocean and the breakers beat upon the shore in a manner that threatened destruction to all human structures. Early Tuesday morning the report came of the destruction of the wharf at Pismo and also that at Cayucos. Later we learned that only about 200 feet of each had given way to the waves. These are about 900 feet in length and if the loss is no more serious than last reported, business may be resumed when the storm ceases. The aggregate of damages in the city is estimated at $20,000, and in the county at from $50,000 to $100,000. Of course the latter is impossible to estimate at present.

The rainfall was phenomenal, Signal Service Observer Gibson reporting 10.74 inches for the storm, of which nine inches fell in the 12 hours between 6 p. m. on Tuesday and 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The total fall for the season to date of noon on the 19th is 12 inches.

Feminine Personals.

Mme. Patti will sing in Paris this season instead of coming to America.

Mrs. Kate Chase (formerly Mrs. Sprague) has made her home in Paris.

Gail Hamilton will spend a portion of the coming winter in Mr. Blaine's home, at Augusta, Maine.

Mrs. John Ray Barton is said to be the wealthiest woman in Philadelphia. She is reported worth $10,000,000.

Mrs. Blaine told a reporter at Kansas City that she has never heard Mr. Blaine refer to his defeat last November.

It is said that Sarah Bernhardt's recent increase in weight is due to the fact that her debts begin to be a burden on her mind.

Mme. De Long is reported to have successfully perfected some ingenious machinery worked by steam power, which cuts the hardest and softest metals, in any degree, into any ornamental or useful shape.

So Tennie Claflin has got to be a Portuguese Countess. Well, perhaps Theodore Tilton may yet turn up as a Spanish grandee. He is said to be living in Europe, just as Tennie C. has been, and his hair is as long and his ways as taking as hers.

Bijou Herron and Minnie Hauk were on the same steamer not long ago, when one of the male passengers asked another which was Miss Hauk. "What!" was the reply; "you think I don't know a Hauk from a Herron—pshaw!"—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Something About the Infamous Rebel Prison.

Written for the Times.]

In his recent book—the history of treason, by a traitor—Mr. Jefferson Davis makes use of the following language: See Vol. II, p. 597.

"Major Wirz thereafter (July, 1864) remained in command at Andersonville, and the testimony of Chief Surgeon Stevenson, of the hospital at Andersonville, bears testimony to the success with which Wirz improved the post, and the good effect produced upon the health of the prisoners. This unfortunate man, who, under the severe temptation to which he was exposed before his execution, exhibited honor and fidelity strongly in contrast with his tempters and persecutors, it now appears, was the victim of men whom, in his kindness, he paroled to take care of their sick comrades, and who, after having violated their parole, appeared to testify against him.

"In like manner has calumny pursued the memory of General John H. Winder, a man too brave to be cruel to anything within his power, too well bred and well born to be influenced by low and sordid motives. I have referred only to a few of the facts illustrative of his kindness to the prisoners after he went to Georgia, and they were in keeping with his conduct towards the prisoners at Richmond. This latter fact, together with his sterling integrity and soldierly character, had caused his selection for the chief control of Confederate prisons."

The above by way of a brief opening, now for a few facts: Andersonville, Sumter county, Georgia, on the Southwestern railway, sixty-two miles south of Macon, was selected by the Confederate government as a site for a military prison, and established Nov. 27, 1863. The population at that time numbered twenty people, and the prison grounds were covered by a growth of pine and oak, and comprised an area of some twenty-two acres on a hillside of red clay, sixteen hundred feet east of the railroad mentioned. Near the base of the declivity was a stream of unwholesome water, some five feet wide and six inches deep. Trees were felled and the enclosure surrounded by a strong stockade from fifteen to eighteen feet high. It was originally a parallelogram, one thousand and ten feet long by seven hundred and seventy-nine feet wide, but during the summer of 1864 its length was increased to sixteen hundred and twenty feet. At the distance of one hundred and twenty feet, surrounding the inner enclosure, was another palisade of rough pine logs, and between the two were sentry boxes overlooking the interior. A cordon of continued earth-works, mounted with seventeen guns, commanding the entire prison, surrounded the outer palisades. A wooden railing, about three feet high, around the inside of the stockade, and at an average distance of nineteen feet from it, constituted the "dead-line," prisoners passing which were summarily shot.

The stream before mentioned passed from west to east through the enclosure, and furnished the only water for washing accessible to the prisoners. Many acres bordering the stream on each side were trodden by the feet of the prisoners into a deep and filthy mire, deducting the quagmire thus formed, about three hundred feet wide, and the space cut off by the "dead-line," the remaining space, before the enlargement, comprised about twelve acres, giving to each prisoner, when the number reached thirty thousand, an average area of about seventeen square feet.

A small shed, covered, but not enclosed, furnished the only protection from the inclemency of the weather. A few wells were sunk in the prison, and there were also a few springs. A second enclosure, nine hundred and twenty-five feet long and four hundred feet wide, similar to the prison was constructed June, 1864, for a hospital; with the exception of a few old tents, it contained nothing but long sheds made of poles, with roofs of pine boughs or planks, without sides.

The bakery was within the two lines of palisades, and the cook-house was two hundred yards outside. On the high land overlooking the prison were a two-story building for the Confederate officers and men, and the huts for the guards, who numbered from three to five thousand. Near the railroad station a stockade measuring one hundred and ninety-five by one hundred and eight feet was constructed, and for a while used as a prison for officers; but they were subsequently confined at Macon. Between the graveyard and stockade stood a small hut in which nine bloodhounds were kept. The graveyard was situated about three hundred yards northwest of the stockade. Trenches, varying in length from fifty to one hundred yards, having been dug, the bodies were laid in rows of one hundred to three hundred and covered with earth. At the head of each body a wooden stake was planted by the Federal soldiers detailed to bury their comrades, and each stake bore a number corresponding with a similarly-numbered name upon the hospital record.

The first detachment of prisoners was received February 15, 1864, and were turned over to the "humane" Brigadier-General John H. Winder, who assumed command, with his son, W. S. Winder, as Adjutant. The superintendence and management of the prison were assigned to Henry Wirz, a Swiss by birth.

The following exhibit from prison records shows the number and mortality of prisoners:

Total number received at prison	49,485
Largest number in prison at one time	33,006
Total number of deaths as shown by hospital register	12,462
Total number of deaths in hospital	8,735
Total number of deaths in stockade	3,727
Percentage of deaths to number admitted to hospital	69 12-17
Average number of deaths for each of the thirteen months	958
Largest number of deaths in one day, August 23, 1864	97
Cases returned from hospital to stockade	3,469
Total number of escapes	328

During the months of October and November, 1864, the ratio of deaths to living was 1 to 2, and the same appalling mortality occurred the last month of the war.

It may be of interest to the medical profession to know the principal diseases and deaths resulting therefrom, and the terrible list is hereby set forth, telling plainer than any descriptive language the awful story:

Diarrhœa	3,952
Dysentery	1,648
Anasarca	377
Pneumonia	221
Intermittent and remittent fevers	177
Scurvy	3,574
Unknown	1,268
Typhoid fever	229
Debility	198
Gunshot wounds	149
Pleurisy	109
Rheumatism	83
Gangrene	63
Ulcers	51
Bronchitis	93
Varioloid	63
Catarrh	55
Phthisic	36

In August, 1864, Joseph Jones, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the Confederacy, was sent to Andersonville to investigate the nature and cause of the sickness prevalent there, "for the benefit of the medical department of the Confederate States armies." The order, dated at Richmond, August 6, 1864, recited that "the field of pathological investigation afforded by the large collection of Federal prisoners in Georgia is of great extent and importance, and it is believed that results of value to the profession may be obtained by a careful investigation of effects of disease upon the large body of men subjected to a decided change of climate and the circumstances peculiar to prison life."

Dr. Jones reported that scurvy, diarrhœa, dysentery, and hospital gangrene were the prevailing diseases; that there were few cases of malarial fever, and no well marked cases of typhus or typhoid fever. The absence of the different forms of malarial fever was accounted for by the supposition that the artificial atmosphere of the stockade, crowded densely with human beings and loaded with animal exhalations, was unfavorable to the existence and action of the malarial poison.

Subsequently, at the suggestion of General Winder, an investigation was made by Dr. G. S. Hopkins and Surgeon H. E. Watkins, who reported the general causes of diseases and mortality as follows:

"First—The large number of prisoners crowded together.

"Second—The entire absence of all vegetable diet, so necessary as a preventive of scurvy.

"Third—The want of barracks to shelter the prisoners from sun and rain

"Fourth—The inadequate supply of wood and good water.

"Fifth—Badly cooked food.

"Sixth—The filthy condition of the prison and prisoners generally.

"Seventh—The morbific emanations from the branch or ravine passing through the prison, the condition of which cannot be better explained than by naming it a morass of human excrement and mud."

Early in May, 1864, a report upon the condition of the prisoners was made by the Confederate Surgeon E. J. Eldridge, pursuant to instructions from General Howell Cobb, and on July 5th an inspection report was submitted by Colonel Chandler, of the Confederate war department. In these reports the sickness and mortality of the prisoners were attributed to the bad condition of the prison and its management.

Still month after month went by and the hideous scenes were daily enacted that make the heart sick at the recital of so much woe, and when April of 1865 slowly came, one out of every two admitted died.

In August of that year a special military commission was convened by the Secretary of War to try Wirz. The indictment charged him with injuring the health and destroying the lives of soldiers confined as prisoners at Andersonville; by subjecting them to torture and great suffering; by confining them in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters; by exposing them to the inclemency of the winter, and the dews and the burning sun of the summer; by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food; also, for establishing the "dead line," and ordering the guard to shoot down any prisoner attempting to cross it; for keeping and using bloodhounds to hunt down prisoners attempting to escape; and for torturing prisoners by confining them within the "stocks." Wirz having been found guilty on these charges, was hanged Nov. 10, 1865.

After the close of the war the cemetery was arranged by Colonel Moore, of the United States Quartermaster's Department, pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War. The stakes were removed, and neat stones now occupy their places. The bodies in the trenches were found to be from two to three feet below the surface, and in some instances, where the rain had washed away the earth, but a few inches. They had been buried without coffins or the ordinary clothing, and the bodies were crowded closely together.

In the spring of 1882 I visited Andersonville. Footsore, weary, and covered with dust, I arrived at an hour past midnight. The gibbous moon trembled on the meridian as I stood on the last range of hills overlooking the great burial place, and gazed long and silently at the lines of white headstones, line upon line, like silent regiments of sheeted spectres waiting the trumpet of the final judgment. No tongue or pen can convey the impression caused by such a scene. I thought of some fiery hearts resting beneath those stones, and could almost imagine one of the number giving the word of command, and the full thirteen regiments slowly advancing, but,

"The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugles stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past,"

and the long lines were motionless.

Weary with my journey, I deferred further visiting until the day should break and the shadows flee away, but could not sleep. With closed eyes and throbbing brain

"I seemed to hear their trampling feet,
The bugle's blast and drum's quick beat;"

and those beneath the silent headstones seemed to assume mortal habiliments,

"In columns ranged like a martial band
Of sheeted spectres whom some command,
Had called to a last reviewing.
But out of the misty midnight air,
I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
And the wandering night winds seemed to bear
The sound of a far tattooing.
I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation.

"And there came the nameless dead, the men
Who perished in fever swamp and fen,
The slowly starved of the prison-pen,
And so all night marched the nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread,
Nor a badge, nor a motto brandished.

"So all night long swept the strange array,
So all night long till the morning gray
I watched for one who had passed away,
With reverent awe and wonder—
Till a blue cap waved in the length'ning line,
And I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come, and I spoke; and lo! that sign
Awakened me from my slumber."

At dawn I resumed my wanderings, and spent a day among the toombs.

The cemetery is well kept, and the green grass and flowers, with here and there a mocking bird warbling in the trees, seemed a contrast with the terrible past, with which the world is, alas, familiar. Over the entrance gate is a bronze plate, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the United States, upon which the following appears in raised letters:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY, ANDERSONVILLE.
[Established July 26, 1865.]

Interments	13,259
Known	12,776
Unknown	843

Entering the cemetery, and passing the Superintendent's neat little cottage on the left, the national colors appear floating from a stumpy staff erected in a grassy circle, and to the right six graves appear separated from the rest with the following names over them: Patrick Delaney, Pa.; Charles Curtis, R.I.; William Collins, Pa.; John Sarsfield, N. Y.; William Rickson, U. S. N.; and A. Munn, U. S. N. These men were court-martialed and hung by their fellow-prisoners for robbery and murder, the strange and singular proceeding being sanctioned by the Confederate government at Richmond. Eighteen were tried, the above six being convicted. Collins was a giant, physically, and the ringleader; and when he was hung, the rope broke, making a second elevation necessary, and after a long struggle he was finally done to death.

A few private stones have been erected by friends of the departed, and stand in the long white lines like mounted officers among infantry. Many persons have come hither to remove the bodies of relatives, but the grounds are so well kept and cared for that few removals have taken place; and besides, when friends and relatives are forever gone, a grateful nation will keep green the graves and memory of those whom in life it was powerless to save. The marble headstones are neat and some of them beautiful, being mottled and variegated, and among the thousands many exquisite specimens occur. Here and there stands a square stone, shorter than the rest, with a simple number, marking an unknown grave. It strikes one with mournful interest to see the frequency with which the ages, 19 and 20, appear on the stones. Nineteen would seem to be the average of ages. Think of the mothers far away watching and waiting, when the boys in '65 came marching home with glad and gallant tread. All that is left now is the little marble shaft, pointing mutely skyward, with name, age, and regiment graven thereon, and Spartan mother's hearts went out in prayer for the loved and lost whose young lives were slowly given up amid the burning fever of the prison pen.

Very little is now left of the stockade, but the line of red clay breastworks is yet intact, worn smooth by the tramp of the sentinels in gray, who a score of years ago trod the weary beat and kept watch and ward over the starving wretches within. A field of oats has been planted in the stockade enclosure, which is full of old wells sunk by the prisoners for water, or in efforts to tunnel the breastworks. Few succeeded in escaping, and if the outer works were passed, the crack of the sentinel's rifle, or the baying of bloodhounds, gave the alarm, and recapture was almost a certainty.

"Was Wirz as bad a man as represented?" I asked of an intelligent, soldierly-looking man.

"Yes, and he ought to have been burned. I was stationed here all the time he was keeper."

"Have you any objection to giving me your name for publication?"

"No; it is J. F. Wood. I have always lived here; it is my present home, and I was a corporal in the Second Georgia Infantry, regular army of the Confederate States."

Capt. F. Jordan.

TRIFLES OF THE TIMES.

THANKSGIVING.

The turkey steams upon our boards,
The pudding shows its face,
And tender chickens n'eoly browned
Are given there a place.

The happy children sit and eat,
Till they can eat no more,
And soon no more the table groans
With its abundant store.

The children go to bed and cry
With horrid stomach-ache,
And wish they nevermore could see
So much of pie and cake.

***

The last of Riel may be the mold for a shoe that will pinch the Canadian foot.

President Cleveland's autograph sold at auction the other day for seven cents. It is needless to say that it was not written on a commission.

The wife of Nicolini, the tenor, has obtained a divorce from him in the Paris courts. What he got from Patti is not yet made public.

Parson Downs says his salary is eight months in arrears. His character does not seem to have been carried up to date, either.—[Philadelphia Press.

Dr. Leonard is to lecture in Pittsburg this week, and the Chronicle-Telegraph of that city considers that sufficient cause for dispensing with Thanksgiving Day.

CURRENT NOTES.

Norway has over fifty public fish hatcheries, yet produces less than a tenth of what the United States does with ten.

An English lockmaker has constructed a key which, he says, is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their combination.

Japan has a society for reforming the style of dressing the hair of women. The association has 2000 members.

Rabits are so numerous in Tulare county, California, and parts of Nevada, as to be a nuisance. In the former place the question of offering a bounty for the scalps is being discussed.

General McClellan is said to have expressed a wish that he might be buried at Antietam. "Then I can get up with my boys when the reveille sounds."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Henry George's eldest son shows considerable literary capacity.

The wife and son of ex-Secretary Lincoln are both in very poor health.

Canon Farrar is reported to have received $4500 from his lectures in New York.

The wife of Minister Phelps is one of the most highly esteemed and admired ladies in English society.

It is rumored that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, "Ruler of the Queen's Navee," will be raised to the peerage after the general election in England.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, so the latest rumor runs, before leaving for England told a friend that she vastly preferred English society to American.

The Chicago Girl.

Chicago Rambler.

A Chicagoan visiting in Boston waxes indignant at the article regarding Chicago girls, which appeared in an Eastern journal. The article charges that Chicago girls are in the habit of using such expressions as "getting left," "rustled around," "went back on him," "corralled her handkerchief," "in the swim," "made the riffle," and "put in his best licks."

The article referred to was shown to her, and she became exceedingly indignant, observing:

"That is a fish story. The fellow who wrote that is way off his base."

"You think, then, that there is no truth in the assertion that Chicago girls are addicted to slang?"

"Well, now, hold on. I don't mean exactly that. There may be some of them who sling slang, but I never work the slang racket myself. I suppose some of the girls do use slang sometimes, but this child is not one of them—now, you hear my bazoo!"

"What is your opinion of Boston belles, compared to those of Chicago?" queried the scribe.

"I think we can discount Boston on beauty, and as for accomplishments, why, that's where we hold a full hand. Take me for example——."

"I should be most happy," said the reporter, gallantly.

"Come off," she ejaculated, playfully. "Take me, for example; I can paw the ivory with the best of 'em. I can warble a few warbs, and I can elocute, too. No, sir; I can tell you, Boston girls have got to hustle to keep even with us, and it's very seldom I hear any of the girls use slang. Well, I must go and get ready for the matinee; so, over the river."

A Good, Lively Candle Wanted.

Orange Tribune.]

The rumor that the railroad company is going to locate machine shops at the Orange depot, is entirely without foundation, but it is said that they do think some of buying a box of candles and a bunch of matches for the use of passengers who come down on the evening trains. A good, lively candle "beats nothing" when it comes to lighting up a railroad depot, and the company don't mind the extra expense very much.

No Use for Thanksgiving.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Conference of the Congregational Churches in Connecticut at its annual session last week appointed a committee to report to the Conference next year concerning the expediency of suggesting to the Governor the discontinuance of the annual proclamation for a fast day. This action is taken probably in the belief that Connecticut will never again give a Democratic majority.

Nassau Building, and people from abroad, whether residents or sojourners, including the ladies, are cordially invited to attend.

... made the following report, which was adopted with cordial unanimity: Whereas, We, pilgrims from the drowsy East, in quest of a more congenial climate ...

... the occasion. A grove picnic is contemplated for the middle of December in the vicinity of Lincoln park, Pasadena, Eaton's cañon or Lamanda.

... For full analysis of water and further information send for circulars, or apply to D. F. Coulter, cor. Spring and Second st., or to 19 N. Spring st. DARBY & LYMAN, Props., San Bernardino, Cal.

Artesian Wells.
If you want a well bored and a good job done, drop a card to HARRISON, the Well Borer, 118 Bunker Hill ave.

For Exchange—First-class productive property in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, for first class property in Southern California. Call on H. C. SIGLER, Room 1, Bryson Block.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers, No. 40 North Main Street.

Pure water piped over tract. Delightful air and climate. Fine soil. Excellent school facilities. No city taxes. Fifteen minutes ride by San Gabriel Valley Railroad.
BENT & ROWAN, NO. 3 1-2 NADEAU BLOCK.

CITY AND COUNTRY

PERSONAL NOTES.

Tuesday, November 24.

Dr. J. S. Elliott and wife, of Santa Monica, came to town yesterday and remained over night.

John W. Mackay and J. L. Flood, of bonanza fame, stopped here Sunday, on their way to the Quijotoas.

C. W. Filkins, of Riverside, the man who knew when he had held the portfolios long enough, left for home yesterday.

Wednesday, November 25.

Miss Jennie Corliss departed for San Bernardino on yesterday's delayed express train.

Miss Clara E. Hood, of Racine, Wis., has returned to Los Angeles to spend the winter.

Sadie M. Bishop and Sol. L. Haas, of this city, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Olean, N. Y., last evening.

R. M. Baker arrived here Monday evening, and reports the brightest prospects for a large immigration to Southern California this year.

A. A. Staunton, a prominent citizen of Toronto, Canada, has arrived in this city, and will make his permanent home here. He has entered into partnership with the real estate firm of Matthews & Beaton.

Thursday, November 26.

Prof. D. G. Eaton, Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Kimball Mansion, and will pass the winter in Southern California.

J. F. Hughes, a promising young business man of San Bernardino, made a flying trip to the city yesterday.

John V. Farewell, of Chicago, one of the largest merchants in the United States, arrived with the Sigler excursion.

Silas T. Bowen, President of The Bowen-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived with the Raymond party and will spend the winter with us.

Madam Emma Nevada Palmer and her company got away for the north at 7 o'clock last night. All were delighted with Los Angeles and their reception here.

D. Gilbert Dexter, until recently editor and proprietor of the clean and prosperous Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune, is in the city with a party of thirty other New Englanders. They will found a staunch Yankee colony somewhere in Southern California, and will be followed by a hundred more who await their report. They are delighted with Los Angeles.

BRIEFS.

Thursday, November 26.

The hilarious excursion continues to empty itself into the city, and rooms are at a premium. There are daily crowds of sightseers upon the streets.

Filed in the Recorder's office yesterday: Twenty-five deeds, seven mortgages, eleven satisfactions, three marriage licenses and four miscellaneous papers.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to S. P. Sweeney and M. S. McDermott, Christian Christiansen and Petrea Camilla Moller and Henry Koch and Anna Ruhl.

A note to the Times from W. S. Lang, dated at Lang's, 21st inst., says: "Rain began at 10 o'clock Sunday, the 15th inst., and up to this date seven inches have fallen, and it is still raining."

Sheriff Gard went north last night with the following candidates for San Quentin: Belle Brandon, robbery, 4 years; Frank Williams, burglary, 2 years; Frank Mayes, burglary, 2 years; José Luis Martinez, assault to murder, 2 years. Capt. Darcy will take up another batch to-day.

STILL THEY COME.

List of Warner Brothers' and Crosby's Excursion.

Thursday, November 26.

The following party arrived in this city yesterday, in charge of Clarence A. Warner:

For Los Angeles.—Ira Herrington, Mrs. Ida Herrington, Jay Herrington, Roy Harrington, Wakefield, Neb.; Dr. J. H. Barnwell, Mrs. H. L. Barnwell, Miss S. D. Barnwell, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. G. A. Keyes, Miss C. F. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Barrows, Mrs. E. J. Barrows, Muscatine, Iowa; E. B. Fletcher, Miss Inez Bain, Bertie Bain, Atlantic, Iowa; J. P. Nelson, Warren, Minn.; David Cross, Colfax, Iowa; George Jelleck, Mrs. Mary J. Jelleck, George Jelleck, Jr., Frank Jelleck, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. E. E. Bearse, H. A. Bearse, D. L. Johnson, Liberty, Ind.; Sidney Wanner, Mrs. Jane C. Wanner, Storm Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Helen McCulloch, Big Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. M. F. Collins, Englewood, Ills.; Mrs. J. G. Evans, Miss Dessa Evans, Belle Plain, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Krug, Miss Alvina Krug, Miss Bertha Krug, Otto Krug, Walter Krug, Farrina, Illinois; Mrs. L. Greenleaf, Metz, Iowa; Miss A. M. Goode, Lodi, Wis.; F. A. Mitchell, Englewood, Ill.; T. H. Gulleck, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Gulleck, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Spencer, Mrs. H. F. Spencer, Miss Addie Spencer, Miss Mildred Spencer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Mary H. Phillbrick, Austin, Ill.; A. H. Hershey, Sterling, Ill.; W. H. Root, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. G. C. Morrison, Miss Cozy Morrison, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Ingalsby, Wheaton, Kan.; Fred Holland, Mrs. Belle Holland, Mrs. A. M. Holland, Chillicothe, Mo.; Martha Bachen, Delia Bachen, Union Station, Mo.; James Lewis, Mrs. Almina Lewis, Miss Fridelia Lewis, Miss Nettie Lewis, Onaga, Kan.; Mrs. Theo. Wright, Miss Nellie Wright, Los Angeles, Cal.; Chas. W. Chase, Mrs. S. A. Chase Walker, Mrs. B. Chase, Miss Mary A. Chase, Chas. C. Chase, Miss Sarah E. Chase, Adam Scott, L. M. Ford, Mrs. L. M. Ford, St. Paul, Minn.; E. M. Humphrey, Atlantic, Ia.; John R. Booth, Mrs. Emma Booth, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. C. Large, Miss Clara Large, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Eva Lammerson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. C. Franklin, Miss Kitty Franklin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. T. R. Palmer, Langford, Col.

For San Diego.—Mrs. Charles Dean, Belvidere, Ill.; Mrs. S. M. Carr, Chicago.

For Pasadena.—G. W. Foslick, Mrs. M. M. Foslick, Miss Ethel Foslick, Watertown, Dak.; Mrs. M. H. Freeman, Miss A. E. Freeman, Mrs. John Ball, Pasadena, Cal.

For Pomona.—W. S. Tibbs, Mrs. Lucy C. Tibbs, Miss Mary H. Tibbs, Pomona, Cal.; Mrs. J. Tomalinson, Miss Lessie Tomalinson, Ottawa, Ill.; Wm. H. Cook, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Miss Dora P. Cook, Miss Mary A. Cook, Miss Lodina Cook, E. P. Whiting, J. W. Cook, Mrs. Dania Cook, Edina, Mo.

For Colton.—E. S. Foote, Mrs. M. E. Foote, Miss Irma Foote, Miss Minnie Waite, Simpson, Kansas; D. E. Moulton, Mrs. P. Moulton, Miss M. G. Darneille, Belvidere, Ill.; T. G. Chappell, Miss L. J. Chappell, Caledonia, Ills.; Mrs. Dr. J. S. Lewis, Miss Bera Lewis, Miss Gertrude Lewis, Mrs. S. W. Hayes, Grand Rapids, Ills.; William Wood, Baldwin, Mich.

For San Francisco.—Jacob Dixon, Mrs. L. J. Dixon, Miss B. M. Dixon, Miss Annie Dixon, Wilbur, Nebraska; Dr. C. E. Custer, Terre Haute, Indiana; Mrs. William R. Roberts, Mankato, Minnesota; Lewis Wright, Novelty, Missouri; Jacob Thomas, Rock City, Missouri; John French, Andrew Fisher, Newark, Missouri; Henry Garbutt, Mrs. Henry Garbutt, Mrs. L. E. Orendor, Sycamore, Illinois; J. A. Whiteley, C. W. Sears, Spiceland, Indiana.

For Stockton.—Mrs. A. A. Lewis, Yorktown, Dakota.

For San Jose.—Albert Anderson, New York.

One hundred and thirty passengers in all.

Sigler's Party.

The following is a list of the members of Sigler's November Pullman Palace Car Party, which arrived here Tuesday morning of this week, 204 in number, filling seven Pullman cars:

Judge E. Reynolds and wife, Hon. John D. Norton and family, J. W. Davis, wife and daughter, Albert Prengleans and wife, Dr. F. E. Smith, Miss Lizzie T. McFadden, Mrs. H. Lowry, Mrs. A. E. Strong, Miss C. F. Strong, Dr. James A. Smith and wife, George W. Guyol, Mrs. G. Deitz and child, Mrs. E. S. Spaulding, Miss A. Wilcox, Mrs. Isaac S. Newton, Miss M. E. Wilcox, T. C. Hoag, Jay Tarble, C. T. Douglas and wife, Miss Jennie Johnson, Miss Cora Clark, Mrs. L. A. Clapp, A. F. Johnson, A. H. Green, J. G. Mosmer, H. B. Cushman and wife, Mrs. H. E. Davis, A. Gorham and wife, Mrs. C. Geddis, B. M. Cole and wife, H. D. Gates and wife, William Konold and wife, Mrs. Henry Banker, Otto Troutman, Mrs. C. E. Saville, Miss E. Iglehart, Miss C. Markle, Miss Eva Wagoner, Miss Eliza Dunkman, George E. Merwin and wife, Mrs. A. W. Emery, Mrs. H. Cutter, E. B. Burke and wife, Rev. H. P. Vail and wife, Alice Clark and wife, Mrs. Sarah Tarbell, O. P. Hadcock and wife, I. L. Thorn and wife, Miss Lulu Talge, C. Talge and wife, F. Hinghart and family, Mrs. W. H. Banks and children, W. Colston, C. Devenpeck and wife, Mrs. E. C. Peebles, Wesley McDonald and wife, Mrs. Rose McDonald, Mrs. W. A. Patterson and daughter, Mrs. W. F. Obear and daughters, W. F. Obear, Jr., J. Wilmer, Mrs. Wilmer, Mrs. A. J. Lewis, Ralph Lewis, Rev. W. E. Jones and wife, C. E. Woolfolk and wife, Miss Annie Parks, Mrs. McGregor, Dr. L. E. ...

It is believed that the wheat acreage will be below that of 1884. Young wheat looks strong and healthy. Values are barely maintained, and the tendency is downward.

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Early in May, 1864, a report upon the condition of the prisoners was made by the Confederate Surgeon E. J. Eldridge, pursuant to instructions from General Howell Cobb, and on July 5th an inspection report was submitted by Colonel Chandler, of the Confederate war department. In these reports the sickness and mortality of the prisoners were attributed to the bad condition of the prison and its management.

Still month after month went by and the hideous scenes were daily enacted that make the heart sick at the recital of so much woe, and when April of 1865 slowly came, one out of every two admitted died.

In August of that year a special military commission was convened by the Secretary of War to try Wirz. The indictment charged him with injuring the health and destroying the lives of soldiers confined as prisoners at Andersonville; by subjecting them to torture and great suffering; by confining them in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters; by exposing them to the inclemency of the winter, and the dews and the burning sun of the summer; by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food; also, for establishing the "dead line," and ordering the guard to shoot down any prisoner attempting to cross it; for keeping and using bloodhounds to hunt down prisoners attempting to escape; and for torturing prisoners by confining them within the "stocks." Wirz having been found guilty on these charges, was hanged Nov. 10, 1865.

After the close of the war the cemetery was arranged by Colonel Moore, of the United States Quartermaster's Department, pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War. The stakes were removed, and neat stones now occupy their places. The bodies in the trenches were found to be from two to three feet below the surface, and in some instances, where the rain had washed away the earth, but a few inches. They had been buried without coffins or the ordinary clothing, and the bodies were crowded closely together.

In the spring of 1882 I visited Andersonville. Footsore, weary, and covered with dust, I arrived at an hour past midnight. The gibbous moon trembled on the meridian as I stood on the last range of hills overlooking the great burial place, and gazed long and silently at the lines of white headstones, line upon line, like silent regiments of sheeted spectres waiting the trumpet of the final judgment. No tongue or pen can convey the impression caused by such a scene. I thought of some fiery hearts resting beneath those stones, and could almost imagine one of the number giving the word of command, and the full thirteen regiments slowly advancing, but,

"The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugles stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past,"

and the long lines were motionless.

Weary with my journey, I deferred further visiting until the day should break and the shadows flee away, but could not sleep. With closed eyes and throbbing brain

"I seemed to hear their trampling feet,
The bugle's blast and drum's quick beat;"

and those beneath the silent headstones seemed to assume mortal habiliments.

"In columns ranged like a martial band
Of sheeted spectres whom some command,
Had called to a last reviewing.
But out of the misty midnight air,
I heard in the distance a trumpet blare,
And the wandering night winds seemed to bear
The sound of a far tattooing.
And I saw a phantom army come,
With never a sound of fife or drum,
But keeping time to a throbbing hum
Of wailing and lamentation.

"And there came the nameless dead, the men
Who perished in fever swamp and fen,
The slowly starved of the prison-pen,
And so all night marched the nation's dead,
With never a banner above them spread,
Nor a badge, nor a motto brandished.

"So all night long swept the strange array,
So all night long till the morning gray
I watched for one who had passed away,
With reverent awe and wonder—
Till a blue cap waved in the length'ning line,
And I knew that one who was kin of mine
Had come, and I spoke; and lo! that sign
Awakened me from my slumber."

At dawn I resumed my wanderings, and spent a day among the toombs.

The cemetery is well kept, and the green grass and flowers, with here and there a mocking bird warbling in the trees, seemed a contrast with the terrible past, with which the world is, alas, familiar. Over the entrance gate is a bronze plate, surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the United States, upon which the following appears in raised letters:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY, ANDERSONVILLE.

[Established July 26, 1865.]

Interments	13,259
Known	12,776
Unknown	813

Entering the cemetery, and passing the Superintendent's neat little cottage on the left, the national colors appear floating from a stumpy staff erected in a grassy circle, and to the right six graves appear separated from the rest with the following names over them: Patrick Delaney, Pa.; Charles Curtis, R. I.; William Collins, Pa.; John Sarsfield, N. Y.; William Rickson, U. S. N.; and A. Munn, U. S. N. These men were court-martialed and hung by their fellow-prisoners for robbery and murder, the strange and singular proceeding being sanctioned by the Confederate government at Richmond. Eighteen were tried, the above six being convicted. Collins was a giant, physically, and the ringleader; and when he was hung, the rope broke, making a second elevation necessary, and after a long struggle he was finally done to death.

A few private stones have been erected by friends of the departed, and stand in the long white lines like mounted officers among infantry. Many persons have come hither to remove the bodies of relatives, but the grounds are so well kept and cared for that few removals have taken place; and besides, when friends and relatives are forever gone, a grateful nation will keep green the graves and memory of those whom in life it was powerless to save. The marble headstones are neat and some of them beautiful, being mottled and variegated, and among the thousands many exquisite specimens occur. Here and there stands a square stone, shorter than the rest, with a simple number, marking an unknown grave. It strikes one with mournful interest to see the frequency with which the ages, 19 and 20, appear on the stones. Nineteen would seem to be the average of ages. Think of the mothers far away watching and waiting, when the boys in '65 came marching home with glad and gallant tread. All that is left now is the little marble shaft, pointing mutely skyward, with name, age, and regiment graven thereon, and Spartan mother's hearts went out in prayer for the loved and lost whose young lives were slowly given up amid the burning fever of the prison pen.

Very little is now left of the stockade, but the line of red clay breastworks is yet intact, worn smooth by the tramp of the sentinels in gray, who a score of years ago trod the weary beat and kept watch and ward over the starving wretches within. A field of oats has been planted in the stockade enclosure, which is full of old wells sunk by the prisoners for water, or in efforts to tunnel the breastworks. Few succeeded in escaping, and if the outer works were passed, the crack of the sentinel's rifle, or the baying of bloodhounds, gave the alarm, and recapture was almost a certainty.

"Was Wirz as bad a man as represented?" I asked of an intelligent, soldierly-looking man.

"Yes, and he ought to have been burned. I was stationed here all the time he was keeper."

"Have you any objection to giving me your name for publication?"

"No; it is J. F. Wood. I have always lived here; it is my present home, and I was a corporal in the Second Georgia Infantry, regular army of the Confederate States."

CAPT. F. JORDAN.

TRIFLES OF THE TIMES.

THANKSGIVING.

The turkey steams upon our boards,
The pudding shows its face,
And tender chickens n cely browned
Are given there a place.

The happy children sit and eat,
Till they can eat no more,
And soon no more the table groans
With its abundant store.

The children go to bed and cry
With horrid stomach-ache,
And wish they nevermore could see
So much of pie and cake.

The last of Riel may be the mold for a shoe that will pinch the Canadian foot.

President Cleveland's autograph sold at auction the other day for seven cents. It is needless to say that it was not written on a commission.

The wife of Nicolini, the tenor, has obtained a divorce from him in the Paris courts. What he got from Patti is not yet made public.

Parson Downs says his salary is eight months in arrears. His character does not seem to have been carried up to date, either.—[Philadelphia Press.

Dr. Leonard is to lecture in Pittsburg this week, and the Chronicle-Telegraph of that city considers that sufficient cause for dispensing with Thanksgiving Day.

CURRENT NOTES.

Norway has over fifty public fish-hatcheries, yet produces less than a tenth of what the United States does with ten.

An English lockmaker has constructed a key which, he says, is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all of which differ in their combination.

Japan has a society for reforming the style of dressing the hair of women. The association has 2000 members.

Rabits are so numerous in Tulare county, California, and parts of Nevada, as to be a nuisance. In the former place the question of offering a bounty for the scalps is being discussed.

General McClellan is said to have expressed a wish that he might be buried at Antietam. "Then I can get up with my boys when the reveille sounds."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Henry George's eldest son shows considerable literary capacity.

The wife and son of ex-Secretary Lincoln are both in very poor health.

Canon Farrar is reported to have received $4500 from his lectures in New York.

The wife of Minister Phelps is one of the most highly esteemed and admired ladies in English society.

It is rumored that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, "Ruler of the Queen's Navee," will be raised to the peerage after the general election in England.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, so the latest rumor runs, before leaving for England told a friend that she vastly preferred English society to American.

The Chicago Girl.

Chicago Rambler.

A Chicagoan visiting in Boston waxes indignant at the article regarding Chicago girls, which appeared in an Eastern journal. The article charges that Chicago girls are in the habit of using such expressions as "getting left," "rustled around," "went back on him," "corralled her handkerchief," "in the swim," "made the riffle," and "put in his best licks."

The article referred to was shown to her, and she became exceedingly indignant, observing:

"That is a fish story. The fellow who wrote that is way off his base."

"You think, then, that there is no truth in the assertion that Chicago girls are addicted to slang?"

"Well, now, hold on. I don't mean exactly that. There may be some of them who sling slang, but I never work the slang racket myself. I suppose some of the girls do use slang sometimes, but this child is not one of them—now, you hear my bazoo?"

"What is your opinion of Boston belles, compared to those of Chicago?" queried the scribe.

"I think we can discount Boston on beauty, and as for accomplishments, why, that's where we hold a full hand. Take me for example——."

"I should be most happy," said the reporter, gallantly.

"Come off," she ejaculated, playfully. "Take me, for example; I can paw the ivory with the best of 'em. I can warble a few warbs, and I can elocute, too. No, sir; I can tell you, Boston girls have got to hustle to keep even with us, and it's very seldom I hear any of the girls use slang. Well, I must go and get ready for the matinee; so, over the river."

A Good, Lively Candle Wanted.

Orange Tribune.]

The rumor that the railroad company is going to locate machine shops at the Orange depot, is entirely without foundation, but it is said that they *do* think some of buying a box of candles and a bunch of matches for the use of passengers who come down on the evening trains. A good, lively candle "beats nothing" when it comes to lighting up a railroad depot, and the company don't mind the extra expense very much.

No Use for Thanksgiving.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Conference of the Congregational Churches in Connecticut at its annual session last week appointed a committee to report to the Conference next year concerning the expediency of suggesting to the Governor the discontinuance of the annual proclamation for a fast day. This action is taken probably in the belief that Connecticut will never again give a Democratic majority.

Pure water piped over tract. Delightful air and climate. Fine soil. Excellent school facilities. No city taxes. Fifteen minutes ride by San Gabriel Valley Railroad.

BENT & ROWAN, NO. 3 1-2 NADEAU BLOCK.

CITY AND COUNTRY

PERSONAL NOTES.

Tuesday, November 21.

Dr. J. S. Elliott and wife, of Santa Monica, came to town yesterday and remained over night.

John W. Mackay and J. L. Flood, of bonanza fame, stopped here Sunday, on their way to the Quijotoas.

C. W. Filkins, of Riverside, the man who knew when he had held the postoffice long enough, left for home yesterday.

Wednesday, November 25.]

Miss Jennie Corliss departed for San Bernardino on yesterday's delayed express train.

Miss Clara E. Hood, of Racine, Wis., has returned to Los Angeles to spend the winter.

Sadie M. Bishop and Sol. I. Haas, of this city, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, Olean, N. Y., last evening.

R. M. Baker arrived here Monday evening, and reports the brightest prospects for a large immigration to Southern California this year.

A. A. Staunton, a prominent citizen of Toronto, Canada, has arrived in this city, and will make his permanent home here. He has entered into partnership with the real estate firm of Matthews & Beattie.

Thursday, November 26.

Prof. D. G. Eaton, Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Kimball Mansion, and will pass the winter in Southern California.

J. F. Hughes, a promising young business man of San Bernardino, made a flying trip to the city yesterday.

John V. Farewell, of Chicago, one of the largest merchants in the United States, arrived with the Sigler excursion.

Silas T. Bowen, President of The Bowen-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived with the Raymond party and will spend the winter with us.

Madam Emma Nevada Palmer and her company got away for the north at 7 o'clock last night. All were delighted with Los Angeles and their reception here.

D. Gilbert Dexter, until recently editor and proprietor of the clean and prosperous Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune, is in the city with a party of thirty other New Englanders. They will found a staunch Yankee colony somewhere in Southern California, and will be followed by a hundred more who await their report. They are delighted with Los Angeles.

BRIEFS.

Thursday, November 26.

The hilarious excursion continues to empty itself into the city, and rooms are at a premium. There are daily crowds of sightseers upon the streets.

Filed in the Recorder's office yesterday: Twenty-five deeds, seven mortgages, eleven satisfactions, three marriage licenses and four miscellaneous papers.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to S. P. Sweeney and M. S. McDermott, Christian Christiansen and Petrea Camilla Moller and Henry Koch and Anna Rubi.

A note to the TIMES from W. S. Lang, dated at Lang's, 21st inst., says: "Rain began at 10 o'clock Sunday, the 15th inst., and up to this date seven inches have fallen, and it is still raining."

Sheriff Gard went north last night with the following candidates for San Quentin: Belle Brandon, robbery, 4 years; Frank Williams, burglary, 5 years; Frank Mayes, burglary, 3 years; José Luis Martinez, assault to murder, 2 years. Capt. Darcy will take up another batch to-day.

STILL THEY COME.

List of Warner Brothers' and Crosby's Excursion.

Thursday, November 26.]

The following party arrived in this city yesterday, in charge of Clarence A. Warner:

For Los Angeles.—Ira Herrington, Mrs. Ida Herrington, Jay Herrington, Roy Harrington, Wakefield, Neb.; Dr. J. H. Barnwell, Mrs. H. L. Barnwell, Miss S. D. Barnwell, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. S. A. Keyes, Miss C. P. Keyes, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Barrows, Mrs. E. J. Barrows, Muscatine, Iowa; E. B. Fletcher, Miss Inez Bain, Bertie Bain, Atlantic, Iowa; J. P. Nelson, Warren, Minn.; David Cross, Colfax, Iowa; George Jellech, Mrs. Mary J. Jellech, George Jellech, Jr.; Frank Jellech, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. E. E. Bourne, H. A. Bourne, D. L. Johnson, Liberty, Ind.; Sidney Wanzer, Mrs. Jane C. Wanzer, Storm Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Helen McColloch, Big Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. M. P. Collins, Englewood, Ills.; Mrs. J. G. Evans, Miss Bessie Evans, Belle Plain, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Krug, Miss Alvina Krug, Miss Bertha Krug, Otto Krug, Walter Krug, Farrina, Illinois; Mrs. L. Greenleaf, Metz, Iowa; Miss A. M. Goote, Lodi, Wis.; P. A. Mitchell, Englewood, Ill.; T. E. Gullock, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. Gullock, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Spencer, Mrs. H. F. Spencer, Miss Addie Spencer, Miss Mildred Spencer, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Mary H. Phillbrick, Austin, Ill.; A. H. Hershey, Sterling, Ill.; W. H. Root, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. G. C. Morrison, Miss Cony Morrison, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. Ingalsby, Wheaton, Kan.; Fred Holland, Mrs. Belle Holland, Mrs. A. M. Holland, Chilhowie, Mo.; Martha Bachon, Delia Bachon, Union Station, Mo.; James Lewis, Mrs. Almina Lewis, Miss Fridelia Lewis, Miss Nettie Lewis, Onaga, Kan.; Mrs. Theo. Wright, Miss Nellie Wright, Los Angeles, Cal.; Chas. W. Chase, Mrs. S. A. Chase Walter S. Chase, Miss Mary A. Chase, Chas. C. Chase, Miss Sarah E. Chase, Adam Scott, L. M. Ford, Mrs. L. M. Ford, St. Paul, Minn.; E. M. Humphrey, Atlantic, Ia.; John E. Booth, Mrs. Emma Booth, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. C. Large, Miss Clara Large, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Eva Lammerson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. C. Franklin, Miss Kelly Franklin, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. T. B. Palmer, Langford, Col.

For San Diego.—Mrs. Charles Dean, Belvidere, Ill.; Mrs. S. H. Carr, Chicago.

For Pasadena.—C. W. Fosdick, Mrs. M. M. Fosdick, Miss Ethel Fosdick, Watertown, Dak.; Mrs. M. H. Freeman, Miss A. E. Freeman, Mrs. John Ball, Pasadena, Cal.

For Pomona.—W. S. Tibbs, Mrs. Lucy O. Tibbs, Miss Mary H. Tibbs, Pomona, Cal.; Mrs. J. Tomalinson, Miss Lessie Tomalinson, Ottawa, Ill.; Wm. H. Cook, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Miss Dora P. Cook, Miss Mary A. Cook, Miss Lucina Cook, E. P. Whiting, J. W. Cook, Mrs. Dunie Cook, Edina, Mo.

For Colton.—E. S. Foote, Mrs. M. R. Foote, Miss Irma Foote, Miss Minnie Waite, Simpson, Kansas; D. E. Moulton, Mrs. P. Moulton, Miss M. G. Darneille, Belvidere, Ills.; T. G. Chappell, Miss L. J. Chappell, Caledonia, Ills.; Mrs. Dr. J. S. Lewis, Miss Bera Lewis, Miss Gertrude Lewis, Mrs. S. W. Hayes, Grand Ridge, Ills.; William Wood, Baldwin, Mich.

For San Francisco.—Jacob Dixon, Mrs. L. J. Dixon, Miss B. M. Dixon, Miss Annie Dixon, Wilber, Nebraska; Dr. C. E. Custer, Terre Haute, Indiana; Mrs. William R. Roberts, Mankato, Minnesota; Lewis Wright, Novelty, Missouri; Jacob Thomas, Rock City, Missouri; John French, Andrew Fisher, Newark, Missouri; Henry Garbutt, Mrs. Henry Garbutt, Mrs. L. E. Orendor, Sycamore, Illinois; J. A. Whiteley, C. W. Sears, Spireland, Indiana.

For Stockton.—Mrs. A. A. Lewis, Yorktown, Dakota.

For San Jose.—Albert Anderson, New York.

One hundred and thirty passengers in all.

Sigler's Party.

The following is a list of the members of Sigler's November Pullman Palace Car Party, which arrived here Tuesday morning of this week, 204 in number, filling seven Pullman cars:

Judge B. Reynolds and wife, Hon. John D. Norton and family, J. W. Davis, wife and daughter, Albert Prengleans and wife, Dr. F. R. Smith, Miss Lizzie T. McFadden, Mrs. H. Lowey, Mrs. A. E. Strong, Miss C. F. Strong, Dr. James A. Smith and wife, George W. Gnysi, Mrs. G. Deitz and child, Mrs. E. E. Spanable, Miss A. Wilcox, Mrs. Isaac S. Newton, Miss M. R. Wilcox, T. C. Hoag, Jay Tarble, C. T. Douglas and wife, Miss Jennie Johnson, Miss Cora Clark, Mrs. L. A. Clapp, A. F. Johnson, A. H. Green, J. G. Mosmer, H. B. Cushman and wife, Mrs. H. E. Davis, A. Gorham and wife, Mrs. C. Geddis, R. M. Cole and wife, H. D. Gates and wife, William Konold and wife, Mrs. Henry Bunker, Otto Troutman, Mrs. C. E. Scoville, Miss E. Igleheart, Miss C. Markle, Miss Eva Wagoner, Miss Eliza Denkman, George B. Merwin and wife, Mrs. A. W. Emery, Mrs. H. Cutter, E. R. Burke and wife, Rev. E. P. Vail and wife, Allen Clark and wife, Mrs. Sarah Tarbell, O. P. Hadcock and wife, I. L. Thurn and wife, Miss Lulu Tatge, C. Tatge and wife, F. Nieghart and family, Mrs. W. H. Banks and children, W. Colston, C. Devenpeck and wife, Mrs. E. C. Peebles, Wesley McDonald and wife, Mrs. Rose McDonald, Mrs. W. A. Patterson and daughter, Mrs. W. F. Obear and daughters, W. F. Obear, Jr., J. Witmer, Mrs. Witmer, Mrs. S. J. Lewis, Ralph Lewis, Rev. W. E. James and wife, C. E. Woolfolk and wife, Miss Annie Parks, Mrs. McGregor, Dr. L. H. Davis, W. E. Browning and wife, E. Luke and wife, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Jennie McComb, L. C. Wright, Miss Lottie Cleary, Miss Amelia Seeberger, A. A. Seeberger, I. D. McDaugall, wife and daughter, B. S. Moss, Miss Eva Batch, S. F. Furguson, E. Morse, Mrs. S. K. Stevens, I. J. Auger, R. D. Carvill and wife, G. J. Fisher, Mrs. A. L. Fisher, Miss Cora Hill, Rev. W. B. Hill and wife, Rev. G. Galpin and wife, Miss L. Galpin, D. S. Barmore, E. H. Barmore, Mrs. R. Donnell, Mrs. A. H. Pepper, Mrs. S. S. Stetson, Mrs. H. L. Shaw, S. P. Noblean and family, Mrs. W. N. Ryon and son, John Scott, Mrs. Sarah Sargent, Lewis D. Bell and wife, B. C. Christopher, Mrs. S. F. Markham, F. A. Dennis, Mrs. W. C. Given, C. C. Seaman, G. W. Reynolds and wife, Robert Reynolds, Miss Ellie Reynolds, C. C. Garvey, Miss Lizzie Van Auld, Mrs. H. M. Hanscom, Mrs. K. Knittryer, E. D. Balch and wife, Miss A. P. Balch, Mrs. Cora E. Hartley and daughter, Miss Elva Kuhn, Miss O. B. Phelps, Rev. A. Phelps and wife, John Grabill, Mrs. S. Andrews, Mrs. E. E. Whitmore, A. M. Knight, L. Woodward, Mrs. T. A. Flower, J. P. Taylor and wife, S. M. Cook and wife, Mrs. G. W. Cuyon, Mrs. P. P. Garin, E. Jack, wife and children, Mrs. Ada Jack and child, E. Bennett and family, W. C. Mull, Albert McGee, F. C. A. Denkman and wife.

TAKING THEIR MEDICINE.

License-Paying Saloonists, and the Revenue to Accrue.

Thursday, November 25.]

Up to date 101 of the saloon keepers of the city have paid over their $50 to Stephen M. White, their collective attorney, as security for the November license if the ordinance is sustained. They have no licenses. Besides this number nine have taken out licenses and paid the City Auditor therefor. Their names are John Yates, Hunter & Hill, W. Y. Newlands, Sam Miranda, S. D. McLennan, J. Noel (two places), Massey & Clark, H. J. Woollacott. Flora Hamburg, of the Monkey saloon, has taken out a license, but not paid for it; but Gus Leonard, her partner, has put up with Mr. White. This makes 110 saloons which have practically paid their $50 license for November. This makes $5500 per month. It is safe to calculate that if the high-license ordinance is sustained by the Supreme Court, there will be at least the 110 saloons which will pay the license. Under the preceding *regime*, the city's revenue from saloon licenses averaged from $1,500 to $1,700 per month—a very small matter as compared with $5,500. Before the high-license fight began, there were from 160 to 185 saloons in the city. This would leave 50 to 65 unpaid. About 30 of these saloon keepers were arrested before the truce, but have taken no action. A good many have closed, but just how many is not known. The war on the non-taxpayers begins to-day, and the authorities promise that it shall be vigorous and persistent.

THE PROTECTIVE UNION.

Its Success Assured—Meetings Called in the County.

Thursday, November 26.]

Mr. George Rice informs the TIMES that the Orange Growers' Protective Union is assured, and one-third of the coming orange crop has been pledged to the association. In order to increase the efficiency of the organization meetings will be held during the coming ten days, as follows: At Orange, Saturday, Nov. 28, at 2 p. m.; Santa Ana, Saturday, Nov. 28, at Spurgeon's Hall, at 2 p. m. Los Angeles, Monday, November 30th, at 11 a. m., Board of Trade rooms; Pasadena, Tuesday, December 1st, at 10 a. m., Williams Hall; San Gabriel, Tuesday, December 1st, at 2 p. m., office of Dr. Shoemaker; Riverside, December 3d, at 7:30 p. m. The final meeting of stockholders and Directors will be held in this city Saturday, December 5th, at 11 o'clock, at Board of Trade room, for the purpose of completing the union and proceeding to business.

Hammering Down the Prices.

From now until after the holidays a thorough, systematic hammering down of prices will be inaugurated all over the house. Thousands of strangers will be in the city and county this winter. A large proportion will permanently settle here, and to reach this class of trade we shall hammer away by hammering down the prices until our method of selling goods cheap will be widely known all over Southern California, as well as the territory tributary to the city. Read our main advertisement in another part of this paper. Compare the prices. Make a personal visit to our house out of curiosity if for nothing else. You will see an army of clerks that will surprise you. You will see an array of goods that will charm you. You will see prices that will astonish you and a crowd that will amaze you. Every avenue in our establishment is crowded from early morn till late at night. Employes are almost as thick as they can stand behind the counters, and yet, at times, it is almost impossible to wait upon all regular patrons of the house, knowing they can always get the goods as advertised, and at the advertised prices. And this is one great reason why our trade has increased so enormously of late. Take lonsdale muslin at 6¼ cents. Fruit of the Loom at 8½ cents; best zephyrs, at 5 cents. Best Macrame twine at 10 cents, and thousands of just such bargains all over the house at just one-half the price asked elsewhere, and is it any wonder our trade is so large? Then we sell a fine all-linen napkin for 5 cents. A nice five-button kid glove for $1.25, and a nice Lisle thread glove for 19 cents, and this only conveys a small idea of the magnitude of our bargains. We sell Ball's health corset for 89 cents. A good 100 yard spool of silk for 5 cents. Fine half wool dress goods for 8½ cents. And still this furnishes only a very small idea of the extent of our very great bargains. Come and see for yourself, and you will say that we have already built up a very great success.

J. T. SHEWARD.

A Valuable Invention for Farmers and Fruit-growers.

Thursday, November 26.]

A reporter of the TIMES yesterday inspected at the Union Iron Works, on First street, a simple, but remarkable, invention of great interest to the farmers of Southern California. It is called the Centrifugal pump, and is the invention of a Mr. Didiot, of Bakersfield. It can be operated by any power, and consists of a large, circular basin with a pipe and pumping machine in the center. The pump was placed over a large hogshead of water, and when the power was applied the water flowed out at a rapid rate in a stream nearly equal to the average zanja. The siphon principle is used to draw out the water. A. H. Denker, who accompanied the reporter, and who has no interest in the invention, did not hesitate to pronounce it the most valuable piece of machinery ever introduced in this section for the irrigator. Placed over an artesian well which has ceased to flow, it would easily bring up water enough to irrigate 10 or 20 acres in a short time. Any power can be used, and the pump will readily throw up from eighteen to twenty thousand gallons of water an hour. It can be seen in operation at the Union Iron Works.

They Are Coming.

The Southern California Immigration Association reports a large number of inquiries concerning Southern California from all parts of the United States and Europe. During the past week the Secretary has received letters from England, Germany, Switzerland, the Sandwich Islands, Canada, and twenty-three different States and Territories. Several of these inquiries are from parties seeking lands for colonization purposes, and among the number are men of means and business experience.

The Weather.

The rain of Tuesday night ceased before 4 o'clock a. m., and the sky has since been clear and balmy. The river yesterday was strong but not high. No washouts were reported, nor other damage to property. The S. P. R. R. express going south arrived at 5:30; that going north, at 6:30; each leaving half an hour later.

Chicago Prosperous.

Colonel R. M. Baker returned a few days ago from Chicago where, he says, there is extraordinary business activity at present. An immense amount of building and other improvements are in progress. The weather is getting colder, however, and people are coming as fast as possible to sunny Southern California.

The Rainfall.

Thursday, November 26.]

O. H. Bliss reports a fall of 1.10 of an inch of rain from 8 a. m. of the 24th to 8 a. m. of the 25th, making a total for the month of November of 6.81 inches, and for the season, 7.35 inches.

SANTA ANA VALLEY.

Some Notes Concerning Its Manufactories.

PORK, CORN, RAISINS AND ORANGES.

A Good Record for a So-called Alkali Country—An Easterner's Experiences—Prosperity of the Valley—Personal Notes.

SANTA ANA, Nov. 24.—Much has been written in the TIMES concerning the Santa Ana valley, and the more is seen of that wonderful country the more one wonders at the unparalleled development of what, scarcely a dozen years ago, was one vast sheep range, with an old sycamore tree here and there, to relieve the monotony of the boundless mustard weed field. This valley, which probably contains a larger acreage of fertile soil than any other valley in the southern part of the State, still contains large tracts of land which are lying waste—through the short-sighted policy of their owners, who hold them at such prices as to shut off buyers; but that portion of this valley which is settled is one vast city, as it were. The numberless roads give that section the appearance of a city *stretched out*. It would require more space than can be devoted to an ordinary article to fully describe all that is of interest in the Santa Ana valley, and which would well repay the many excursionists who visit Southern California for taking a flying trip of a few days through its "vine-clad fields" and beautiful orchards, to say nothing of its grand corn fields, of which more anon. While farming, fruit-growing and stock-raising are the principal industries of this valley, its manufacturing interests are of no mean proportions, considering the short time since the explosion of the theory that these lands were fit for nothing but raising sheep. Among these may be mentioned

ECCLES' PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT,

which is situated about five miles west of Santa Ana, covers several acres of ground with its many buildings, where some fifteen men are kept busy at the various operations, from the killing of the hog to the shipment of canvassed sugar-cured hams and other products. About seventy-five hogs are killed daily. An open kettle heated by steam is used to scald the hogs, whole, and when halved and hung up to cool, the place forcibly reminds one of some of the immense establishments of this kind in Chicago and elsewhere.

Nothing is lost about the hog. The fat is rendered into lard by a peculiar process, which turns it out in its molten state, as clear as crystal water. The hair, the hoofs, are all saved and sold.

The cooling-house, built of brick, is a model of neatness and convenience. Here the finest hams and bacon are prepared for the pickle, prior to smoking them. Two smoking-houses, with a capacity of fifteen tons each, lie between the slaughter-house and the cooling-house, which are united by a railroad, used to haul meats.

The lack of space forbids a more extended description of this interesting factory, but some idea of its proportions may be gleaned from the statement that last year Mr. Eccles slaughtered over two thousand hogs, and this year will kill about five thousand.

THE TUSTIN CITY (SMOLTZ'S) FRUIT-DRYER.

The risks attending the drying of the grapes to make raisins, such as heavy fogs and unseasonable rains, have stimulated investors to devise some method of accomplishing this by artificial means; but, up to the present time, if the various processes used as incidental to sun-drying are left out, no entirely satisfactory plan has been discovered. The sun is the boss raisin-maker.

The Tustin Fruit Company, recently organized, and composed of Messrs. Judson, Maxson, Newell & Luthers have built what is known as the Smoltz's dryer, and are experimenting, as it were, on a somewhat extensive scale. Raisin-making is a new industry, at best, in this country, and everyone who is making raisins may be said to be experimenting, on a large or small scale. This is what the Tustin Fruit Company admits. Their dryer consists of a long chamber about seven feet high and eight feet wide, hard finished, in which the trays of grapes are placed as near together as possible, allowing the air to circulate. To keep this chamber as close as possible, cars are used to put in and take out the fruit. At one end of this chamber are two boilers, fired by crude oil, which heat the air that passes into the chamber through a wall of loose bricks that distributes the hot air entering it. A rotary fan, worked by a steam engine, occupies the other end of this drying chamber (works a windmill reversed) and forces out the hot air that has permeated the grapes. This process is kept for about a week, when the raisins are cured. Then they go into sweat boxes, where they lose their brittleness in a few days, and then go into the hands of the packers.

Some ten or twelve men and women are employed here, and this company will ship some twenty-five or thirty tons of raisins, this season, besides a quantity of other fruit, all dried by this process. The raisins dried by this process have a more transparent hue than those dried in the sun.

THE SANTA ANA VALLEY FRUIT CO.,

located at Santa Ana, is composed of Messrs. Wightman, Snow, Dorman, Smith, Moesser, Peters and Mansur, and from the character and business standing of these gentlemen, to say nothing of the push they have already displayed, seems to have a rich harvest in store. This company has leased the substantial grain warehouse of the Capitol Milling Company (of this city), located near the Santa Ana R. R. depot, and fitted it up as a packing house for fruits and vegetables of all kinds, which are either bought or handled on commission. Extensive alterations and additions to the building are contemplated. Some twenty-five or thirty men and women (all white) are employed here, and the President, Mr. Wightman, states that he will pack about fifty tons of raisins this season, besides a varied lot of other fruit and vegetables. The bulk of their raisins are of fine quality.

LESLIE'S PACKING HOUSE,

situated on Mr. Snow's land, two miles north of Tustin, employs some ten hands. Here sun-dried raisins alone are being packed, and some of them, shown a representative of the TIMES, were of superior quality.

THE CHAFFEE DRIER, GARDEN GROVE.

A. J. Chaffee, who is one of the oldest raisin-makers in the Santa Ana valley, is meeting with fine success this year. His drier is a frame building, divided in three departments, heated to different degrees of temperature, to suit the stages of the drying process. These *compartments* are heated by furnaces, and the heat is distributed by sheet-iron pipes, which return the heat to a chimney above the starting point. The southern side of the roof is of glass. Mr. C. argues that no process yet discovered can do the work as well as the sun, and therefore only uses the drier to assist the drying, as in the case of the continuous rains of last week. Mr. Chaffee will pack some six or eight tons of very fine raisins this season. This speaks well for Garden Grove, where, until recently, it was thought grapes would not grow. The vines of this section need no irrigation, and hence produce a more meaty raisin than those from localities where irrigation cannot be dispensed with.

TETLOW'S DRIER,

a brick structure, heated by a brick furnace and pipes, is a neat addition to the large number of private driers of all kinds in the Santa Ana valley. Mr. T. intended to sell his grapes to the wine makers, but when he figured on the cost of making raisins with his crop, and compared it with the low price paid by the winemakers, he found that it would pay him handsomely to build a dryer (and a substantial brick one at that) and make raisins. If such results are obtained from a single crop, one can easily figure the possibilities of this sub-irrigated belt of country.

ALKALI A BUGABOO.

Nothing is more amusing to one who has traveled over every foot of the Santa Ana valley, and examined its lands and its varied products, than to hear the many misrepresentations concerning this "vine clad" region, made with the vain hope of prejudicing new-comers against every locality except that particular one where the slanderer has a bargain to drive on a piece of land. When it is considered that the whole of Southern California is naturally tributary to *Los Angeles*, and that the people of all this Southern country are proud of Los Angeles as their city, the shortsightedness of such a mean policy is very apparent, even if there was any truth in these misrepresentations. The *alkali* held up to strangers as an insurmountable impediment to farming in this fertile valley, which is the home of so many well-to-do-farmers, is nothing more to the land, in the section under consideration, than many topographical defects found in any other sections of country, such as the rocky slips, or barren spots that are met in the most productive countries under the sun.

SHORTSIGHTED POLICY.

It seems from the subjoined statement of facts, which can be substantiated, that many thoughtless and selfish people have yet to learn the forcible truth of the saying that "one cannot build his house by tearing down his neighbor's." A prominent architect of one of the large Eastern cities, having by chance read the pamphlet published and distributed by the Santa Ana Valley Immigration Association, determined to come and spend the winter in that valley, for the health of certain members of his family, and, in case he liked the country, to locate there permanently. On his way here, even from Yuma, he found parties who did everything in their power to dissuade him from going to Santa Ana, giving as reasons that the country was poor and unfit for habitation.

What he saw on his arrival in the neighborhood of Santa Ana was so different from what he had been told by so many, that he could not but see through the *thin dodge* of trying to dissuade him from going to his destination. This architect, who is a gentleman of means, and who comes highly recommended, cannot, from the nature of his profession, locate outside of a large city, hence all the *wind* that was *blown* at him, against one of the most beautiful and most fertile valleys of Southern California, where so many families in a few years have made for themselves beautiful homes—where plenty reigns—happens to have been misdirected in this case; but it shows an *animus* which every friend of progress should assist in *shaming down. Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Sorry to give Jim Layman, of the Santa Ana Hotel away; but since he has not heeded the warning given him in a recent issue of the TIMES, the particulars of that practical joke must go forth.

A drummer, of the dude species, paced up and down the streets of Santa Ana in search of a boot-black, not knowing that it was in direct violation of a city ordinance to black one's boots. In despair, he returned to the hotel and inquired for a brush and blacking. The remains of what had probably been a brush, many long years ago, were shown him by a Dutch waiter, and with a face on as long as if he had just buried his mother-in-law, he attempted to black his boots. Needless to add that he did not get a very glossy polish on his tooth-pick gaiters.

Bathed in perspiration, and uttering words that sounded like morning prayers (?), the dude, who had failed to find the shoe-blacking appliances which are kept for the accommodation of the guests, went to the desk, and, on a large sheet of paper, penned the following, which he posted on the wall of the hotel office:

"TO THE CHARITABLY INCLINED.

"J. W. Layman, a nondescript late of Minneapolis, but who has recently opened a dirty, miserable, uncomfortable hash-house in Santa Ana, after being discharged from the State's Prison, where he served a term of two years for stealing a rope—with a horse on the end of it—(and who was never known to wash his face or black his shoes), being so infernally mean and stingy that he will not buy a shoe-brush for his aforesaid hash-house, we, the undersigned, do hereby subscribe the amounts set opposite our names, for the purpose of making the purchase of a shoe-brush."

Jim Layman, on finding this posted on the wall, fairly shook with laughter, and called every passer-by to subscribe. Some of the subscribed names were comical in the extreme; but Mrs. Layman, when she came down stairs, did not at first share the fun of everybody else. She, however, soon joined the laughing throng, and Jim laughed, but his grin was rather green.

SANTA ANA BRIEFS.

Fifteen hundred acres of land, on the San Joaquin rancho, are being broken up to plant corn. If this crop succeeds, it is a reasonable hope that thousands of acres of waste land on this vast property will be made to yield corn and other grain.

Alkali beds are pretty good, when they yield from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre—and the finest corn that can be seen at that.

The corn-cribs of the vicinity of Westminster, Newport and Gospel Swamp are a sight to make a Swamper proud. Few localities can show such ears (of corn is meant, of course).

Two deaths occurred in the Santa Ana valley during the past week.

The raisin-makers of the northern part of the Santa Ana valley are rather blue over the prospect of losing some of their raisins, while the farmers of the lower end of the valley, as well as the stockmen of this section, have their countenances "wreathed with smiles," when they see the alfalfa shooting out and covering their fields with a beautiful green carpet.

C. H. Larkin, a well-to-do dairyman of Elgin, Ill., is spending a few days with his old friends, the Chaffees, and others at Garden Grove. He is looking around with a view to investing in land, and is well pleased with the country.

It will be of interest to those who handle raisins to learn that the degree of transparency of that fruit is largely due to the soil on which the grape is grown. Light, sandy soil produces clear, transparent raisins, in which you can count the seeds, while darker raisins come from heavier, blacker soil.

Grape-pickers in the Santa Ana valley paid three cents per tray of about twenty-five pounds, or about twelve cents per hundred. Packers get ten cents per box, and many ladies make from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day, at a rather pleasant occupation. Good!

J. C. G.

ONE WAY TO GET EVEN;

A Thanksgiving Memory that is Not Altogether Unpleasant.

The most exciting event that had taken place in our quiet village for many a day, was when the Sheriff one afternoon made his appearance and levied an attachment upon our only store and its contents, an overdue account of a few hundred dollars in the city having brought on this trouble. The proprietor of the store, James Starbird, was also our Postmaster, so a keeper was at once appointed and placed in possession, and Mr. Starbird found his business suddenly limited to the care of the few letters and papers that constituted Uncle Sam's entire stock in trade with us.

As we felt that the good name of the entire community was at stake, all attainable particulars connected with the affair were pretty generally discussed long before we retired to rest that night. Probably the only person amongst us who did not hear of it until the following morning was a Mr. Graham, an elderly gentleman from the city, who had come hither some months before for his health, and had rooms in the fashionable boarding-house on the hill. We were quite sure his surprise was genuine, as, when about entering the office for his mail, he came to a sudden halt on catching sight of the ominous document tacked up near the door, and read it through carefully. We were also very positive we could detect a look of triumph in his face as he entered the office, for his recent quarrel with our Postmaster was known to us all. It was about some trifling matter, as most quarrels are, and Jim had uttered some hasty words, hard to forget, while Mr. Graham, controlling his feelings better, dismissed the subject with the uncomfortable threat of "getting even" with him some day.

On this particular morning, Mrs. Starbird was acting temporarily in her husband's place, and handed Mr. Graham his letters without a word. She also noticed his elated look, but was far from being prepared for what followed, and it filled her eyes with blinding tears and her heart with bitterness toward him when he said to her, "Mrs. Starbird, will you please inform your husband for me that I intend to-day, to make good my promise to him?" And then, turning quickly, he left her without awaiting her reply.

"It was surely a cruel taunt from that old grey-haired man at such a time as this," thought she "and this very day Jim intended to send him a written apology for *his* part in that foolish quarrel; but I would not have him do so now. And it will be such a disappointment to Nettie too, who expected to carry it, for the child has not been herself since her visits to the house were stopped. But Jim was right about that, after all; she shall never go there again, and I will forbid her even so much as mentioning that man's name in our presence."

"Gently, gently, my dear madam! remember that this is Thanksgiving day, and we must blend forgiveness with our thanks if we expect them to be heard; and also remember it is so much easier to leave some words unsaid than it is to unsay them." It would not have been difficult for you to imagine some such thoughts as these were in this honest old farmer's mind, had you seen his face as he came hurriedly up towards where Mrs. Starbird was conversing with her husband, who had just joined her, and had been told of the renewal of Mr. Graham's threat; and there was something in his cheery manner peculiarly pleasant as he called out to them, "Well, folks, if you ain't in high old luck to have such a friend as old man Graham!"

"Don't call him my friend," angrily interrupted Mr. Starbird; "he is the only enemy I have in the place, so far as I know."

"I guess you're barking up the wrong tree this time, Jim," was the prompt reply; "anyhow, I'd just like to have a barn full of such enemies on hand all the time, to help worry me through the world. Why, man, didn't I stand right by and hear every word he said just now?" he continued, as Jim made an impatient, unbelieving gesture, "And it was better than a circus to see the way he handled that city dude who is bossing this injunction business, or whatever you call it. He had every mite of starch out of him in less than three seconds, and now I'll tell you just exactly how it happened, right through."

Seeming to derive his principal satisfaction from the overthrow of "the dude," he astonished the couple by the following details of the interview he had witnessed:

"The city chap was talking with the Sheriff, when he caught sight of Mr. Graham coming out of the store, and pulling off his hat, he came prancing up to him and says, awful polite: 'Why, good morning, Mr. Graham. I've just got through with my part of this little business, and was on my way up to deliver some messages to you from the city.' 'All right, Tom,' says the old man, very quietly. 'I'm glad to see you, but you haven't got quite through here yet;' and then, trying to speak real savage, though I could see he didn't mean it, he says: 'What do you mean, sir, by coming up here and causing trouble amongst us quiet country people—papering folks' houses on the outside like that?' says he, pointing over to the store; 'why, there's as good a little woman right in there now as you'll find in your whole city, who is nearly grieved to death about these doings. The first thing you do, you go and pull that paper down and then tear it up, and then pay off that keeper and discharge him as soon as he opens those doors the way they ought to be. Jim Starbird is a little high-spirited, but he's an honest fellow and will pay all his debts; and you tell my brother if the firm feels uneasy about his account, to send me word and I'll return him my check for it;' and then, speaking as pleasant as ever again, and shaking hands with the dude as though he'd just seen him for the first time, he says: 'Come up to the house, Tom, when you get that done, and we'll have a nice little breakfast together while you give me all the news from the city.'"

"I can't imagine, Jim, how it came about," continued our perplexed granger, "or how they managed to pin him down to any such arrangement, but it seems Mr. Graham isn't allowed to do any talking on the inside—a silent partner, I believe they call him—but he mows a mighty clean swath on the outside when he buckles to it. That fellow took in every word he said, as meek as a lamb, and the moment Mr. Graham left him, he turns to me and whispers, 'Please say nothing about this conversation to your neighbors; Mr. Graham wouldn't like it,' and then taking a letter from his pocket, and waiving it around, he calls out, 'Gentlemen, I have just received a communication from one of the firm, advising me that we have made a terrible mistake and attached the wrong person. Mr. Starbird is one of our most valued customers, and his account is the most satisfactory one we have on our books.' Here he comes now to tell the rest of it," he hastily concluded, as the unstarched dude, looking decidedly the better for the process, and evidently feeling better too, in this more congenial business, approached them and said in a pleasant voice:

"Mr. Starbird, I am very sorry, indeed, this affair has occurred, and it has all been through a misunderstanding on our part. The attachment is withdrawn, and we, of course, pay all costs; and let me assure you, confidentially, there never has been, nor will be, a better time for you to stock up than the present. I hope you will favor us with a large order at once, and if you do, I will give it my individual attention and see that you have the best of everything at ridiculously low figures," and so on, and so on, to the end of the pleasant little story, all of us are familiar with who have ever given our orders to the versatile city drummer.

A few hours later, a knock at his room door aroused Mr. Graham from a pleasant reverie, and in response to his invitation to enter, a little lass of nine or ten years was quickly bounding across the floor towards him, and evidently feeling very happy and quite at home. In another moment she was folded in his arms and was "loving" him in a thorough way that only *little* girls, so far as our experience goes, know how to do to perfection. This preliminary having been satisfactorily performed, she proceeded quite methodically to explain her errand.

"These are from mother," she said, holding up a bunch of fragrant flowers; "and you know our tea-roses? Why, she wouldn't let me touch them—and only smell them when she held them—and she picked them both! Here they are, and ain't they beauties? And she said I was to give them to you with a kiss, and you'd understand. And there's a whole lot more, and I know it every word," she continued with a pause, "for I kept saying it over and over all the way. Well, father killed the turkey, and we're going to have just a splendid Thanksgiving dinner after all; and he says if you don't come and help him eat it, he'll know you don't forgive him, and he won't enjoy the dinner one bit. Let me see," she continued reflectively, "did he say that? Yes, I'm, sure that's right; but I guess he meant help us eat it—it sounds so much better, don't you think it does?" And, as she noticed the amused, happy smile of her old friend, she had a slight relapse of "loving," and then, with her face fairly beaming with pleasure, she tried to assume a mournful tone as she coaxingly concluded: "And I guess you'll surely have to come, for mother called to me the very last word of all, 'You needn't come back again, Nettie, never, no more, unless you bring Mr. Graham with you.'"

WILLIAM S. HUTCHINSON.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

SIERRA MADRE.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SIERRA MADRE, Nov. 24.—The dry-weather croakers are all out of employment now. About six inches of rain for the first rainstorm of the season is a pretty good starter. The winter carpet of green is beginning to show through the brown stubble.

A party consisting of N. C. Carter and wife, Messrs. Clement, North and Mead, of this place, went to San Diego last week to attend the railroad jubilee. They had quite a moist time. Of course it was all external moisture; we wouldn't hint there was any *internal*.

Mr. Hall, a wealthy merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, has been visiting with his son at Prof. Hart's for a week. He will shortly return home, but his son, who is not in very robust health, will remain for the winter.

There has been quite a rustling around the past day or two for Turkeys.

Chickens or anything that will taste like Thanksgiving. Vineyard pruning is now under way here, and the plows or cultivators will soon have to be started to discourage the weeds. The Sierra Madre Water Co. has for some time been planning to begin to develop water in the canyon but for the present it looks as if there would be no need for this move. Mr. Wilson reports the probable sale of fifteen acres of his place for the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000); the reported sale of ten acres some time since was not correct. Mr. Hosmer, our Zanjero, since the heavy rain has put in nearly two hundred feet of four-inch water pipe leading direct from the "big spring" in the canyon to the main pipe. This gives us all plenty of clear water and it may rain ever so hard and this never becomes riley or muddy. It is a great improvement.

B. B.

ON THEIR MUSCLE.

A Photographed Group of Los Angeles Athletes.

A finely photographed group of the gymnasts of the Los Angeles Turnverein Germania adorns the window of F. Adam's tailoring establishment. It is as handsome a knot of men as the trainer's eye often lights upon—hearty, muscular, agile fellows, whose appearance denotes sound minds in sound bodies. The list includes A. Fuhrberg, the instructor or Turnlehrer; Franz Kirschner, first Turnwart, Joe Weiss, second Turnwart, and the high privates George Schrader, Tony Mesmer, Paul R. Ottermann, Louis Odermatt, F. Adam, A. C. Golsh, Aug. Steinecke, Ed. Lotz, Jul. Witz, Hugo Heymann, Carl Steeb, E. M. Adler, Hans Gerkens, Hans Forster, Frank Huebsch, Rudolph Sinettig, Eugene Brunner, Albert Yagow, Henry Brechtel, Jack Gerkens, Wm. Paul, Aad. Hammer and Harry Lockett. The group is admirably arranged, and surrounded by gymnastic bric-a-brac.

Occidental Pilgrims Speak Through the Times.

While the Warner excursion was awaiting at Mojave the arrival of the southbound train, the passengers of coach No. 401 assembled, and, after electing Dr. J. H. Barnwell chairman, and Miss Cornie Keyes secretary, the committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted with cordial unanimity:

WHEREAS, We, pilgrims from the droway East, in quest of a more congenial climate and fairer skies on the flower-kindled coast of the Pacific, have at last reached the famous Mojave under the guardianship of Col. Clarence A. Warner;

Resolved, First—We gratefully acknowledge the courtesy and assiduous attention bestowed upon the occupants of this coach.

Second—The ceaseless watchfulness and untiring efforts of the Colonel for the safety and comfort of excursionists command our admiration and merit our heartiest thanks.

Third—His patience and serenity under trying circumstances excite our wonder and afford a noble example for imitation.

Fourth—Colonel Warner has more than fulfilled the glowing promise of his printed circular; and we commend him to all our bestormed and weary friends in the East who are seeking a better country, of sunshine and song, and perpetual fruits and flowers.

Five—The Los Angeles TIMES is requested to publish these resolutions for the information of our friends in the "States."

J. H. BARNWELL, Chairman.

CORNIE KEYES, Secretary.

Resolutions on the Chinese.

The following resolutions were passed by the Los Angeles District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Riverside, Nov. 16—19th.

Resolved, 1st. That we are deeply humiliated by the public sentiment which so largely prevails in reference to the Chinese who are in our midst, a sentiment which has already led to the driving of them from place to place, and, in at least one instance in Wyoming, to massacre.

Resolved, 2nd. That the rights of these people who are among us are protected by treaty stipulation and are to be as securely guarded as we expect the rights of our own citizens to be in China.

Resolved, 3rd. That we regard them as among those to whom we are commissioned to "preach the gospel," and that we are especially indebted through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ to impart to them who are thus providentially among us.

Resolved, 4th. That we urge the people of this District to remember towards these strangers the injunction of our Lord: "Inasmuch as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Notes from Highland Park.

The Highland Park school house is now in use, the teacher being Miss Fanny McLean, a daughter of Mr. Edward McLean, of this city, and a recent graduate of the State University. The settlement is growing and prosperous.

Not What He Came From, But Came For.

"Have you read the 'Descent of Man?'" asked Clara, looking over the book shelves. "No," said George, a little timidly; "don't care for it; but I'd like to get the assent of woman." It is currently reported that he got it the very next Sunday night that ever was.

That's About All She Ever Heard.

"What did the Queen of Sheba say?" asked the superintendent. "The half was not told me," shouted the scholars. "Of whom was she speaking?" asked the superintendent. "Her husband," meekly replied a woman in a Paisley shawl, whose husband belonged to five secret societies.

Now that Lily Langtry has been ordered to pay her millinery bills she will know how it is herself.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

Where the People Meet to Buy and Sell,

IN WASHINGTON CITY AND LOS ANGELES.

Sights and Scenes in a Metropolitan Market—The New Mott Market Open to the Public.

The markets of cities are interesting places to visit, particularly to the stranger, for in them you see not only an epitome of the resources and productions of the surrounding country, but pictures from life, such as are to be found in no other place. There are wonderful character sketches to be found here, all ready for the pencil of the artist; quaint and interesting groupings of individuals and nationalities; pictures of poverty and of aristocracy; of ignorance and culture, of generosity and avarice; of cunning and simplicity, of all that goes to make up human nature in its worst and best phases.

The visitor at Washington City finds as much to interest him in her finely appointed markets as in the magnificent public buildings of the city. It is not, of course, the cold and stately marble, the magnificence of architecture that he studies in these, but he is arrested by the activity of the restless, jostling crowd, the different voices, the bewildering calls, the novelty of the scene, as well as the briskness of speech on the part of the dealers. Under those extended roofs you find an epitome of the population of the city; trade is brisk along the long line of stalls, and the brick-paved aisles are thronged with crowds, all alert and open-eyed.

The approaches to all of the markets are good. No matter if it rains, there is no mud to be encountered, no filthy crossings from which you step with bedraggled garments. You experience the sense of cleanliness in everything. The householder who goes on foot generally has his colored servant along with him to carry his basket. If the servant is of juvenile years, and there is any chance for mischievous pranks, rest assured he will not fail of finding it.

The large market on Pennsylvania avenue is, of a morning, one of the liveliest places in the city. The traffic here is very large. The market building covers all the space on the south side of the avenue from Seventh to Ninth street. There are hundreds of wagons belonging to the marketmen, whose stores have been conveyed inside the building. Then there are crowds of people in carriages and crowds on foot, all tending in the direction of the market. There is a mixture of all nationalities, but everywhere is seen a sprinkling of the colored race—the servants of the city. Stepping inside, you find an infinite variety from which to replenish your larder. The very best beef that the country produces is on sale there. For quite a distance on one side there is a solid line of beef quarters against the wall and on the sides of the stalls. The tables are crimson with juicy steaks. Farther on you find the downy, plumaged wild game hanging from floor to ceiling. Next, perhaps, are vegetable stalls filled with everything the garden produces, and adjoining these is that of the honest farmer who supplies you with the genuine golden butter from his rich dairy. He has mammoth cheeses, too, which he sells you entire, or in such smaller portions as you may desire. The poulterer is well stocked, and is always ready with a salute and a call to buy as you pass. In a corner is a busy crowd of oystermen, who with deft hands open the shell and take therefrom the delicious morsel. They have been brought from the shores of the Chesapeake. Fifteen cents will buy a quart measure full, and you are well satisfied that you have got your money's worth.

Honesty and fair dealing characterize the majority of the market men, and they adhere to the one-price system, and amid all the noise there is seldom heard any wrangling about prices. The Washington markets are the paradise of the colored race. There the servants of the different families meet and usually have a chance for the interchange of sentiment, and many a humble romance has its beginning among the stalls. The crowd may jostle and push, but Dinah smiles serenely, while Sambo's arm is between her and the crowd.

Underneath the stalls, sometimes, the little darkies tumble, reaching for the scraps that fall or are cast aside as worthless.

There's a pleasant sort of rivalry existing; but, though every dealer is busy, he finds time now and then for a joke with his neighbor in the adjoining stall, or with the good-natured fat woman who has traded with him for years. He looks a little surlily, if that may be, at the weazen-faced, elderly matron who picks up first one piece of meat, turns it over, thrusts her long bony finger into it, smells it, lays it down, takes another piece and goes through with the same process; and then, with a sniff of the nostrils, tosses it down and moves on without making a purchase; but he feels sorry for the thin-faced child who is always clinging to her shawl.

The oranges look tempting and the baker's stall smells sweet with its fresh loaves of brown and white bread and small round cakes. Apples and peaches are there in their season, pumpkins and melons, less in size perhaps than our California articles, but none the less toothsome. The fishmonger's stand displays splendid trout, pike and other fresh water fish, and everything here is clean and in the best possible condition.

As you pass out the little beggar girl holds out her hand with her "Please, sir, give me a penny," or the lame old darkey greets you with "Please, will you 'member a poor ole colored gem'man? God bress you, sir! God bress you!" he exclaims as you drop a dime into his outstretched palm.

On Saturday nights the markets are brilliant with their lights, and here you see how the great city is fed; you watch the people come and go; you study their faces, their manners, while their baskets tell the story of poverty or plenty. It is late when the last stall is cleared, and the last wagon drives away, leaving the market-house to darkness and silence.

THE MOTT MARKET.

A New and Great Public Convenience Inaugurated.

The new and elegant Mott market building on Main street, just below First, is first fully opened to the public this morning. though an immense amount of Thanksgiving marketing was done yesterday.

The wide, high hall, with spacious front on Main street, and running clear back to Mott alley, is a model market room. A row of stalls down the center, and one along each wall, afford fine accomodations for all the classes of business which by right belong in a city market building. The first stall to the right on entering is a very handsome one, occupied by Mr. Levy's chicken-feed and shell business. Next come the attractive meat stands of Vickery & Hinds and John Brannon; and the poultry stand of W. A. Berry. On the left, the first stall is devoted to confectionery by C. E. Stose, and sweetly alluring it is. Next comes the stationery and periodical stand; then the meat-market of Estudillo & Pico, and then the long, gorgeous lunch counter and chop-house of Jerry Illich. In the center front, J. S. Barks is erecting three stalls, in which he will display vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs and produce in general. Back of him is Starin's well-stocked smoked-meat and canned goods stall. This takes us to the western division of the hall, raised three steps above the front floor, and given over to fish, poultry and game. First on the right is the well-filled stall of Mersch Bros., dealers in poultry, fish and game. Beyond it, and at the very rear of the market, are Theo. Bolle & Co., who have a fine assortment of the same sort. The first stall in the center is occupied by L. Herzog, with a tremendous display of fresh fish, shell-fish, game and fowls. Behind this is the large department of Limbrock & Bloesser, equally full of similar goods. Along the left wall the Los Angeles Fishing Company occupies three stalls, with a lavish stock of oysters, game, poultry, etc. The exhibit is remarkably extensive and of first class quality, all through this department. Trout, soles, rock cod, and many other varieties of fish, oysters, cockles, etc.; chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks and pigeons, alive or dressed; rabbits, venison, etc., etc., are all here in quantity, every stall presenting its full share. Mr. Herzog expects to have a tame deer at his stall today. Between 600 and 700 turkeys were sold over these counters yesterday, not to mention other poultry. The entire market is as creditable to the builder and manager, as it will prove convenient to the citizen at large. Most of the stalls will remain open only till noon to-day.

The Short Hair Craze.

The short hair craze among the ladies is abating. There are always a number of society ladies who are on the lookout for the most novel and chic ideas represented in dress and adornment. Some of these were the very first to follow the example of Ellen Terry and Miss Cleveland in having their hair cut short. But, without an exception, these same ladies repent it now, and wish for their beautiful tresses back again. The reason for this is apparent on all sides. The fashion has not been favored or generally followed, and in the Eastern cities it has long since died out. It has been noticed that the style is more in vogue in Chicago than any place else, but it has also been noticed that the first ladies of the city still wear long hair and could not be induced to part with their present style of coiffure. While on the other hand, those who are having their hair cut now are largely the servant girls, shop girls, and women of a giddy turn of mind. Says a society journal: "It is a foolish fashion, and one that will not be followed by sensible ladies or their daughters."

Her Insides were Sacred.

Rochester Democrat.]

There are fathers and mothers that need to be taught that physiology and hygiene are important subjects of study. It is reported that a mother in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, discovered that her daughter was being taught these branches, and she thereupon addressed a note to the teacher, as follows: "Dear Miss ——: I don't want my daughter to be taught about her insides. It isn't right, and I don't like it. Yours truly, Mrs. ——." Perhaps that settled the matter in Wilkesbarre, but not everywhere. Let the children be taught sound moral lessons, physiology, etc., and then scientists will have less trouble with the "abnormality of nerve-cell action."

We Might Worry Along.

Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Los Angeles, Cal., is not a large city, but it has, says the TIMES, 260 saloons. The city has the choice to diminish the number of its saloons or enlarge its jail room to take care of the business manufactured by them. The TIMES thinks they "could worry along with 200 less and be reasonably happy."

Two Great Discoveries.

The discovery of cocoaine has aided surgery in making delicate operations, by lessening pain and doing away with chloroform. St. Jacob's Oil removes all pain and inflammation, which follow severe cuts or bruises.

The Auld Frail Body.

I'm gettin' unco old and frail—
I'm far abune three score—
My cheeks are runkled, thin and pale,
I'll soon be aff earth's shore.
The summer o' my life is gane,
And winter's dwinin' fast;
I'll soon be happit 'neath yon stane,
Whaur I maun sleep at last.

I've warsled lang and struggled sair
Against misfortune's ba';
I've laid saxbairnies in their lair,
An' my auld man an' a'.
And noo I'm lanely, puir and auld,
Nae freend tae help nor aid—
Jist wandering on in winter's cauld,
Until I'm lowly laid.

But still I have a brighter hope
In Ane that's far abune,
Whose love has been my strongest prop,
That kept me back frae sin.
His loving hand has been my guide,
My help and strength an' a';
He wanders daily by my side,
And lifts me when I fa'.

And when my life on earth is o'er,
My e'en fast closed in death,
My soul will flee tae yonder shore,
Far frae this sinfu' earth.
There, there forever will I bide,
Within the promised land;
Again I will become a bride,
An' tak the Maister's hand.

—A. Snaddon in Scottish-American.

U. S. Grant.

Silent the drum's tattoo!
Silent the sentry's tread!
Green are the blades which mark the shades
Of the army of the dead.

Stacked are the voiceless arms;
Shadows the heroes that bled,
A tranquil sense of peace intense
Wraps the army of the dead.

Donelson stands dismayed,
Cumberland's waters run red,
And Vicksburg's fruits have added recruits
To the army of the dead.

Muster the soldiers in,
Curly or heavy head,
The river James his myriads claims
Of the army of the dead.

Cheers for the warrior chief!
Cheers for the heroes he led!
In the Shadow-Land he has taken command
Of the army of the dead.

S. F. SPENCER.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 16th, 1885.

My Little Woman.

My little woman is not rich,
Stands not in the strong blaze of glory
By Fame flung to the lowest niche;
She is not praised in song or story.
She wears no costly diadem,
Or medal for some deed heroic;
She does not own a single gem;
She is not angel or a stoic.

She never braved the roaring gale
To bring to land some half-drowned sailor,
She'll never write a deathless tale,
Nor thousands at her death bewail her.
She clamors not for "woman's rights,"
She aims not at the Legislature,
She has her little human spites,
And sees her own weak woman's nature.

She'll never sound the trumpet's blast,
Or shine, a star of any splendor,
She's just herself, from first to last,
Willing or willful, cold or tender.
This is her portrait. Not too good.
Of earth and dew, not superhuman.
For common life and common food,
My best beloved, my little woman.

The Sign of the Cross.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

A long, low-lying island stretching where
The turbid waters sing in minor key,
As with a majesty beyond compare
The Mississippi marches to the sea.

And from the west the gathered embers blaze
Of dying day, while on the ghostly sands
Illumined in the last few blood-red rays
A sunken cross, decaying sadly stands.

A liquid dip of oars melts away,
A skiff fades out against the darkling skies,
And on the lonely grave in fair array
A snowy cross of Southern lilies lies.

Peace unto thee, Oh! thou unhappy one,
While day and night in slow pulsation beat,
Guarded alternate by the moon and sun,
The Mississippi mourning at thy feet.

ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

"Nevada."

You came and we called you sweet singer,
You went, and void was there,
Though melodies linger yet, Ah me!
The spirit is gone from the air.

You fled, and our heart went after,
Like swallows that fly o'er the sea
At winter's unfriendly approaching,
In memory to summer with thee.

Go breathe out thy soul to others,
Go, sweet blossom of song,
Thy bird-notes, thy flute-notes and love-notes,
Steal surely the hearts of the throng.

Oh, sometimes the beams of thy glory
Our dreary existence may fret,
For goodness we'll always remember
And beauty we'll never forget.

W. A. R.

Orange.

Compliments of the Season.

"Oh, where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"For my sweet winter bonnet, sir," she said.
"How much will it cost, my pretty maid?"
"Only thirty-eight-fifty, sir," she said.

Again I hear that well-known voice
I've heard a thousand times before,
For many winters it hath said:
"Confound you, shut that door!"
—[Philadelphia Press.

An Odd Girl.

She does not boast, makes no display,
But modestly she fills her station,
Though she's an object, people say,
Of wonder and of admiration;
As schoolmiss, maiden fair, or wife—
So every one declares that's met her—
She never added in her life
A postscript when she wrote a letter.
—[Boston Courier.

Dr. Henley's World Wide Remedy.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron ought to be in every house on the Pacific coast. It will not only relieve, but will permanently cure all nervous troubles—indigestion, sleeplessness, neuralgia, chills and fever, weak digestion, etc. Leading physicians in Europe acknowledge it.

Consult Dr. Minnie Wells for uterine and rectal diseases. Prompt relief for female weakness and irregularities. Address, with stamp, 341 South Spring street.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, used before meals, creates a healthy appetite.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron removes languor and loss of appetite.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY—November 2[illegible], 1885, Ward Barclay, son of H. A. and Lily A. Barclay, aged [illegible] days.

POWELL—At Newhall, September 19, 1885, of diphtheria and scarlet fever, Master Willie Powell, aged 11 years and 3 months.

Oh! it was hard to part with thee,
My own, my darling boy,
My singing bird whose childish glee
Filled all the house with joy.

Thy step was like the wild gazelle's,
Thy heart as light and free,
And as the tone of silver bells
Was thy sweet voice to me.

But yesterday thine eyes were bright,
Thy cheeks with health did glow,
Thy sunny smile was very bright,
So much of love was there.

How little did I dream that death
Could come in such an hour,
Or that the Spoiler's withering breath
Was on my cherished flower.

It drooped as droops the frailest flower
Before the driving rain,
In vain we strove—no human power
Could make it bloom again.

Sweet bud, forever passed away,
On that celestial shore,
Where God's own glory makes the day,
It blooms forever more.

MRS. J. F. POWELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Just two months to-day since Master Willie Powell was called away from loving friends to join the loved one who had gone only a few days before. At the request of his poor mother, I will try and write a little memoriam. I have known him for several years, and he was a noble little boy, always kind and polite, and willing to assist wherever he was needed. He was the light of his home. I saw his mother a few days ago, and, in speaking of his death, she said it seemed so hard to part with him, but it was God's will and she must submit. She said he never gave her an unkind word, and was always kind to his little sister and brother. He was beloved by all who knew him. On last Fourth of July, when he stood up and spoke a piece so bravely, how little did I think that I should see him clasped in the cold arms of death so soon after. He is doing acts of kindness in that home beyond the grave and, I trust, waiting for that dear mother to meet him where sorrow is no more. She has the kind sympathy of all her friends, and they bid her be of good cheer, for her loss is Heaven's gain. Other children may take his place, but to none will ever appear the noble little Willie. May our dear friend rest sweetly.

A FRIEND OF WILLIE'S.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Government bonds dull, firm.

The stock market is less active. Total sales amount to [illegible] shares. London quotations showed very decided advances over last evening's closing figures, and opening quotations for the New York Stock Exchange were generally from ⅛ to ⅝ ₩ cent higher, although there were few cases where first prices were lower and others where there was no change, the market finally closing generally strong at figures that are neither highest nor lowest of the day, but generally lower than the closing prices yesterday.

Money on call easy at 2@3.

Prime paper, 4½@5½.

Exchange bills unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

3 per cents	[illegible]	Or. Navigation	[illegible]
4½ per cents	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
4 per cents	[illegible]	Or. Imp'ment	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Denver & R G	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Kansas & Tex	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pac	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
N P preferred	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Fargo	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	W stern Union	[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.

Best and Belcher	1 15	Peer	[illegible]
Chollar	1 [illegible]	Peerless	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Hale and N	[illegible]	Savage	1 [illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Navajo	[illegible]	Union Con	[illegible]
Ophir	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	1 [illegible]

Domestic Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Wheat market inactive; No 1 shipping, $1 37½. Barley—Trade is quiet; standard feed firm at $1 [illegible]; ordinary grades, $1 [illegible]; brewing, $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet; California, $1 [illegible]; yellow, $1 [illegible].

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Wheat active, weaker, [illegible] lower; [illegible] November; [illegible] December; [illegible] January; [illegible] May. Corn active, [illegible] higher; [illegible] November; [illegible] December-year; [illegible] May. Barley quiet at [illegible].

Pork.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Pork active, [illegible] lower; $8 [illegible] November.

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Wheat quiet, holders offer freely. Corn steady, but quiet.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Reported by the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[These quotations are corrected daily and may be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles market.]

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 [illegible]; do No. 2, $1 [illegible]; do No. 3, $1 [illegible]; White Russian, $1 [illegible]; Gold Drop, $1 [illegible]; Sonora, $1 [illegible]; Odessa No. 1, $1 [illegible]; Defiance, No. 1, $1 25; do No. 2, [illegible].

RYE—$1 00; No. 2, $1 [illegible].

OATS—Surprise, $1 [illegible].

BARLEY—Feed, No. 1, old, $1 [illegible]; do new, $1 [illegible]; brewing, No. 1, $1 [illegible].

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots —— $1 [illegible]; do. job lots, $1 [illegible]; Large yellow job lots, $1 [illegible]; Large White, $1 [illegible]; Small White, $1 [illegible].

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 [illegible]; Capitol Mills Extra Family, $5 [illegible].

MILL FEED—Bran, $[illegible]; Shorts, $[illegible]; Mixed Feed, $1 [illegible]; Cracked Corn, $1 [illegible]; Cracked Barley, $1 [illegible]; Ground do, $1 [illegible]; Rolled do, $1 [illegible].

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, [illegible]; 1884 Calcutta spot, [illegible]; Second-hand Barley, [illegible].

ALFALFA—Seed, 11c new.

POTATOES—Early Rose, L. A., $1 [illegible]; do Northern, $1 10; Peerless, 75c; Oregon Burbank, ——; Centennial, 75c; Early Rose, seed, $1 10; Peachblows, [illegible]; River Red, $1 [illegible].

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow, [illegible]; Red and White, [illegible].

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, old, $10 50; do new, $12 [illegible]; do R. R., No. 1, $12 [illegible]; Alfalfa, W. B., $10; Wheat, R. R., $12 [illegible]; Oat, W. B., $11 [illegible].

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per pound, [illegible]; choice roll, [illegible]; Fair roll, [illegible]; Mixed store, [illegible]; Pickled, roll, [illegible]; Firkin, choice [illegible]; Firkin, cooking, 15c.

EGGS—Fresh, [illegible].

VEGETABLES—Onions, Yellow Danvers, $1 [illegible]; Local Yellow Danvers, ——; Chilies, [illegible]; Garlic, [illegible]; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, [illegible].

CHEESE—Large, 11½c; small, 12½c; do, 3-lb hand, 13½c; ½c extra ₩ lb when cased for shipment.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, $1 [illegible]; do, No. 2, [illegible]; job lots, No. 1, $1 [illegible]; do, No. 2, [illegible]; Bayous, $2 [illegible]; Lima, $2 [illegible]; Navy, large, $1 [illegible]; do small, $1 [illegible]; Black-eyed, $2 [illegible]; Garvanoes, $4 [illegible]; Green Field Peas, $3 [illegible]; Lentils, $[illegible].

HONEY—Extracted Light, [illegible]; Job lots, [illegible]; Amber, [illegible]; Comb, [illegible]; Beeswax, [illegible].

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $4 [illegible]; old Roosters, $[illegible]; Young Roosters, $[illegible]; Broilers, large, $[illegible]; small, $[illegible]; Turkeys, per lb, [illegible]; Ducks, ₩ doz, large, $[illegible]; do, small, $[illegible].

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, ₩ bbl, $12 [illegible]; Bell and Bugle, ₩ bbl, $11 [illegible]; Bell and Cherry, ₩ bbl, $10 [illegible].

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., [illegible]; do peeled, [illegible]; Plums, pitted, [illegible]; Prunes, do, evap., [illegible]; Blackberries, [illegible]; Prunes, Cala., French, [illegible]; do, Cala. German, [illegible]; Hungarian, [illegible]; Apricots, sun-dried, [illegible]; Apples, evap., [illegible]; do, Bunt's Alden, [illegible]; sun-dried, [illegible]; do quartered, [illegible].

CITRUS FRUIT—Oranges, Los Angeles, $2 [illegible]; Lemons—Seedling, per box, $[illegible]; Limes, per box, 75c.

RAISINS—Layers, $2 [illegible]; Extra London Layers, new $2 25; Three-crown Layers, new, $2 [illegible]; Loose Muscatels, $1 [illegible]; Bulk raisins, [illegible]; Dried grapes, [illegible].

NUTS—Walnuts, new, [illegible]; old, [illegible]; Peanuts, Cal., [illegible]; do, Eastern, [illegible]; Almonds, soft shell, [illegible]; do, hard shell, [illegible].

WOOL—Fall clip, ₩ lb, [illegible]; spring clip ₩ lb, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Extra Light bacon, [illegible]; light do, [illegible]; clear medium bacon, [illegible]; medium, [illegible].

HAMS—Eastern (sugar-cured), [illegible]; California, [illegible].

LARD—[illegible] tins, [illegible]; [illegible] pails, [illegible]; [illegible] pails, [illegible]; [illegible] pails, [illegible].

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the TIMES by [illegible], [illegible] Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, [illegible] per pound; second grade, [illegible]; third grade, [illegible].

MUTTON—[illegible] per pound for Ewes and [illegible] for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, [illegible].

VEAL—From [illegible] to [illegible] per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, [illegible] per pound, dressed, [illegible].

Valuable to Farmers of Santa Ana Valley.

ROPER'S RUST PROOF WHEAT

Having imported from Canada, five years ago, a new variety of wheat, represented to me as absolutely rust proof (and started with only four heads, from which I have now twenty [illegible] tested), and thoroughly tested its quality, both as to its yielding and its baking qualities, I am prepared to guarantee said

RUST-PROOF WHEAT

As absolutely reliable in every respect. Having only a limited quantity to distribute to the farmers who may wish to get a start in this valuable variety of wheat, I would most respectfully beg them to send in their orders as early as possible.

Any information regarding the planting and cultivation of said wheat will be cheerfully furnished on application, verbal or written, to

N. H. ROPER,
Santa Ana P. O., Santa Ana Cal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of Highland Park Water Company, held on the 23d day of November, 1885, an assessment of twenty (20) cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable on or before the 23d day of December, 1885, to A. Folsom, Secretary, at his office, Room [illegible], Temple block, Los Angeles. Any stock on which this assessment remains unpaid on the 26th day of December, 1885, will be delinquent and advertised to sell at public auction on the 13th day of January, 1886, to pay delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

By order of Board of Directors.

A. FOLSOM, Secretary.

It is believed that the wheat acreage is below that of 1884. Young wheat looks strong and healthy. Values are barely maintained, and the tendency is downward.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 30.—An informal ballot at a meeting of the Dartmouth College senior class for commencement orator, resulted in Hon. James G. Blaine 27, General B. F. Butler 3, and James Russell Lowell 3.

Brisson's Cabinet Doomed.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Times predicts the fall of the Brisson Cabinet in a few days, on the Tonquin question.

Death of Henry F. French.

CONCORD, Mass., Nov. 30.—Judge Henry F. French, ex-Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, died here last night of paralysis of the heart, aged 73.

ing the sale of the Schell and Fairchild property to the armory board, at figures greatly in excess of what the property could have been bought for at private sale, he had paid off a mortgage of $9000 on property owned by General Shaler in New Jersey.

After deliberation, the committee reported the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Horticulture has seen fit to appoint to the office of Inspector of Fruit Pests for the State of California William M. Boggs, of Napa, who [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Information wanted of CHAS. AUGUST BIZIOU, whose father, [illegible] [illegible], died at San Francisco, [illegible]

FOR EXCHANGE—Eighty acres [illegible] in Florida for Los Angeles property, [illegible]

COUNCIL.

Councilman Velsir's Residence Once More Considered.

THE CHAVEZ RAVINE ROAD DISCUSSED.

The Streets Cussed and Discussed—Trees Must Be Trimmed—Drive Slow—Cement Pipes—The Nude Picture Must Go, Etc.

Wednesday, November 25.]

At 2:40 yesterday Councilmen Bullis, Santee, Sinsabaugh, Hamilton, French, Holbrook, Day and McGarry had arrived in that order at long intervals. Dr. Sinsabaugh took the chair.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Lambie entered at 2:55.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Of Auditor on condition of funds; of Zanjero with pay roll of $17.50; Committee on Finance.

Zanjero also reported that the late rain destroyed the three dams, which he has taken no steps to repair. The mills and wine men want the water, and he desired instructions. Zanja Committee.

Zanjero also reported that the Superintendent of the L. A. and S. G. V. R. R. willfully cut, at the brick house at the toma, three large trees, without leave.

The Zanjero has nursed the trees for years, carrying water to them in buckets. Recommended that the railroad be made to pay for them. Board of Public Works.

Superintendent of Streets reported payroll of $111.50. Committee on Finance.

Clerk presented two insurance policies on the City Hall. Finance Committee.

MR. VELSIR'S RESIDENCE.

City Attorney rendered a written opinion as to Councilman Velsir. If Mr. Velsir resides outside his ward, as alleged by the committee (Day and Biscailuz) in their report, he must go. The City Attorney felt unable to state whether the report of the committee was worth a continental, but the unwritten drift of his opinion seemed to be that he wouldn't pay much for such reports by the carload.

Dr. French said that he understood Mr. Velsir had been absent in San Francisco for some time, and, after his return, had stopped less than twenty days in the Nadeau block. He denied that he had removed his residence from the ward.

Mr. Biscailuz moved that the seat of Councilman Velsir be declared vacant.

Mr. Holbrook said he didn't think Mr. Velsir had had a fair trial. He moved in substitution of Mr. Biscailuz's motion, that a committee of five, one from each ward, be appointed to try Mr. Velsir's case.

Dr. French thought this was a put up job against Mr. Velsir, who hadn't had fair play.

Messrs. Biscailuz and Day opposed the new committee. They were the only Councilmen who had any understanding from Mr. Velsir that he had changed his residence. He had positively denied any such change to numerous other Councilmen.

Dr. French said there had been altogether too much outside talk that Velsir was to be fired out of Council because he was a high-license man. It would be better to have a fair trial.

Holbrook's motion for committee of five to investigate was carried, Messrs. Biscailuz and Day being the only ones opposed to the fair and harmless proposition.

Mr. Biscailuz said he would refuse to serve on that committee if he were appointed. Mr. Day joined him in the refusal. This bloodthirsty vengeance created no sensation, and the chair appointed the committee, Messrs. Lambie, Holbrook, French, Bullis and McGarry.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S BUDGET.

In the matter of the grade of Fort street between Temple and Sand, City Attorney was of opinion that the official grade is that established by ordinance of February 27, 1874. Adopted.

City Attorney presented an ordinance requiring the trimming of trees on sidewalks or wherever they may interfere with travel. Rules suspended and ordinance passed.

City Attorney presented ordinance regulating riding and driving on public streets, so that pedestrians crossing the streets may be safe. Rules suspended and ordinance passed.

City Attorney presented a resolution authorizing the deed of the Central school property to be placed in escrow. Adopted.

City Attorney advised that Council pass a motion giving the county credit for $9,986.06, amount of judgment entered January 3rd last (and interest thereon) against city, on purchase price of Central school property, when judgment shall have been satisfied and receipted in full. Motion made and carried.

CHAVEZ RAVINE ROAD.

City Attorney presented contract with G. J. Griffith for construction of Chavez ravine road.

Mr. McGarry moved that the matter be deferred until an uninterrupted right of way be obtained.

Mr. Day amended to award the contract at once.

Mr. Lambie amended to award to Mr. Griffith on condition that quit claim deeds be secured for the whole right of way.

There was much profitless discussion about the matter. Mr. Day moved that the contract be awarded Mr. Griffith. Lost—Messrs. Biscailuz, Bullis, McGarry, Santee, Sinsabaugh, voting no.

Dr. French said that he wouldn't vote to spend a dollar elsewhere if this road was not built.

Mr. Hamilton moved that City Surveyor furnish specifications for Chavez ravine road, and Mr. Griffith procure a quit claim deed for right of way. Carried.

Deeds for partial right of way were laid over.

Bills were referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Biscailuz moved that Council award J. J. Phillips $200 for damages to his land in river bed. Amended to deny petition, so Mr. Phillips can proceed in the courts.

Dr. Sinsabaugh said the matter had been staved off for months. He thought the amount very cheap, and that it should be paid.

Mr. Lambie said the land inside the levee is worth ten times what the whole was before.

Mr. Phillips said he didn't own a foot inside the levee.

Mr. Biscailuz's motion to draw warrant for $200 (on condition of quit-claim deed to land) in Phillips's favor, was carried.

Mr. Hamilton moved that City Attorney and City Surveyor take steps for road on each side of river, from city limits to city limits.

Dr. Sinsabaugh thought this the time to begin the work, which can be carried on from year to year. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to report on the scheme. Carried. Committee: Hamilton, Holbrook, Brown, Santee, Sinsabaugh.

THE STREETS.

Mr. Holbrook moved that the levee above First street be repaired with mud from the streets, and that gravel be hauled back to fill the chuck-holes. So ordered.

Mr. Hamilton said he had found but two property-owners yet who were willing to pave in front of their property. He moved that a notice be published requesting property-owners on Main and Spring streets, from the Plaza to Third and First from Spring to Main to furnish a petition (representing two-thirds of the abutting property) to authorize the paving of said streets. Carried.

Mr. McGarry moved that Superintendent of Streets remove superfluous earth on Alameda street, between Hellman's corner and the flume. So ordered.

City Assessor Fischer was authorized to remove maps from Clerk's office to his own.

ANOTHER "NUMBER 63."

Dr. Sinsabaugh moved that the picture of a nude woman at the lower end of the Council chamber be removed. So ordered.

Mr. Day said the picture was a work of art, belonged to Confidence Engine Company, and had been on exhibition in Pruess & Pironi's window for four months.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Recommended

First—A week's further time on petition for grading of Effie street. Granted.

Second—That Superintendent of Streets notify property owners to repair sidewalks on First street from Main to Los Angeles. So ordered.

Third—That City Surveyor propose grades for Barranca and Well streets. So ordered.

Fourth—That Superintendent of Streets construct two culverts across Aliso avenue extension, of 20-inch cement pipe.

CEMENT OR BRICK?

Mr. Holbrook opposed spending any more money for pipes which were "going to pieces everywhere."

City Surveyor Knox said there are many miles of cement sewers, not a bit of which is going to pieces. His experience of three years as City Surveyor has taught him that cement pipe is far the best material for sewers and zanjas.

Zanjero Jenkins maintained that brick or iron should be used, and that cement was n. g.

Mr. Hamilton said cement pipe had made this country. He "didn't believe any of the pipes had disinterrogated."

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hamilton moved to adopt the recommendation. Lost, Messrs. Biscailuz, Bullis, Day, French, Holbrook and Lambie voting no.

Mr. Day moved that Joseph Kirby's name be substituted for that of Fred. Smith on the pay-roll for November as driver of the Two's engine. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Park Commissioner recommended:

First—That the committee be empowered to purchase 100 pepper trees to fill gaps at Mission street park, and have them set out. So ordered.

Finance Committee recommended:

First—To file certain reports of city officers, and pay bills and pay-rolls. So ordered.

Second—That warrant for $1197 be drawn in favor of S. P. R. R. Co., same being an over-assessment through a clerical error. So ordered.

Third to Thirteenth inclusive—To grant petitions of various citizens for return of overpaid taxes. So ordered.

Fourteenth—That proposals of J. D. Lynch for city publishing at 15 cents per inch first insertion and 2½ cents for second, be accepted, and contract drawn. So ordered.

Fifteenth—That Mrs. Ducommun report the views of the Relief Committee and the amount on hand. So ordered.

Sixteenth—That ordinance for issuance and sale of General Improvement Bonds be adopted. Ordinance read. Rules suspended and ordinance adopted.

Sewer Committee with pay-roll of $29.25. Committee on Finance.

THE DELINQUENT LIST.

Special Committee on Delinquent Taxlist: Amount of taxes due on assessment roll 1885-86, when turned over to Collector, was $184,333.74; amount of taxes on delinquent list, $8771.81; balance collected by City Tax Collector, $175,561.93; due city, less $2633.42 commission, $172,-928.51. He has already paid the City Treasurer $172,988.40, leaving due him $59.89, for which a warrant was recommended. So ordered.

Committee also recommended that City Auditor charge City Tax Collector with amount of taxes due on delinquent list 1885-86, with the five per cent. additional, and within five days deliver said list to said Collector. So ordered.

Committee on Gas recommended to grant petition of Morris Vineyard Hose Company for electric light. So ordered. Mr. Day moved to give them a telephone. So ordered.

Second—To deny petition of Francis A. Mora. So ordered.

Committee on Zanjas recommended City Surveyor to prepare specifications for flume on Alameda street, and Clerk advertise for bids.

Committee on Lands recommended lease to P. Donee of certain city lands for $30 a year. So ordered.

Second—To deny petition of G. B. Griffin for lease of city lands. So ordered.

Third—A week's further time on petition of J. B. Lankershim.

Council adjourned at 5:40, having instructed Clerk to refer the petitions to proper committees. He has referred them as follows:

PETITIONS.

Five for rebate of taxes. Finance Committee.

Of E. H. Boyd for $96.50 cash paid out by him for deeds to property sold by city. City Attorney.

Of J. L. Monett, that Mayor call meeting of property owners on river front to Alameda street, to devise means to raise funds for protection of property from river. Board of Public Works.

Of E. Bouton and 21 others, for branch of main sewer along High street, from Main sewer on Alameda street to Castelar street. Health Officer Baker indorsed the measure as a sanitary necessity. Committee on Sewers.

Of A. J. Lenox and 21 others for crossing over Main street, corner of Seventh. Board of Public Works.

Of J. C. Daly for attention to dangerous condition of south side of Washington street, from Figueroa west. Same reference.

Of G. E. Long and 20 others for plank crossings across Alameda street at Macy. Same reference.

Of M. L. Wicks and John Clark for relief from washing of certain Hunter Highland View tract by the river. Same reference.

Of Andrew Glassell, for leave to buy certain cemetery lots. Land Committee.

Of Fred W. Linde and three others, for leave to grade on Hope street, between Temple and Courthouse. Board of Public Works.

Of Victor Hernandez and seventy-four others, for crossings on Aliso street, between Alameda and Los Angeles. Same reference.

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

The Times-Mirror Press Room Again in Running Order.

Tuesday, November 24.]

After a week's incessant labor the press-room of the TIMES has again been made to assume somewhat of its wonted appearance, and the paper is this morning once more printed in its own quarters. But it has been a hard tussell. Last week, Monday morning, there were seven and one-half feet of mud and water in the basement press-room. Of the five presses nothing was visible except the tops of the two large Campbell and Potter presses, which loomed up like miniature islands in a muddy lake. After a city fire engine and a hand-pump had been set to work to pump out as much water as could be drawn off in that way, a bucket brigade of a score of men went to work to lift out the mud and filth that still covered the cement floor of the room to a depth of nearly two feet. Two days were required to complete this job, and then a gang of machinists and pressmen went to work to investigate and repair the damage to the presses and engine. This was really the hardest job of all, the water having rusted and played general havoc with the polished metal and delicate machinery. The presses comprised the new Campbell two-revolution improved cylinder press, which was purchased a little over a year ago, the large Potter drum-cylinder press on which the paper was formerly printed, and a Gordon and two Peerless presses used for job printing. Each one of these complicated pieces of machinery was first taken to pieces—and the different parts of a printing press are legion in number, and demand the greatest care and skill in being taken apart and put together. Then each one of these numerous pieces had first to be carefully cleaned and then rubbed, to get rid of the accumulated rust, then polished with emery paper, and finally rubbed with machine oil. Some idea of the extent of this labor may be inferred from the fact that several hours of incessant rubbing and polishing were required for each of the larger pieces of metal. When this task was at last accomplished, and the befouled press-room relieved of the chief traces of the inundation, the work of putting the presses together in their respective places, as well as the engine, which had also been taken down and cleaned, was begun.

Skillful machinists finally brought order out of the confused masses of complicated machinery scattered about the room. Each press was put together and placed in its proper position, and yesterday the Cambell was pronounced in readiness to receive once more the forms and print the paper with the same promptness that has always characterized this important feature of the TIMES-MIRROR Company.

AT AN END.

The Brilliant Loan Exhibit of Curios Concluded.

Wednesday, November 25.]

The Loan Exhibit closed last night regretfully. The regret was augmented, because everything was ripe for continuing the affair through Saturday. The only obstacle in the way was the fact that three young men named Fleishman, Caswell and W. J. Kelley had rented Nadeau Hall for to-morrow evening for a dance. When it was felt best to continue the exhibit, the ladies waited upon these three persons and finally arranged a compromise. The ladies were to hire Turnverein Hall for the young men, pay all the extra expenses, etc. The young men agreed to this equitable arrangement; and then, late yesterday, backed out and would not consent to any arrangement. And so the Loan Exhibit, which was adding some hundreds of dollars daily to the means of carrying on a noble charity, was obliged to close, that some young persons might dance in one particular hall. A good deal of indignation was felt and expressed, but there was nothing to do save to close the exhibit, and closed it was.

The attendance last night was much the largest yet, and thoroughly tested the capacity of the hall. The programme given was short but excellent. Miss Mary Heine rendered a piano solo charmingly; and later joined in an equally enjoyable duet with Miss Helen Widney. Miss Valle again delighted the audience with an expressive Spanish song.

The curios will be removed from the hall to-day. None but exhibitors and booth assistants will be allowed to enter. Thus ends one of the most creditable and most brilliant affairs ever got up in Los Angeles. The Flower Festival will be remembered as its only rival. The proceeds are not yet known.

EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival of the Ennis and Raymond Parties,

WITH THEIR LEGION OF NEW-COMERS.

A Few Well-Known Names in the Lists—But Most of Them Strangers and Wayfarers.

Wednesday, November 25.]

Following is a list of the arrivals by the Ennis excursion yesterday:

Miss V. M. Vicar, Mrs. Marks, Miss Nora Marks, Miss Buchanan, Old Port Arthur, Lake Superior, Canada; J. W. Potter and wife, Pottersville, Michigan; C. E. Langton, Miss Maria Langton, Miss Mable Langton, Fulton, Ills.; Milo Gilbert, E. Austin, Mr. Austin, I. P. Austin, Charles City, Iowa; Mrs. A. M. Shoecraft, Miss V. Shoecraft, Rochester, New York; Milford Fish, Miss E. E. Fish, Miss Florence Fish, Miss Eliza Abbott, Hamburg, New York; Mrs. R. Sparks, Buffalo, New York; C. C. Torrence, Mrs. C. C. Torrence, Gonanda, New York; R. C. Kelly, Mrs. R. C. Kelly, R. C. Kelly, Jr., Brandon, Wisconsin; G. W. Randall and wife, Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Thatcher, Downer Grove; Slem Liste and wife, Anna Liste, Columbus, Kan.; L. W. Florea, Mrs. L. W. Florea, Miss Ella Florea, Miss T. Florea, Connersville, Ind.; Peter D. Martin, Mrs. M. E. Martin, Ypsilanti, Mich.; John Stewart, John Griffith, Indiana; John C. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. John C. Kirkpatrick, Steubenville, Ohio; George Snyder, Washington, Pa.; Mr. J. Martin Collins, John B. Collins, Mrs. S. N. Holliday, Miss A. Knight, F. W. Lock, St. Louis; T. P. Otis, Wellsville, N. Y.; Thos. C. Knapp and wife, N. Y.; C. Williams, wife and two daughters, A. J. Leetch and wife, Ypsilanti, Mich; W. M. Contes, Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Petrie, Duluth, Minn.; H. G. McCartney, G. W. Merwin, Waterbury, Connecticut; T. C. Hall and wife, Bucyrus, Ohio; L. C. Hall, New York; Geo. W. Cabell, Mrs. G. W. Cabell, Master Sears Cabell, Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. J. B. Dickenson, Washington, D. C.; Sam Dearing and wife, W. B. Quin and wife, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. E. H. Spooner and son, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Chas. Baldwin, Princeton, Ill.; Rev. D. M. Reed and wife, Rockford, Ill.; A. Jaqua, Union City, Md.; Samuel McCreery, Mrs. Samuel McCreery, Hagerstown, Md.; Mrs. G. W. Titus, Mrs. S. E. Troupe, Mrs. W. F. Hewill, Chicago, Ill.; T. E. Hall, Bucyrus, O.; W. E. Mortimer, Miss Ida M. Mortimer, Miss Laura B. Mortimer, Miss Tillie Mortimer, Mrs. W. E. Mortimer, H. G. McCartney, Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. L. Fuller, Miss A. M. White, New York; Mrs. P. O. Berry, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. W. W. Millo, New York; H. B. Chase, Chicago; John F. Edgar, Newburgh, N. Y.; Wm. Kelly, West Florence, Ohio; G. Losee, Mrs. G. Losee, Somonank, Ill.; Mrs. T. Mitchell, Concordia, Mo.; S. C. Swinford and wife, Auburn, Ind.; Mrs. H. E. Dana, Odell, Ill.; Miss H. Bien, Cincinnati, O.; Marshall H. Godfrey, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Mills, E. M. Greene and wife, Chicago; Harry J. Dean, Marshall H. Godfrey, jr., C. H. Emmons, Detroit, Mich.; T. A. Denny, Miss Denny, London; John V. Farwell, Chicago; Mrs. D. E. Church, Lansing, Mich.; Mrs. J. W. Merner, Evart, Mo.; Mrs. A. J. Thorpe, Cincinnati; Allison T. Hall, G. W. Webber, Mrs. G. W. Webber, Mrs. Mary A. Hall, E. McNabb, J. S. Ferguson, Decatur, Ill.; S. Hopkins, San Francisco; Mrs. Marshall H. Godfrey, Dora F. Godfrey, Dry Creek; A. C. Branch, wife and son, Napierville, Ill.; John Wilson and wife, Toledo; Dr. A. C. Mitchell, Rourbon, Ind.; W. W. White, Chicago; Robert Furlong, San Francisco; H. A. Howard, Cleveland; Charles F. Stratton, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. M. Oldfield, Lexington, Mich.; George W. Francis, Nashville, Mich.; Charles Colton and wife, Sioux City, Ia.; Mrs. Martha Dows, Warren, O.; J. R. Abbott and wife, A. E. Abbott, St. Johns, Mich.; E. R. Williams, wife and two sons, Ionia, Mich.; S. P. Bowen, wife and daughter, Terville, Texas; M. M. Stone, Brenham, Texas; Anna Austin, Belle Austin, Monroe, Wis.; James Hall, Volcano, Cal.; Harry Verhoeff, Louisville, Ky.; Daniel Carrigan, wife, son and daughter, Monroe, O.; H. H. Jones, wife and daughter, Ill.; E. Deinmisch, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Anna Nelson, Neb.; Frank W. Smith, Watertown, N. Y.; W. H. Jones, Ritchey, Ill.; Mrs. S. A. Curet and son, Boston; W. S. Beaver and wife, Monongahela, Pa.; Paul P. Davis, Mrs. E. J. Minturn, San Francisco; J. S. Allen Northfield, Mass.; Mrs. L. D. Hale and daughter, Lake Geneva, Wis.; S. P. Creasinger, Clara A. Creasinger, Maple Rapids, Mich.; J. Y. Pierce, Ionia, Mich.; Captain D. R. McDonald and wife, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. O. N. Peterson, Olympia, W. T.; Chas. Tadd, Elgin, Ill.; Nellie M. King, Kinman, Ohio; Mabel T. Moore, Dexter, Mich.; M. E. Russell, San Francisco; Arthur H. Cromwell, Mendota, Ill.; F. W. Briggs, Dexter, Mich.; Mrs. M. L. Twead, Phonix, A. T.; Mrs. J. T. Hixon, Midland, Texas; L. A. Stahl, Los Angeles; Mary Foltz, Onanga, Wis.; Ira B. Smith, Mrs. Nannie Smith, Miss Belle Smith, Miss Mamie Smith, Miss Nellie Smith, Master Clyde Smith, Holden, Mo.; A. A. Young, W. J. Conner, Mrs. E. A. Conner, Miss N. A. Conner, Labelle, Ky.; J. S. Hicklin, Miss Emma Hicklin, Master John Hicklin, Miss Mary Hicklin, Master Lee Hicklin, Missouri; J. H. Allen, Mrs. L. A. Allen, Laclede, Mo.; C. Harding, San Francisco; W. B. Hersley, Mrs. Nora Hersley, Miss Susie Willis, Little Rock, Ark.; A. Weidman, Mrs. A. Weidman, S. Weidman, Mrs. S. Weidman, Reedsburg, Wis.; A. P. Abbott, Mosburg, Ill.; A. J. Leach, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Raymond Excursion In.

Following is a list of passengers by the great Raymond excursion (first class), which arrived yesterday morning, C. C. Harding and C. H. Wilson, Boston, in charge:

Mrs. John Adams, Walter A. Adams, Charlestown, Mass.; Silas Alden, Bangor, Maine; Miss Hattie C. Allen, Terryville, Conn.; J. G. Allen and wife, Fairfield, Conn.; R. D. H. Allen and wife, Terryville, Conn.; Miss A. P. Bacon, Francis E. Bacon and wife, Louis Bacon, Miss S. G. Bacon, Boston; L. A. Baker, Lynn, Mass.; Clarence A. Barnes, Edwin L. Barnes, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Emily E. Barstow, San Francisco; Mrs. Sarah A. Beekman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Miss Annie D. Berry, Mrs. J. B. Berry, Portsmouth, N. H.; Dr. G. G. Bishop, Norwich, Conn.; John F. Bixby, Mrs. Wingate Bixby, Nashua, N. H.; Miss E. A. Blackinton, Attleboro, Mass.; Silas T. Bowen and wife, Indianapolis; J. H. Bowles and wife, Jefferson, N. H.; Miss L. J. Brewer, Norwich, Conn.; Henry M. Burr, Boston, Mass.; Miss L. Cary, Enfield, Mass.; Mrs. E. R. Clark, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mrs. M. A. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio; Samuel Coy, and wife, Boston, Mass.; G. N. Crosby, Antwerp, N. Y.; J. E. Crowell and wife, Quincy, Mass.; A. B. Cummings, Portland, Maine; Mrs. L. E. Dodge, Worcester, Mass.; Prof. D. G. Eaton and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Emerton and wife, Salem, Mass.; Miss Marcia J. Fogg, Boston, Mass.; Miss Mary A. Foster, Miss Sarah H. Foster, Portsmouth, N. H.; Cyrus Gale and wife, Northboro, Mass.; Miss Grace L. Gilpatric, Miss Mary Gilpatric, Saco, Me; C. E. Hayward and wife, Attleboro, Mass.; Charles Higbee and wife, Salem, Mass.; John M. Hill, Manchester, N. H.; Miss Kittie Honores, Swampscott, Mass.; Horace Hunt and wife, Miss M. A. Hunt, Boston; Mrs. Henry L. Jaques, New York; J. F. Kennard and wife, Miss Nora F. Kennard, Manchester, N. H.; Samuel Kennard and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; S. J. Lund and wife, Nashua, N. H.; Daniel H. Maxfield and wife, Manchester, N. H.; Miss Alice R. Miller, Riverside, Cal.; Miss E. L. Moore, Boston; Mrs. Leonard Moore, Manchester, New Hampshire; Albert Morse and wife, Walter R. Morse, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Mrs. F. M. Niles, Boston; Dr. A. Ordway and wife, Miss M. Ellen Ordway, Lawrence, Massachusetts; Miss C. B. Otis, Exeter, New Hampshire; Miss Alice S. Pew, Gloucester, Massachusetts; Mrs. P. W. Pulliam, Cincinnati; Oliver Ramsdell and wife, Lynn, Massachusetts; Miss Rita T. Redwood, Mrs. William Redwood, Brooklyn; Mrs. Sarah F. Sanborn, Hanover, N. H.; Miss Sarah A. Shepley, New York; Mrs. Hiram Simons, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. Sarah L. Simonds, Woburn, Mass.; Miss Everlina Sinnett, Winchester, Mass.; Miss Fannie L. Smith, Miss Mary A. Smith, Jewett City, Conn.; Mrs. Jabez C. Smith, Biddeford, Me.; Mrs. F. B. Stephenson, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss W. P. Stoughton, Terryville, Conn.; Mrs. S. C. Sturges, Fairfield, Conn.; Miss S. F. Underwood, Enfield, Mass.; Miss Alice E. Vaughn, Miss L. H. Vaughn, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. S. E. Williams, Boston; Samuel Wood and wife, Northboro, Mass.; A. S. Wright and wife, Lawrence, Mass.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Three Board of Education Members Nominated.

Tuesday, November 24.]

The Republican City Convention met in the Mayor's court-room at 8 o'clock last night. The meeting was called to order by Walter S. Moore, chairman of the City Central Committee. Walter S. Moore was made chairman of the meeting. R. D. Wade was made secretary, and Lewis T. Jacobs sergeant-at-arms.

For members of the Board of Education the following gentlemen were put in nomination: E. P. Johnson, by Colonel H. H. Boyce [applause]; Prof. G. R. Crow, by H. A. Barclay [applause]; Chas. E. Day, by Mr. Hodgkins [applause]; C. N. Earl, by J. B. Carroll. Messrs. Gibson and Carroll were made tellers. The ballot resulted as follows: Johnson 57, Crow 52, Day 34, Earl 37. The nomination of Messrs. Johnson, Crow and Earl was made unanimous. Mr. Johnson said the nomination had come to him entirely unsolicited, but he appreciated the honor and would discharge his duties, if elected, to the best of his ability. Professor Crow spoke briefly but pertinently in acknowledgment of the nomination. He wished to see the present high standard of excellence in our public schools not only maintained, but steadily raised. Mr. Earl promised to put to the best use what experience he had in the public schools.

The delegates from the various wards reported the following names for members of the City Central Committee: First Ward, F. W. Tyler; Second Ward, Frank Marsh; Third Ward, J. H. Book; Fourth Ward, A. Workman; Fifth Ward, Sutherland Hutton. Walter S. Moore was unanimously elected committeeman at large, to be chairman of the committee, and the convention adjourned after three rousing cheers for the nominees.

Messrs. Cochran, Wright and Gibson are the retiring members of the Board of Education.

THE SAN FERNANDO INDIANS.

The Indians' Side of the Controversy.

Ex-Judge R. M. Widney has been misinformed in a few respects regarding the eviction of the Indians at San Fernando, and, being in possession of all the facts, I will state them briefly.

The impression created is not wrong; it is, in fact, too mild; if the full facts had been known it certainly might have been stronger.

The Indians from San Luis Obispo, *if any there were*, cut no figure in the matter. The only ones entitled to stay there for the length of their lives were Rogerio and his wife. He (Rogerio) was born on the spot he occupied, was raised there, has lived there ever since, and is over 80 years old.

There was only one understanding about them and other *old* Indians on the ranch at the time it was purchased by Messrs. Maclay & Porter, and this was that the clause in the original deed from the government to my father, "that the *old* Indians were to be protected in the possession of the small tracts they occupied as long as they lived," would be respected and observed. Mr. Porter has kept his word so far.

A judgment in ejectment against Rogerio was obtained by sharp practice on one side and neglect or oversight on the other. It was the opinion of the United States attorneys for the Mission Indians of California that the above judgment lapsed, and they think so yet.

In view of the facts in the case, the United States attorneys aforesaid advised Rogerio "not to give up the possession voluntarily, but to allow himself to be arrested, if necessary." The Hon. ex-Senator Maclay cannot produce any written evidence that the old Indian was by anybody advised to resist the officers of the law. The instructions mentioned, the "one old Indian," the only one concerned in the matter, followed to the letter. He *allowed himself to be ejected against his protest.*

There may have been offers to pay him money, to rent houses for him and give him provisions. The Indian denies it, and I believe the Indian. Only in one instance, he says, they offered him money to sign a paper. He very properly refused.

They were not given a house and food at San Fernando when ejected; they were *dumped* on the county road; their chickens were packed in sacks and died, of course. So says the "one old Indian," and I believe him.

Rogerio, the "one old Indian," had two substantial adobe houses on his place, fruit trees and vines which tell of more than a few years occupancy. He was never known to be a harborer of thieves, being also remarkable for never drinking liquor at all, an example that some citizens of San Fernando might have imitated with advantage.

The facts stated I know to be true, and they can be substantiated by the record.

Finally, the ten acres of Rogerio may be turned into bricks and reared in splendid monuments to heaven, but the unjust and heartless conduct of the builders will still be remembered when the monument crumbles into dust. E. F. DE CELIS.

MARKHAM IN WASHINGTON.

With Passing Reference to Edward Everett Bell.

The Washington correspondence of Saturday's Chronicle contains the following, of local interest:

Congressman Markham, of Los Angeles, has taken a pretty new house on Iowa Circle. His wife and four little girls are established in his Washington home. Markham has been here for some time, but has not gone out much. He is preparing a bill to create a United States District Court in Southern California. He says it is too far to go 600 miles, at high fares, from San Diego to San Francisco, for justice. He is confident that the bill will go through Congress. A similar bill passed the House last winter, but the Democrats, afraid that Arthur would appoint a Republican Judge for life, attached a clause to the bill so that it would not go into effect till June, 1885. This offended Edmunds, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and although he assigned another reason for not reporting the measure favorably, it was this clause which led him to put the whole thing in the waste basket. There will be no reason for such a clause this winter, and Markham thinks he can bring enough influence to bear on the Senate to carry the measure through. Don Cameron and Senator Sherman, while in Los Angeles, both promised their assistance. Congressman Markham will also urge an appropriation for the improvement of the harbors of Port Harford and Newport. In regard to the change of House rules to divide appropriations among the several committees, Markham says he will be guided by the action of the Republicans.

* * * * * * *

Edward Everett Bell, the Mugwump who went to California last summer to stump the State for Cleveland, is the most illustrious office-seeker in Washington. He is an applicant for United States Surveyor General of California, and is backed by Commissioner Black, McDonald of Indiana and Voorhees. He is a visionary young man and has allowed his ambition to overleap itself. He says lightly, like a genuine Mugwump, that if he does not get that position he has his eye on a place here in the department service.

[The appointment of Surveyor General has been made, and Edward Everett got left.—ED. TIMES.]

FOR WILMINGTON HARBOR.

Correspondence with Superintendent Davidson and Senator Stanford.

Some weeks ago Prof. George Davidson, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, wrote to I. W. Hellman, of this city, for information in regard to Wilmington harbor, in order that he might recommend in his report to the Department at Washington the necessity of a new and elaborate chart, commensurate with the traffic through its waters. The communication was handed by Mr. Hellman to the Board of Trade to furnish the data required. In reply to the complete and voluminous statistics furnished by John R. Brierly, Collector at that port, and forwarded by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, the following was received from Prof. Davidson, under date of November 16, 1885:

"I have your letter of the 14th, covering Collector's report of the trade of the port of Wilmington. I have forwarded the same to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, with my letter recommending a large chart of San Pedro Bay, the port, and approaches, including Wilmington, Los Cerritos and the whole of San Pedro Hill. Yours respectfully,

"GEORGE DAVIDSON,
"Superintendent."

The Secretary of the Board of Trade has also received the following letter from Senator Leland Stanford, under date of November 16, 1885:

"I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 12th inst., covering resolutions regarding maritime commerce. I thank you for the kind invitation to meet the Board of Trade at Los Angeles. When I start for the East, if business will permit, I will go your way and will be glad to stop and see your Board. Yours truly,

"LELAND STANFORD."

Hon. J. F. Crank reports a rainfall of over seven inches at his place beyond Pasadena, and near the Sierra Madres.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The Los Angeles Board of Trade Speaks its Mind.

Following is the report of a committee of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, with resolutions which were adopted by the Board:

ROOMS OF THE LOS ANGELES BOARD OF TRADE, LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2, 1885.

To the President and Directors of the Los Angeles Board of Trade—GENTLEMEN: Your committee, to whom was referred the circular letter of the Maritime Association of New York, in order that this Board of Trade might express its views upon the wisdom of the plan therein proposed for the revival of American shipping interests, would respectfully report:

That to enter into a detailed statement of facts and figures relative to the decline of the American shipping interests, which at one time was a source of glory and pride to our country, would be but to reiterate facts and figures which, through the press and disinterested efforts of scores of our prominent and distinguished citizens and commercial bodies, have been, from time to time, brought to the attention of Congress and the whole people; but simply as an evidence of that lamentable decay we would say that from the numerous and valuable statistics furnished by the Treasury Department, we are able to glean these two great facts, to-wit: That from 1860 to 1884, inclusive, the total value of imports and exports in the foreign carrying trade only, carried in American vessels manned by American seamen and flying the American flag, amounted to the sum of $7,503,607,406, while in the same trade the value of the imports and exports carried in foreign ships has amounted, during the same period, to the enormous sum of $19,287,-691,845.

These figures show, to the most unthinking mind, that the present state of American shipping interests require that Congress should act upon this great question with patriotic and statesmanlike motives without delay.

Again, during the years of 1883 and 1884 the total amount of tonnage of American vessels entered and cleared from the ports of the United States in the foreign trade, amounted to 13,001,707 tons; while the tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared from United States ports in the same trade for the same period, amounted to the magnificent total of 50,189,681 tons. These facts of themselves show how large a field is open to American shipping interests.

Upon these statistics presented by our government for its own people to ponder over, your committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions and move their adoption:

Resolved, By the Los Angeles Board of Trade that the present condition of American shipping interests is unworthy of this nation.

Resolved, That the present Administration and Congress should act upon this great question without the delay and timidity with which it has heretofore always been handled, and that, while in the opinion of this Board of Trade the plan proposed by the Maritime Association of New York does not carry out to its fullest extent (its object) the restoration of the American shipping interests, it still has our warmest endorsement, and we fully and heartily concur therein.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, under seal of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, be forwarded to the Maritime Association of New York, and also to our Senators, Hon. J. F. Miller and Hon. Leland Stanford, and our Congressman, Hon. H. H. Markham, with the earnest request of this board that, when the subject is properly brought before Congress, they give it their zealous support and active co-operation.

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE,
A. M. LAWRENCE,
Committee.

Attest:
Secretary Los Angeles Board of Trade.

This report was forwarded to the Maritime Association of New York, and elicited a response from the Secretary, F. W. Houghton, under date of November 17th, thanking the board for its action.

BRIEFS.

Tuesday, November 24.

Charles Carmichael, arrested by Captain P. M. Darcy for a felony at Calico, was taken north yesterday by Constable Stephens, of Daggett.

President M. M. Bovard of the University of Southern California, rejoices in the advent of a new little Methodist. She is a sister, and arrived yesterday.

The horse and buggy of Dr. Lindley either strayed or was stolen last night from in front of a West Los Angeles house. Nothing has been heard of them.

No arrests of saloon-keepers yet. The fun will begin as soon as the Mayor furnishes the City Attorney with a list of those who have not paid up. The five-days' grace is considerably overdrawn.

The formal application for a writ of habeas corpus in the test case of J. D. Guerrero, defaulting liquor-seller, was denied by Judge Brunson yesterday. No investigation was made, the design being simply to pave the way to taking the case to the Supreme Court.

Wednesday, November 25.]

Filed in the Recorder's office yesterday: 15 deeds, 13 mortgages, 7 satisfactions, 4 marriage licenses and 5 miscellaneous papers.

Ohio Union.

The following Committee on Entertainment has been appointed to prepare a programme for the next meeting of the Union, which takes place on Tuesday, December 1st: Major George H. Bonebrake, H. N. Galloway, Mrs. A. C. McQuillen, Miss Laura Wagner, Mrs. E. A. Otis, Mrs. Frank Bader, J. R. Umsted, O. W. Baldwin, J. Bond Francisco, William Heaver.

The committee is called to hold its first meeting at the office of Mr. Wagner, adjoining Nadeau Hall, to-day, at 3 p. m.

The same ladies and gentlemen are also constituted a Committee on Picnic, which the Union at its last meeting voted, conditionally, to hold "at some suitable time after the first rain."

The Rain Record.

Mr. O. H. Bliss furnishes the TIMES with the following rain report: From 8 a. m. of the 22d to 8 a. m. of the 23d, .50 of an inch; total for the storm 5.81 inches, and for the season 6.20 inches. The United States Signal Service gives 4.77 inches for the storm.

THE RAINFALL AT NEWHALL.

NEWHALL, Nov. 19.—It rained about all night. This morning the gauge indicated 3.14 inches for the last twenty-four hours, which, added to 3.81 inches, gives for the storm 6.85 inches. Almost a season's rain! Such a rainfall so early in the season, so far as I can ascertain from the oldest inhabitant, is unprecedented in this locality. J. W. M.

Iron Sulphur Springs.

A correspondent writes the TIMES from Iron Sulphur Springs (Fulton Wells) that since the rain everything is looking finely at that popular resort. The whole country is already covered with a green carpet, and visitors enjoy themselves much driving over the good roads in the vicinity of the springs. Hunting has never been better, and the sportsman has his choice between ducks, snipe, geese, quail and other small game.

The Rain.

Wednesday, November 25.]

It was generally anticipated that the rain was over, and the glorious weather of Monday and yesterday made everyone cheerful. Last evening, however, the sky began to scowl, and at 10 o'clock a heavy rain began. At the hour of going to press it was still pouring heavily, and there is reason to apprehend grave damage, should the precipitation last many hours longer.

Congratulations.

The following telegram explains itself:

"NAPA, Cal., Nov. 23.—*Hon. Wm. M. Boggs, Los Angeles*: Citizens of Napa, in mass meeting assembled, heartily congratulate you upon your appointment as Inspector of Fruit Pests, and enthusiastically indorse the wisdom of the Board.

"JOS. F. LAMDIN, President.
"DWIGHT HACKETT, Secretary."

Died En Route.

News has been received here of the death, last Sunday, at Las Vegas, New Mexico, of Henry F. Spencer, formerly of the real estate firm of Newell & Spencer in this city. Mr. Spencer left here last spring for his old home in Illinois, and at the time of his death was on his return to Los Angeles.

Iowa Association.

The meeting that was to have been held Saturday evening to complete the organization and elect officers of this association, was postponed till next Saturday evening, on account of the bad weather. The meeting will then take place in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, in Nadeau Block, and all Iowans are requested to attend.

BANG! BANG! BANG!

HAMMER AWAY!

Driving all Competition Out of the Field With Our Great Hammering Down Sale!

Compare our prices. Make the most critical examination. Pass along the streets. Look into all the dry goods houses and see where the crowds are. This will tell the story. Count the number of employees, and you will readily see where the business is being done.

EXAMINE OUR PRICES ON DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Handsome Black Gros Grains Silks 59c, worth $1 25.
Good Colored Silks 50c.
Plain and Striped Satins 50c.
Good Velvets 50c.
Fine French Dress Goods worth $2 25, $2, $1 75, $1 50, and none worth less than $1 25, all at one price, 75c.

Ladies' Cloths 65c, 75c, $1, and they are all excellent values at the prices.
Best Macrame Twine 10c.
Best Zephyrs 5c.
One hundred yard spool of silk 5c.
Waste Embroidering Silk 10c, worth $1 50. Just the thing for fancy work.

STEP INTO OUR CORSET DEPARTMENT

And you will see Ball's Health Corset for 89c, others ask $1 25. We keep the Patent Roman, C. P. French woven and other popular brands at the lowest prices.

EXAMINE OUR PRICES ON DOMESTICS.

Lonsdale Muslin 6½c. Fruit of the Loom 8½c. Cotton Flannels 6½c, 8½c and 10c. Largest and cheapest Domestic Department in the city. Blankets $1 39, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and on up. Bought from the great New York Auction Sales. The very large trade in this department tells the story as to who sells Blankets the cheapest.

Largest and Cheapest Curtain Department in the city. Handsome Cornice Poles furnished free with all Lace Curtains. We are headquarters on Table Linens, Towels and Napkins. A good all-linen napkin for 5c. All-linen towels from 10c up. Table linens from 25c up.

STEP INTO OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

All dollar books 59c. All $1 25 books 79c. All $5 books $2 49. All $8 books $3 75. We take the publishers' prices as a basis, and the prices they are usually sold for in the book stores. Examine our handsome assortment of Juvenile Books, Photo, Scrap and Autograph Albums, Cigar Cases, Plush Mirrors, Odor Cases and Fancy Novelties of every kind to be found in our big Book Department. Over 300 authors are represented in our novels, 200 authors in our poetical works, besides historical and miscellaneous works of all kinds. Books at one-half book store prices.

STROLL INTO OUR DOLL DEPARTMENT.

Look at the vast number. See the different expressions, the great variety. Look at the prices. They are cheaper than you ever saw Dolls. Walk into our Toy Department. No such qualities can be found elsewhere. The largest and cheapest Toy Department in the city.

We fit all kid gloves to the hand. Two ladies are always busy in this, the representative Kid Glove Department of the city. All shapes are kept in stock, so we are able to fit any hand. If the gloves do not suit you after being placed on your hands you are not expected to keep them.

A WORD IN REGARD TO OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We have a special job in Long Newmarkets at $6 50. This cloak contains six yards of single width goods worth $1 50 a yard, or in other words the cloth in this cloak is worth $9, to say nothing of the making and trimmings. We consider this the best cloak for the money ever offered. It is a job and cannot be duplicated at the prices. New Beaded and Feather Trimmings, the most popular trimmings in use. New wool laces in large assortment.

Special for the Holidays--OUR BIG HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

No one will sell you Handkerchiefs so cheap. Largest and cheapest assortment in the city. We could fill the entire page of this paper with prices equally as low as any we have quoted. Enough has been named to show you that we are entitled to the name of the cheapest and most progressive house in the city. When you ask for any goods we advertise you will not be met with the answer "Just out." We have plenty, and we know the prices are right.

J. T. SHEWARD, Spring and First Streets.

FROM NEWHALL.

The Storm in the Santa Clara Valley—News Notes.

[Correspondence of the TIMES.]

NEWHALL, Nov. 22.—The Ventura stage got in last night, the first through stage since Wednesday. Passengers report the Sespe raging. A house with three men in it was carried down that stream Friday night. My informant did not know what became of the men.

Piru creek has been higher during this storm than at any time in the winter of 1883-84. They report 14 inches of water up to last night in that locality.

At the head of Pico cañon, within seven miles of this place, the rainfall has been 12.5 inches.

Here in Newhall, at this writing, 6 p. m., we feel very well satisfied with our 7.8 inches of water, and have no desire to compete with our Pico and Piru creek neighbors in the matter of rainfall, at this time. It is still raining, and everything bids fair for at least a half inch more to-night. Every morning the bow of promise is to be seen in all its splendor, beautifying the northern or western sky, but, after its disappearance, we have little evidence of a sun behind the cloud until the next morning about the same hour—9 o'clock.

The storm has been a warm one, and it is wonderful how promptly the grasses have responded. Why, the hills and valleys look green already. At the present rate of growth of vegetation, it will, within a month, become a stubborn factor against planting with the ordinary gang plow. But the extensive planter consoles himself with the idea that there will be a fine volunteer crop, which needs only the harvester to secure it.

The bee man says, while a smile spreads all over his face: "I am safe! Let old Pluvius shut down as soon as he pleases; my crop is secured already." Copious early rains are the delight of the b. m., for he knows the value of the early bloom.

I was informed this evening by A. C. Harmon, who resides a few miles from here, in the Placerito cañon, that a gentleman by the name of J. P. Genthner died of consumption at his place this morning, about 8 o'clock. Mr. Genthner was 48 years of age, left his family at Kansas City about five weeks ago, and came to Los Angeles, hoping to benefit his health by the change. Two weeks ago he came up from your city with Mr. Harmon, somewhat discouraged, but thinking that a higher altitude would prove more beneficial. But, like many others, he had put off the day of his coming too late.

November 23—Rainfall for the storm and season, 8.9 inches. J. W. M.

POMONA'S FINE NEW HOTEL.

The Hostelrie Opened—An Interesting Occasion for Pomona.

The reception given by the Pomona Land and Water Company, in commemoration of the completion of their new hotel, last Saturday evening, proved an event in the history of the town. Mrs. Mills, widow of the late Rev. C. T. Mills, the originator and principal owner in the Pomona Land and Water Company, was present and contributed immensely towards the success of the evening. When she shall return to the duties of the management of the celebrated Mills Seminary, near Oakland, the kind wishes of hosts of new-made friends will go with her.

Henry Palmer, president of the company, who is also president of one of the leading banks in Oakland, and of the Pomona Bank, gave a brief outline of the management and history of the association. He stated that they had expended $197,000 in land, and this large amount swelled to over half a million in improvements and developments.

The distribution of $5000 per month for the last three years, which passed directly into the channels of business, will explain why Pomona has not realized the late depression, as have others in less favored localities. After hinting that heavy outlays are yet to be made in the advancement of Pomona's interest, he closed with frank welcome to all assembled, and the hope that the company and residents would work hand in hand for their mutual welfare.

Hon. J. E. McComas, a pioneer of Pomona's dark days and adversity, was then vociferously called upon for a reply, as the proper exponent of Pomona's gratitude and appreciation. His remarks were well chosen and enthusiastic. A number of impromptu toasts were given, to which apt responses were made.

The spacious accommodations of the house were not in the least taxed by the throngs who kept coming and going.

The weather adjourned its rainy condition, and presented a comparatively cloudless sky.

Mr. Olney, of San Francisco, attorney for the company, was present. Our people expressed honest surprise and delight at the facilities for pleasure and comfort so generously prepared. The building was brilliantly illuminated with gas manufactured on the premises, which is to be a permanent feature of the institution. Electric bells in every room, communicating with the office, and fireplaces in nearly every room add cheer.

No longer can it be said that Pomona has not a hotel to meet the requirements of the most fastidious tourist. Mine host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, of Glenwood fame, were conspicuously active and desirous to meet every want. We cannot refrain from predicting a successful career for the Hotel Palomares under the able management of his sister, Miss Alice Miller. The first permanent patrons of the house from the East came last week. M.

DOWNEY.

NEW RIVER AND ITS ANTICS.

[Correspondence of the TIMES.]

DOWNEY, Nov. 20.—If it keeps on raining this fashion the rivers will soon be "booming." Hope we will not hear of floods and washouts.

A party of men went up yesterday to take the flume out of the Agricultural ditch. They said the river rose so suddenly they thought perhaps there was a cloud-burst in the mountains. The roaring of New river, a mile away, could be plainly heard here last night.

Your correspondent took a ride across New river the other day. The neighborhood we visited is where the floods of '83 wrought so much damage; but kindly Nature, aided by cultivation, has partially repaired the ruins.

People there were engaged in husking corn and other fall work. Oranges beginning to ripen; some trees loaded to breaking.

There have been some improvements made in the roads in this vicinity, not too soon for this muddy weather. P. T.

Resignation of Capt. W. H. Seamans.

[Tombstone Record-Epitaph, Nov. 19.]

Capt. W. H. Seamans, clerk of the District Court in and for Cochise county, has tendered to Judge Barnes, his resignation to take effect to-morrow, November 20th. The Captain will leave in a few days for Los Angeles, where he is interested in a large tract of land within ten miles of the city, and upon which he expects to locate an Eastern colony which is to arrive from Vermont on Monday next.

Captain Seamans is a thorough gentleman and a most genial companion. He has traveled quite extensively, and his fund of general information is large. He is, moreover, an attorney, having been admitted to the bar by the District Court about two years ago. He has been active in private and public affairs, and has secured a legion of friends among the best citizens of our Territory, who will regret his departure from our midst, and who will follow him with their best wishes to new fields of labor and usefulness.

The Sage Brush Singer.

[As the sweet singer of the sage brush is with us, the first tribute of the TIMES to her may bear repeating.]

Oh, have you heard our little Em. Nevada?
She's a prima of the prima-donnest make;
There may be some that toot a little harder,
But for birdiness you bet she gets the cake.

Oh, Patti she has knocked completely silly,
And Scalchi ain't a circumstance at all;
While in looks she overtops the Jersey Lily,
And for style and shape completely has the call.

Oh, she's the California Canary!
She sings so sweet the chairs are all in tiers,
And all reports are most complimentary
Whenever and wherever she appears!

Weed S. Chelf.

[From Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.]

At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Hardin Circuit Court, held in Elizabethtown, Ky., October 30, 1885, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our friend, Weed S. Chelf, has lately removed from our midst to make his home at Los Angeles, California; *Resolved*, That we regret the loss to the bar of a genial and pleasant gentleman and a lawyer of good attainments and bright promise; and we cordially commend him as a reliable attorney to those among whom he may come as a man of high integrity.

Some Persimmons.

Ira Woodman, of Garden Grove, sends to the TIMES office a Japanese persimmon which measures eleven inches in circumference. Mr. Tetlow, of Westminster, sends two that measure ten inches each.

Henley Roller Skates! NEW AND IMPROVED, Extraordinary Reductions! BEST AND ONLY Scientific Skates! SOLE AGENTS, OSBORN & ALEXANDER, 628 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. MECHANICS' TOOLS, HARDWARE AND MACHINERY. Send for Free Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

G. S. FOSTER, President. E. C. WILSON, Secretary. R. R. BROWN, Vice Pres. and Treas.

BROWN & FOSTER HARDWARE COMPANY

—DEALERS IN—

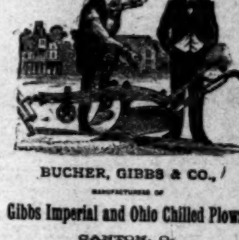
Builders' Hardware and Agricultural Implements,

36 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Postoffice Box 137. Telephone No. 39

FARMERS LOOK!

Imperial Plows are Warranted to Scour in any Soil.



You Can Have Them Either Chilled or Steel or a Combination of both on Same Stock.

BUCHER, GIBBS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Gibbs Imperial and Ohio Chilled Plows,
CANTON, O.

We are agents for these celebrated plows for Southern California, and if you want the best plow on earth come and buy one of the

BROWN & FOSTER HARDWARE CO.
no21 Dealers in Builders' Hardware and Agricultural Implements, 36 S. Spring St.

The Like Was Never Known AS THE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES WHICH

C. L. FISHER & CO. ARE GIVING.

Laird, Schober & Mitchell's fine French Kid Button Boots, formerly sold for $8, now $6.50. Curtis & Wheeler's Fine French kid, $6, now $5; $5.50 French kid, $4.50, same make. Gray Bros. French kid, $8.50, now $6.50. Kelly & Moore's French kid, $8, now $6.50. Gardner's Walkingfast now $4.

All my hand turns and hand sewed are now $1 less per pair. Baby Shoes at 50c per pair less, which is less than any other place in the United States.

Every purchaser of a pair of my Boots or Shoes gets a chance in a $265 Organ, bought at Day's Music House.

Remember I have Ladies' Kid and Goat shoes from $1 to $6.50; been reduced $1.50 per pair. Baby shoes 25c and upward.

ALL GET A CHANCE IN THIS MAGNIFICENT ORGAN.

Men's shoes so cheap that you will be surprised by coming in and pricing them. All been reduced from $1 to $1.50 per pair. Come and get my prices, and you will surely buy.

C. L. FISHER & CO.,

NO. 54 NORTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

P. S.—Remember the $265 Organ is to be drawn on Xmas Eve.

The Bissell Chilled Plow

Is now recognized by all who have used it as the best adapted for our Southern California soils. You can take it on trial, and if it is not what we recommend it to be, return it and get your money. Also a full line of the Bradley Manufacturing Co.'s Celebrated Garden City Walking and Gang Plows and Swing Beam Sulky Plows. Our Bradley & Vulcan combined Cultivators, iron frame and steel wheels, are especially adapted for orchard and vineyard work. We think that we have made some improvements that will meet a long-felt want to orchard and vineyard men. I have a large assortment of Harrows, including the Friedman, Adjustable, Scotch, Eclipse, etc. In a few days I will have a full line of the *CELEBRATED WEBER WAGONS* made after my own designs for this trade. It will pay you to go and see the new wagons before you buy. During my stay East I visited all of these factories, and can now give my customers a BETTER LINE OF GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.

H. GIESE, Nos. 44, 46 and 48 Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE ADRIATIC FIG.

The most prolific and most profitable fruit grown. New descriptive circular on Fig Culture now ready. Address, *GUSTAV EISEN, Fancher Creek Nursery, Fresno, Cal.*

Nadeau Building, and people from Iowa, whether residents or sojourners, including the ladies, are cordially invited to attend.

tions made the following report, which was adopted with cordial unanimity: WHEREAS, We, pilgrims from the drowsy East, in quest of a more congenial climate

... have been secured for the occasion. A grove picnic is contemplated for the middle of December in the vicinity of Lincoln park, Pasadena, Eaton's cañon or Lamanda.

ing. For full analysis of water and further information send for circulars, or apply to D. F. Coulter, cor. Spring and Second sts., or to 19 N. Spring st. DARBY & LYMAN, Props., San Bernardino, Cal.

Artesian Wells. IF YOU WANT A WELL BORED AND A good job done, drop a card to HARRISON, the Well Borer, 113 Bunker Hill ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—First-class productive property in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, for first class property in Southern California. Call on H. C. SIGLER, Room 1, Bryson Block.

Funeral Directors AND EMBALMERS, NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET.

Pure water piped over tract. Delightful air and climate. Fine soil. Excellent school facilities. No city taxes. Fifteen minutes ride by San Gabriel Valley Railroad. BENT & ROWAN, NO. 3 1-2 NADEAU BLOCK.

FRUIT GROWERS.

Fourth Day's Session of the Convention.

PROTECTION TO FRUIT INTERESTS.

The Question of Tariff Energetically Discussed—A Paper by Gustav Eisen on the Fig.

Saturday, November 21.]

The convention assembled at 10 a. m., President Cooper in the chair, and the assemblage small.

The President announced the subject of the day: Protection to our fruit interests. In view of the small attendance the discussion of this question was postponed until 1 p. m.

Gustav Eisen's paper on the fig was then read by E. J. Wickson. [Extracts from this paper appear elsewhere.]

After the reading of the paper, Mr. Shinn took up the subject briefly, and reported upon the true Smyrna fig, cuttings of which were brought to this country a couple of years ago by a syndicate, and a portion of them distributed by the San Francisco Bulletin. He stated that this fig had not yet proven a success. Up to the present time the fruit has blasted. It may be that when the trees are older they will mature their fruit. He referred to the San Pedro fig, a new variety, greenish in color, thin skinned, and which he considered a great success.

Mr. Milco said he was the man who introduced the subject of the San Pedro fig at the last convention. He stated that he knew something about figs, as he came from a country where they belong. Three years ago he got five or six varieties from his old home. He planted these figs in nursery rows to observe results. Among the lot is this same San Pedro variety. Thus far the fruit has blasted, but, in a few years, it may do better. He advised people who have the so-called Bulletin figs not to despair of them yet, but to await results a year or two longer.

Recess.

Afternoon Session.

Assembled at 1:30 p. m., President Cooper in the chair.

Thos. A. Garey, James Bettner, and G. M. Gray, the Committee on Citrus Fruits, reported on the exhibits in the hall, saying: "The display is, considering the season, highly meritorious, and reflects great credit on Southern California and the enterprising gentlemen making the exhibits from the several localities. They then named the exhibitors and the fruits shown by each, with the locality where grown. [As these exhibits have been quite thoroughly reviewed by the TIMES, it is unnecessary to present the list given in the committee's report.—ED.]

In closing the report the committee said: "We desire to state the phenomenal bright and clean appearance of the Los Angeles and vicinity citrus fruits. Los Angeles has earned the unenviable reputation of a "trade mark" caused by the black and unpresentable appearance of the fruit in many instances in the market. The fruit on exhibition we find exceedingly clean and presentable in general appearance, comparing most favorably with oranges from Duarte and other well-known first-class orange-growing sections of Southern California. Why this is so can, in a measure, at least, be accounted for by the increased vigilance of our orange-growers and the better and more thorough care of orange orchards induced by the advent of the scale bug here, and compulsory need of cleaning and caring for the orchards."

Sol. Runyon, R. McKinlay, G. E. White and E. E. Edwards, the Committee on Deciduous Fruits, reported as follows: "We, your committee, beg leave to report that we have examined the display of deciduous fruit in Horticultural Hall, and believe that in merit it is superior to any exhibit hitherto made in this locality, and highly creditable to the southern portion of the State. Many of the specimens exhibited were of unusual interest. We deem the display of white winter Pearmain apples worthy of especial mention. The display from Downey was very fine in size." [Following was a list of exhibitors and exhibits similar to that given by the citrus committee.—ED.]

The Committee on General Display reported in like manner.

On motion it was ordered that the reports be incorporated in the proceedings of the Convention.

The reports were ordered incorporated in the minutes.

Dr. Chapin called attention to the Acme fumigator, for the extermination of rodents, which had been designed for exhibition but failed to reach here on account of delayed trains.

Mr. Gray called attention to Sherwood's novelty steel harness, which dispensed with whiffletrees and was adapted to cultivating in orchard or vineyard.

PROTECTION.

The subject of tariff protection for fruit interests was then commenced, and Judge Aiken took the floor. He alluded to the fact that protection to our industries, to some extent, had always been the policy of the United States. He reviewed the history of protection at some length, and attributed the various financial crashes to reduction of tariff. We send something more than $3,000,000 annually to Europe for prunes. There is an import tax of thirty-five per cent ad valorem—amounting to a protection of one or two cents a pound. If only one cent, he submitted that this was not enough for the encouragement of our young orchards. If we could receive in California annually $3,000,000 of American money, how rich it would make our coast! As to the raisin, of which the production is chiefly for labor, the protection should be fully four cents a pound. At present protection is two cents a pound. It used to be two and one-half cents, but the extra half cent was removed for some unknown reason. The duty ought to be four cents a pound. Olive oil is another product that ought to be protected.

Mr. Wilson—"Excuse me for interrupting you; but don't you think that, if we had the world for a market, it would be better for the whole country to have free trade?"

Mr. Aiken—"I think that if we had free trade and the world for a market, in a few years China would have the principal trade of the world, and we should all be reduced to the level of the Chinaman." [Applause.] The speaker cited England as an example of a country suffering from the results of free trade.

Mr. Wilson thought Great Britain was the most prosperous government in the world.

Mr. Aiken said the wealthier classes of England were prosperous, but the poor people were suffering. The speaker moved that it is the sense of this meeting that Congress be memorialized to place an import tax of two cents a pound on prunes, four cents a pound on raisins, and a fair duty on olive oil.

Mr. Shinn thought a general discussion of a principle of political economy was out of order. So far as protection to the fruit industries goes, that is entirely proper.

Mr. Milco, while in New York City last year, had taken notes on the competition of oranges and lemons which threatened this country. Florida is not our principal competitor. We must look out for the Mediterranean competition, the Cuban competition and Mexican competition.

There seemed a prospect of a warm discussion between the tariff and free trade men all along the line.

Mr. Boggs said we have a better protection in our soil and climate than in any tariff. We can raise better fruits than any of those foreign countries which ship their produce to America.

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It is believed that the wheat acreage is below that of 1884. Young wheat looks strong and healthy. Values are barely maintained, and the tendency is downward.

ANG! BANG!

ER AWAY!

n Out of the Field With Our
mering Down Sale!

examination. Pass along the streets. Look into all the dry
ds are. This will tell the story. Count the number
eadily see where the business is being done.

ON DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

h $1 25. Ladies' Cloths 65c, 75c, $1, and they are all excellent values at the prices.
Best Macrame Twine 10c.
Best Zephyrs 5c.
, $1 75, One hundred yard spool of silk 5c.
at one Waste Embroidering Silk 10c, worth $1 50. Just the thing for fancy work.

CORSET DEPARTMENT

thers ask $1 25. We keep the Patent Roman, C. P. French
opular brands at the lowest prices.

PRICES ON DOMESTICS.

¾c. Cotton Flannels 6¼c, 8½c and 10c. Largest and cheapest
9, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and on up. Bought from the great New York
rtment tells the story as to who sells Blankets the cheapest.
n the city. Handsome Cornice Poles furnished free with all Lace
s, Towels and Napkins. A good all-linen napkin for 5c. All-
e up.

R BOOK DEPARTMENT.

. All $5 books $2 49. All $8 books $3 75. We take the
are usually sold for in the book stores. Examine our hand-
and Autograph Albums, Cigar Cases, Plush Mirrors, Odor
e found in our big Book Department. Over 300 authors are
poetical works, besides historical and miscellaneous works of

UR DOLL DEPARTMENT.

great variety. Look at the prices. They are cheaper than you ever saw Dolls. Walk
ms. The largest and cheapest Toy Department in the city.
y in this, the representative Kid Glove Department of the city. All shapes are kept in
after being placed on your hands you are not expected to keep them.

TO OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

losk contains six yards of single width goods worth $1 50 a yard, or in other words the
mmings. We consider this the best cloak for the money ever offered. It is a job and
accounted for by the increased vigilance of our garment buyers and the better and
more thorough care of orange orchards induced by the advent of the scale bug here, and consequent need of cleaning and caring for the orchards."

Sol. Runyon, S. McKinlay, C. E. White and E. E. Edwards, the Committee on Deciduous Fruits, reported as follows:

"We, your committee, beg leave to report that we have examined the display of deciduous fruit in Horticultural Hall, and believe that in merit it stands superior to any exhibit hitherto made in this locality, and highly creditable to the northern portion of the State. Many of the specimens exhibited were of unusual interest. We deem the display of white winter Pearmain apples worthy of especial mention. The display from Downey was very fine in size." [Following was a list of exhibitors and exhibits similar to that given by the citrus committee.—Ed.]

The Committee on General Display reported in the same.

On motion it was ordered that the reports be incorporated in the proceedings of the Convention.

The reports were ordered incorporated in the minutes.

Dr. Chapin called attention to the Acme fumigating machine for extermination of rodents, which had been designed for exhibition but failed to reach here on account of delayed trains.

Mr. Gray called attention to Sherwood's novelty steel harness, which dispensed with whiffletrees and was adapted to cultivating in orchard or vineyard.

PROTECTION.

The subject of tariff protection for fruit interests was then commenced, and Judge Aiken took the floor. He alluded to the fact that protection to our industries, to some extent, had always been the policy of the United States. He reviewed the history of protection at some length, and attributed the various financial crashes to reduction of tariff. We send something more than $5,000,000 annually to Europe for prunes. There is an import tax of thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*—amounting to a protection of one or two cents a pound. If only one cent, he submitted that this was not enough for the encouragement of our young orchards. If we could receive in California annually $3,000,000 of American money, how rich it would make our coast! As to the raisin, while the cost of production is chiefly that for labor, the product should be fully four cents a pound. The present protection is two cents a pound. It used to be two and one-half cents, but the extra half cent was removed for some unknown reason. The duty ought to be four cents a pound. Olive oil is another product that ought to be protected.

Mr. Wilson—"Excuse me for interrupting you; but don't you think that, if we had the world for a market, it would be better for the whole country to have free trade?"

Mr. Aiken—"I think that if we had free trade and the world for a market, in a few years China would have the principal trade of the world, and we should all be reduced to the level of the Chinaman." [Applause.] The speaker cited England as an example of a country suffering from the results of free trade.

Mr. Wilson thought Great Britain was the most prosperous government in the world.

Mr. Aiken said the wealthier classes of England were prosperous, but the poor people were suffering. The speaker moved that it is the sense of this meeting that Congress be memorialized to place an import tax of two cents a pound on prunes, four cents a pound on raisins, and a fair duty on olive oil.

Mr. Shinn thought a general discussion of a principle of political economy was out of order. So far as protection to fruit industries goes, that is entirely proper.

Mr. Miles, while in New York City last year, had taken notes on the competition of oranges and lemons which threatened this country. Florida is not our principal competitor. We must look out for the Mediterranean competition, the Cuban competition and Mexican competition.

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Mr. Aiken made an amendment to the amendment that the committee prepare a memorial, as suggested, and report at Saturday's session. Carried.

The chairman stated that the excursion to Pasadena was on hand for Saturday.

Mr. Spalding said that, in view of the demoralized condition of the railroad from the wet weather, and the bad state of the wagon roads, it had been found necessary to dispense with the Pasadena trip.

On motion of Mr. Miles, the excursion was postponed to a more favorable opportunity.

The chairman announced the committee to prepare memorial to Congress as follows: W. H. Aiken, Dr. O. H. Congar, O. P. Chubb, W. H. Workman, and James Bettner.

A discussion as to the comparative excellence of Mexican and California oranges was brought up by Dr. Congar, and pursued by Mr. Miles and Mr. Hixson. The verdict was that the Mexican fruit is of such good quality as to form a dangerous competitor for California oranges.

The chairman stated that the hour of half past 3 o'clock this afternoon had been fixed to arrange a programme for the next Fruit-growers' Convention.

Dr. Congar discussed the subject of pruning the orange tree. He had noticed that oranges project simultaneously about three sprouts from a given point. The central of the three stems starting simultaneously is the wood-producing stem. He cuts away this central stem to promote the growth of the side or fruit-producing branches. A tree grows better on the north than on the south side, and this is on account of the greater shade on the north.

On motion of Mr. Hatch, the subject of fruit pruning was set for this evening.

ASSIGNMENT OF PAPERS.

Dr. Congar was requested to prepare a paper on pruning citrus trees, to be read at the next meeting of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Miles, Mr. Shinn was requested to prepare a paper on apples.

W. W. Smith, of Vacaville, was requested to furnish an essay on peaches.

F. C. De Long was requested to furnish an essay on the foreign shipment of apples.

A. T. Hatch was requested to prepare a paper on almonds.

A. J. Wilcox, of Santa Clara, was requested to furnish a paper on the strawberry and small fruits.

Chairman Cooper was assigned the subject of olive culture, and the manufacture of the oil and the culture of the walnut.

Judge Aiken was assigned the subject of prunes.

James Bettner, of Riverside, lauded Robert McPherson, of McPherson Bros., Orange, raisins.

Prof. Husmann, best varieties of table grapes and raisins.

The subject of fig culture was assigned to Mr. Miles.

Chairman J. Reed, of Yolo county, the shipment of fruits other than grapes.

Mr. Gray, of Chico, pears; cherries.

Dr. Kimball, the apricot.

Mr. Hixson, of Fresno, the nectarine.

H. P. Livermore, San Francisco, the markets and marketing of fruits for the current year.

Hon. A. F. Coronel, the cottony cushion scale.

A. B. Chapman, packing and shipment of lemons.

John Rock, San José, nursery stock.

Dr. S. E. Chandler, planting and pruning deciduous fruit trees.

A. T. Wilcox suggested that the essayists "boil it down."

H. W. Meek, of San Lorenzo, the plum.

General Bidwell was requested to write a history of fruit culture in California.

H. W. Harkness, San Francisco, paper on fungoid diseases.

Frank Kimball, San Diego, pickling the olive.

Mr. Day, of Ventura, dried fruits.

Governor Stoneman, the pomegranate.

T. J. Swayne, San Diego, the guava.

L. A. Wilcox, of Santa Clara, offered a resolution requesting the managers of the Mechanics' Fair to give attention in their reports to market quotations of California fruits.

Mr. Hixson was assigned a paper of half a page on the pie-plant.

Mr. Miles suggested the advisability of a paper on vegetables.

Mr. Hixon supported this proposition and gave statistics to show the importance of potatoes and cabbage. The value of the potato crop alone is equal to the proceeds of any two fruits we produce.

Mr. Hixson was assigned a paper on shipping vegetables, this in addition to his essay on the pie-plant.

J. W. Sailee, Pomona, cultivation.

Adjourned till 7:30.

Evening Session.

The evening session in Opera House Hall was devoted to an interesting discussion on pruning.

To-day the Committee on Memorial to Congress will report, and the discussion on protection will be resumed. Mr. Boggs has a paper to read, postponed from yesterday.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

They Adopt a Memorial to Congress, and Adjourn Sine Die.

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The convention assembled in Opera House Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with President Cooper in the chair and a full attendance. Judge Aiken, of the Committee on Memorial, submitted the following:

To the Fruit Growers' Convention of California: Your committee on a memorial to Congress would respectfully recommend the adoption of the memorial herewith submitted, and that the same be signed and certified by the President and Secretary of this convention, and copies of the same be forwarded to each member of the California delegation in Congress:

W. H. AIKEN, Chairman.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Your memorialists, the fruit growers of the State of California, assembled in their annual convention at Los Angeles, this 21st day of November, 1885, most respectfully represent:

That the soil and climate of the State of California are adapted to the production of the prune, the raisin and the olive of good quality, and in quantities sufficient, eventually, to supply the demand for such products in the United States.

That these important industries are in their infancy and stand in great need of protection from competition with foreign prunes, raisins and olive oil produced by the cheap labor of Europe.

That your memorialists have found by actual experience that the present duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* on prunes, of two cents on raisins and one dollar a gallon on olive oil is entirely inadequate, and gives little encouragement to those engaged in these great and growing enterprises in California.

That an impost duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* on prunes, of three cents on raisins and two dollars per gallon on olive oil would enable California to successfully compete with the world in these products in the markets of this country, and pay fair and full wages to American labor.

The growing of the orange and lemon in the United States should also be encouraged and protected from competition with like products of foreign lands, and in the opinion of your memorialists the duties on these products are entirely too low.

Your memorialists further represent: That the Mexican Reciprocity treaty now under consideration for congressional action seriously threatens the future of many agricultural industries in the United States, and especially that of fruit growing in California. The long-established policy of this country, of the protection and encouragement of American labor and American industries, should not be changed so as to practically protect and encourage Mexican labor and agriculture.

The Mexican Reciprocity treaty would, in effect, admit the Republic of Mexico to the Union, to a share in our great prosperity, and give its people a right to compete with Americans for trade in our rich, free markets, without having the burdens of this government, and without any love for this country.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully and earnestly request the Congress of the United States to so adjust the tariff on the products above referred to as to make us a prosperous and independent people, and to decline legislation intended to enforce and put in operation the Mexican Reciprocity treaty.

After a long debate the memorial was adopted.

Mr. Webb offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress be requested to so amend the revenue laws as to require every article imported, whether dutiable or free, intended for human consumption, to contain a true label of its contents, subject to confiscation by default.

Dr. Chapin moved the thanks of the convention to the committee of the Pomological Society, who have attended to the preliminary arrangements of the convention, and have arranged the fruit exhibit; also, the thanks of the convention to the Los Angeles press for full and careful reports of the proceedings. Carried.

Mr. Hatch moved a resolution that this convention, understanding that the office of State Inspector of Fruit Pests is vacant, recommends the appointment of Hon. Matthew Cooke to that position.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order. As Chairman of the State Board of Horticulture he could not entertain such a question.

After considerable discussion, the matter was compromised by an adjournment of the official convention to meet immediately thereafter as a representative body of fruit growers.

The convention then, on motion of Dr. Congar, adjourned *sine die*.

Supplemental Session.

Mr. Hatch called the assemblage to order and took the chair.

W. A. Spalding was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Williams of Fresno, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We are informed that the office of State Inspector of Fruit Pests is vacant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention respectfully requests the Honorable State Board of Horticultural Commissioners to appoint to that office Mr. Matthew Cooke, whose eminent services, untiring energy and special qualifications for the work are generally known and approved by the fruit growers of the State.

Adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

A Convivial Conclusion to the Convention.

A banquet tendered by the citizens of Los Angeles to the State Board of Horticulture and invited guests of the convention, was given at the St. Elmo Hotel last evening.

The guests began to assemble in the parlor of the Hotel at 8 o'clock, when an hour was passed in social chat. At 9:30 o'clock came the grand march to the banquet hall.

This had been provided with three long tables running the length of the hall. The pillars and walls were decorated with evergreens, and at the foot of the hall was a legend in gilt letters proclaiming welcome to the guests. At the foot of the hall was stationed the City Band, which discoursed sweet music while the guests took their seats, and during the feast.

At 10 o'clock W. A. Spalding, master of ceremonies, called the assembly to order, and, after a few preliminary remarks, began the announcement of toasts, which were as follows:

"Our Guests:" Words of welcome by Mayor E. F. Spence, and response by W. H. Aiken, of Santa Cruz.

"The Board of Horticulture:" William Boggs.

"Organization—In Union there is Profit:" T. A. Garey.

"Our Horticultural Interests:" L. J. Rose.

"The City of Los Angeles—A Good Place, but Damp:" Col. H. G. Otis.

"The Orange and Lemon—They Will Stand the Squeeze:" T. A. Garey.

"The Press—Mighty Power, and Friend of Horticulture:" J. D. Lynch.

"Cold Poison and Hot Poison—We have It for the Enemy:" G. N. Miles.

"Protection of Our Industry by Law:" Stephen M. White.

"Eastern Markets—We'll Never Give Up the Ship:" Dr. O. H. Congar.

"The Best Enemies in War, in Peace Friends:" J. W. McKinley.

"Agriculture:" Hon. John Mansfield.

"The Los Angeles Horticultural Commission; May the Other Counties do Likewise:" Geo. Rice.

"The Fruit Grower's Best Friend the Introducer of Apples, Woman:" I. O. Wilcox.

"The Next Fruit Growers' Convention:" Dr. O. H. Kimball.

"Our Friends and Patrons on the Other Side of the Continent:" J. M. Hixson.

The Chairman then announced that, as it was past 12 o'clock, and, consequently, Sunday morning, the banquet would be dismissed with a benediction by brother Specialed. Father Ygnacio Arbios, who reports to market quotations of California fruits.

Moyo Wicks, Esq., had been assigned the toast, "Commerce and Manufactures," but, owing to an unfortunate contretemps, the toast master failed to call him out.

The banquet was generally voted a very pleasant affair.

The Matter of the Union.

In its Thursday's session the Fruit Growers' Convention passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the California Fruit Growers' Union is, in our opinion, destined to be of incalculable advantage to the interests of the fruit growers of this State and that the gentlemen who have given their time and labor to bring about that union, are deserving of gratitude from the fruit growers of the whole State of California.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the interests of the fruit growers of Southern California, for the time being, will best be served by the incorporation of a local organization.

Resolved, That this committee recommend the Board of Directors of such local organization, when formed, to consult with the directors of the California Fruit Union to the end that such companies may act in harmony and to their mutual advantage.

STATE INSPECTOR

Dr. Chapin Displaced, and His Place Filled by Wm. Boggs, of Napa.

The State Board of Horticulture held an earnest and even somewhat stormy session Friday. By vote, Dr. S. F. Chapin, State Inspector of Fruit Pests, was requested to resign. This he refused to do, whereupon the office was declared vacant. Yesterday afternoon the Board held another session for the purpose of electing a successor to Dr. Chapin. The first ballot stood, Alex. Craw 2, Dr. Lotspeich 1, Ellwood Cooper 2, Wm. Boggs 3, Matthew Cooke 2. On the fifth ballot the vote stood, Boggs 4, Cooke 2, Britton 1. Mr. Boggs having a majority, was declared elected.

The recommendation of the Convention of Fruit Growers for the election of Matthew Cooke was therefore disregarded.

A New Blackberry.

S. Eusley, of Los Angeles, exhibited at the hall of the Fruit Growers' convention yesterday afternoon a new variety of blackberry known as the "Evergreen." The bush is, indeed, ever green, and it bears fruit at all seasons. The stems exhibited by Mr. Eusley had blossoms and ripe fruit on them. The foliage is beautiful.

AN $8000 THIEF.

The Mysterious Bones in the Arroyo Seco Traced.

Saturday, November 21.]

On the 12th of this month, as then noted by the Times, the remains of a human frame were found on a high hill-top near the slaughter-house, three or four miles from the city. The bones had been picked and scattered by coyotes and wildcats, while a few articles, including a valise, were found near. Papers in the valise and pockets proved that the deceased was Benjamin H. Longenecker, of Lancaster, Pa. The cause of his death is unknown.

A marked copy of the Times, noting the discovery of the body, was mailed at once to the Lancaster, Pa., Examiner, for information. An Associated Press dispatch received by the Times last night states that Longenecker was Director of the Poor of Lancaster county, and disappeared last March, after embezzling $8000 of the trust funds. This adds a new interest to the case. If he had $8000—over half of it—last March, there ought to be some of it left somewhere. Only $3.01 was found on him. Will any hotel-keeper who knows anything about Longenecker communicate such knowledge to the Times?

GRAND EXCURSION.

A Trip December 1st to Irvington.

Arrangements have been made for a grand excursion, to leave this city Tuesday, December 1, for Irvington, the new colony in San Bernardino county. Irvington is located in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in Southern California, and will doubtless prove a second Riverside. The town site is so situated that it commands a fine view of the whole valley. This will be one of the best opportunities to see the country ever offered. The fare for the round trip has been placed at half price. Further particulars will be given later.

Two gentlemen well acquainted with Sheridan Waite and with the Order of New Life while it was at Vineland, looked over the Times articles on the order, and pronounced them correct in every particular. They state that the New Life folks are swindlers and frauds beyond doubt.

The Methodist pastors of the city, having been in attendance upon the District Conference at Riverside, were detained by the washout, but arrived home Nov. 21st, safe.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.

NOVEMBER 28, 1885. 7

THE FIG,

As Grown in Smyrna and in California.

EXTRACTS FROM GUSTAV EISEN'S PAPER,

Read Before the Fruit Growers' Convention Friday—An Able Discussion of an Interesting Subject.

The growing and raising of Smyrna figs, or, rather, so-called Smyrna figs, has now for years been a desideratum for California, but so far only little has been done, and very few efforts made which have resulted successfully. If this want of success has been the result of poor varieties, or of insufficient knowledge of the proper conditions of a successful culture, I leave to you to decide. We may not be far out of the way if we suspect both.

The importance of successful fig culture can hardly be overestimated for our State. In the Mediterranean countries, where the climate is very similar to our own, the fig crop is of the very greatest economical importance. Indeed, in Asia Minor and Arabia the failure of this crop is dreaded even more than the failure of the cereals, as not only is the country at such times deprived of its chief article of export, but the failure of the fig crop means starvation for both man and beast. Such failures are, however, exceedingly rare. The figs so generally known as Smyrna figs do not all come from Smyrna, in Asia Minor. But this port is the one from which the largest portion of the fine figs are exported. While these figs are grown everywhere in Asia Minor, the very choicest are restricted to certain districts within easy reach of the port of Smyrna. It is difficult to believe that there should be so few localities adapted to the produce of the better brands of figs, and it is far more rational to think that through the ignorance and habits of the people the secret of successful culture of the finest figs has been confined to certain localities, and that no efforts have been made to distribute the proper knowledge to other districts.

* * * *

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The statistics of soil, climate and other conditions necessary for a successful fig culture are so very meagre, and so very scattered, that the task of bringing them together is not a very thankful one, and the material thus collected is by no means sufficient in any way to satisfy us.

In considering these climatic conditions and soils, it is important to make a distinction between the cultivation of the fig for table use and for drying. The conditions for the proper cultivation of table figs, to be fresh, are far less in number, and far less exacting, than those for the production of a perfect and superior dried fig, calmed in trial the imported article. I believe there is hardly any place in the Southern States of this continent which would not produce a fair or good table fig, provided the right variety suited to the locality is selected, but in regard to drying figs we have to look closer for the proper kind of soil, etc.

What strikes us, then, at the offset, is the great similarity of the whole interior of the Los Angeles Horticultural Club localities in the vicinity of Smyrna. The seasons there are divided into two, just as here. One dry and one wet. The winter rain commences in November and lasts until May. From May until October are the dry months, and, with few exceptions, no rains fall during the period between which the ripening of the fig and the drying of the same. Occasionally, however, heavy rains injure the figs and cause them to crack and sour, toughen the skin, and cause the otherwise white color to turn a more or less dark brown. Such seasons are by no means unknown in even the best districts in Asia Minor, and are the causes of the bad years. Thus we see that the climate of Smyrna and that of California are so very unwelcome to almost all of our crops, are similarly injurious in the fig districts of Asia Minor. In the most favored spots of the Smyrna districts the summer heat seldom exceeds 90 and 100° Fahr. in the shade and 130 to 140° Fahr. in the sun, and the cold in winter is seldom more than half a dozen degrees. A heavier frost, however, is not considered injurious in any way influencing the quality of the fig crop.

The soil in Smyrna and vicinity is very variable. It contains a fair percentage of lime and potash, but is otherwise of various qualities. The most luxuriant growth is obtained in a deep rich soil, but the best figs are grown on a soil which is made loose and porous by a fair admixture of sand. A sandy loam is thus the best, probably because the drainage is here the most perfect. Such soils produce large figs of a white, thin skin, of high flavor and great sweetness.

In aspect the Meander valley resembles our lowest foothills—small valleys, separated by low ridges, during the dry season as uninteresting as the foothills of the Sierra Nevada or the Sierra Madre. Some of the fig orchards are planted on the hill land and some in the valleys, neither locality having any decided advantage over the other. The valleys and the plains generally grow the thinnest-skinned fruit, the skins of the mountain figs being considered thicker. But in rainy or foggy weather, the mountains or hills dry up the fastest, in this respect showing a decided advantage over the low, perhaps swampy, plains.

In California we will probably find many localities likely to produce the finest figs. Our experience is, that the principal necessity is a well-drained soil.

The nature of the soil is less important, provided that it is sufficiently sandy to be loose and porous. Almost any soil that we have can, therefore, be used for figs destined for drying except one, and that is the heavy black adobe so common in many of our lower valleys.

I cannot sufficiently caution against the planting of figs on such soils; it is the one of all which is by nature not destined for the fig. As to which is the best soil for the fig, only experience can tell. A sandy reddish or light soil is the one preferred in Smyrna; a white clayey soil is the best for the fig tree at Sidon. In Morocco and Tangier, where the choicest varities are grown, a light loam is considered superior; indeed, there the poorest soil is preferred, but instead manure is used to increase the size of the fruit as well as the yield.

If we then recapitulate, we find that the following conditions are advantageous to fig culture:

1. Abundance of moisture in the soil before the figs begin to ripen.

2. Good and perfect drainage at any time.

3. The gradual drying of the soil when the fruit is ripening.

4. Sufficient heat to insure sweetness in the fig.

5. Absence of any frost lower than 18 degrees Fahr., though figs can stand a temperature as low as 12 Fahr., if they are tolerably dormant.

6. Absence of heavy rains during the maturing of the fruit.

Again, the following conditions are injurious to fig trees, if the object is to procure superior fruit:

1. A wet soil, with stagnant water during the fruiting season.

2. Cesspools, sewers and ditches in so close proximity to the trees that they can send roots to them.

3. Heavy rains on the fruit, when it is ripening. Some of the finest varieties are then apt to crack and sour.

4. Heavy rains and dews upon the fruit exposed for drying.

5. And last, a heavy, undrainable, black adobe soil, impervious to sun and air.

As to these favorable conditions, I believe they are all within our reach in this State; indeed, few are the localities which cannot command them all.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION.

The horticulturists of California can, I believe, have but little to learn from the mode of planting and cultivating in countries so backward in this respect as the south of Europe and Asia Minor. But the trees which in this very home of the finest figs, certain operations are adopted which to us may seem highly ludicrous, or even injurious, should set us to thinking that we do not know it all, and, at least, set us to inquiring as to the reasons for these peculiar practices.

First, then, in the Aidin district the fig trees are always set two in the same hole. What would we think if we saw peaches and apples planted two by two, immediately joining? After the ground has been sufficiently plowed and dug, holes are made, in varying distances of twenty-five to thirty feet, according to quality of soil, the poorer soil requiring the lesser distance. In these holes the fig trees are planted in the month of March, one foot apart, and then joined at the top and here made to cross each other like the letter X, a few inches above the ground. At the junction of the trees they are tied to each other and to a stake, so as to keep steady. From Dr. Stillman, who has visited Smyrna, I learned that both trees are allowed to grow and develop into a tree, and the stems are wound one around the other, like a trailing vine round a pole. The object of this peculiar custom is difficult to explain, as we know of nothing analogous in our horticulture. I have, however, thought the object sought is, as much as possible, to prevent self-fertilization and to increase the hybridization by the pollen of another tree. The first years the figs are irrigated by some means or other, and first when fully established are they considered able to reach the underground moister strata. The land is plowed several times a year and highly manured. The latter is the more necessary, as small crops, such as bean and corn, are grown between the trees for several years, or until the trees reach sufficient size to shade the ground. In some orchards, however, the trees are set much further apart, or 66 feet every way, and the intervening space is set in olive trees or peaches. In Catania, in Sicily, the figs are set twenty-six feet apart, without other trees between, and the soil is plowed or dug twice a year. Without this annual plowing the figs are said to become small and inferior. In Nice, in France, the figs are set nineteen and a half feet apart, or six meters apart.

The different varieties of figs attain their full bearing capacity at different ages. But in Smyrna a fig tree is considered to be in good bearing at five years after planting, or at least at that age they are considered to have sufficiently to pay well, the yield then being about 150 pounds to the tree. From that time on the tree is considered to increase in productiveness for sixty to thirty years.

In regard to California, the distance between the fig trees should vary with the variety. For heavy growing varieties, such as the Adriatic and San Pedro, I would think twenty-five feet would suffice, at least this is the distance I have seen them at in Smyrna.

In setting out fig trees it is necessary to be careful not to expose the roots to the drying winds or to sunshine. A few moments of such is sufficient to injure the roots in such way that they will require several months to recuperate. The irrigation of the fig is a question of greatest importance. I have already shown that trees on wet or swampy soil produce inferior fruit, not fit for drying. In localities where irrigation is necessary, the supply of water must not be such that the soil is in any way made swampy or supplied with so much water that it can not be sufficiently drained in the fall. To give any general rule is quite impossible. There are hardly two localities in our State exactly similar in regard to the dryness of the soil, and accordingly each locality should be supplied with water differently, if at all. If we suppose a locality, locality, should consider only the fig tree proper and its growth, I would say that the tree should have just enough water enough to be kept at a healthy growth, and as such, I consider one that would produce branches of from one and a half to two and a half feet each season, and rather less than more. When long, lazy shoots are produced it is always an indication that there is too much water in the soil. Such wood will produce watery figs, deficient in flavor and sweetness, and that will not keep the taste. Such figs are neither fit for table nor for drying. It is especially during the ripening season that the supply of water should be limited, and I am satisfied that if the trees have had all the water necessary during the spring and early summer months, they will be much better off by having had no artificial irrigation after the 1st of the month of August. But this refers only to older bearing trees. Lately planted trees may require water much later, in localities where irrigation is necessary. Such well-matured wood is not likely to be injured by frost, even in our most severe winters.

Of no less importance to a successful fig culture is the mode of pruning. Unlike most other fruit trees, fig trees should be but sparingly pruned. Any wholesale lopping and heading back is decidedly injurious, and trees thus treated thus will produce inferior fruit the following season. I can best illustrate what any such heading back is practiced in Smyrna or elsewhere, where fine figs are grown, and it certainly must be considered as highly favorable to the cultivator, that such pruning is not necessary.

In Smyrna the trees are first raised to the height of five or six feet, then cut square off and allowed to branch out. For California I advocate to branch the fig trees very low. My plan is to sucker and cut off the sprouts the first year, but afterwards allow the tree to branch freely low down from the main stem above ground, only keeping the real water suckers away. In this way a goblet-shaped tree is produced with a solid main trunk not liable to split. The branches will sufficiently near the ground to allow the majority of the figs to be pulled by hand without the necessity to use a ladder to reach them, the inconvenience to climb the tree. In this way, also, the ground is kept cool and shaded, and not heated by the hot winds. The temperature of the fruit is thus kept more uniform, which of course is of the greatest importance.

Two words after-pruning, it will only be necessary to from year to year cut out the dead wood and crossing and superfluous branches—in fact, cut out not to cut back, except in an emergency. Such fig trees will be very different from those now generally seen; they will be trees grown for their fruit, but not for their shade.

* * * *

CHARLES CROCKER.

A Talk With the Railroad Magnate —His Party.

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

Two Pullman palace cars arrived in this city yesterday morning having on board Charles Crocker, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Company; Colonel Fred. Crocker, Mrs. Charles Crocker, and John Shaw, a Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In an adjoining car were a number of gentlemen, Eastern railroad men, who, by invitation of Mr. Crocker, accompanied his party. The following is the list; Colonel Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Shethar, H. L. Terrell, R. G. Harvey, Bruce Groesbeck, New York; W. A. Baker, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. P. Card, Cleveland, O.

A reporter of the TIMES called on Mr. Crocker in his private car, and found him engaged in a game of checkers with Mr. Ward, quite regardless of the driving rain-storm on the outside.

"We came from New York," said Mr. Crocker, in response to an inquiry, "and are going straight through to San Francisco. I shall probably remain there eight or ten days, and then return to New York."

"You must have had rather a disagreeable trip thus far?"

"Not at all. The road is in very good condition between here and Indio, much better than we had expected, considering the storm."

"Do you expect to get through to San Francisco without delay?"

"Well, this looks like it," said Mr. Crocker, handing the reporter the following despatch:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21, 1885.—*Charles Crocker, Esq.:* Everything looks more promising this morning. Road in the San Joaquin patched up, and delayed trains all moving. Our worst trouble is now this side of Yuma. We ran out of coal on the Gila desert, and on this division for a thousand more, which are now on the way to the washed out places. Will soon be all right west of Yuma; out of the woods and out of water.

"A. N. TOWNE."

"You," continued Mr. Crocker; "everything seems to be in good shape. I think we will get through all right."

"Mr. Crocker, our fruit growers are again agitating the fruit transportation question, as I suppose you have seen by the California papers. Do you think that your company can arrange for a daily fruit train?"

"Oh, yes; we can furnish all the cars you need. The question is, of course, can the fruit growers furnish the fruit? I find there is an enormous demand for California fruit in the Eastern cities, and a demand which is constantly growing. The Southern Pacific Company has always been disposed to treat the fruit growers fairly, and as fast as the amount of fruit shipped will justify it, rates will be lowered."

"There is a report in circulation that the railroad shops at Sacramento are to be removed to Los Angeles, or at least that you propose to add largely to your works here. Is there any truth in the rumor?"

"So far as removing the shops here from the north, I have never heard anything of the proposition before," said Mr Crocker, with a laugh. "We may enlarge and improve some here next year. Nothing is settled yet."

"What is the prospect for transcontinental railroad business the coming season?"

"It is good. Business is improving in the East, and this storm will give the agricultural interests a good start on the slope. Everything indicates a prosperous season for the people."

Mr. Crocker's train left at 12:30 p. m. for the north.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Naming the Workmen for the Aldermanic Race.

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

The Republican primaries held last night were well attended, wide-awake, harmonious, and nominated a list of Councilmen which can be elected from A to Izzard.

The voters of the First Ward met in the reading room of the Southern Hotel in force. The candidates for Council were J. W. Clarke, Thomas Goss, W. H. McKeag, A. Cuyas and E. M. Hamilton. The latter is not a Republican, but an Independent. On the third was a tie—Goss 25, Hamilton 25. The fourth ballot settled it—Goss 30, Hamilton 29. Mr. Goss is a brickmaker, lives on this side of the river, and is very popular. Mr. Clarke is a strong man, from East Los Angeles. Both are high-license men.

The Second Ward assembled in Justice Ranney's courtroom. Samuel Rees was nominated for Council. He was until lately of the hardware firm of Rees & Wirsching, but has now retired. He is prominently connected with the M. E. Church at Boyle Heights, and therefore should be a high-license man, though his remarks before the primary were noncommittal.

The Third Warders gathered in the Mayor's courtroom. The candidates were L. N. Breed, James Booth, E. W. Jones and C. R. Johnson. The ballot finally resulted as follows: Breed 36, Jones 35, Johnson 32, Booth 17. Mr. Johnson, who is a low-license man, received his support largely from the labor element. The two nominations made could not have been better. Mr. Breed came here three or four years ago from Lemon county, where he was a prominent and respected merchant. He has thoroughly identified himself with this city, is a progressive man and a large property-owner both in Boyle Heights and the city proper. He is a trustee of the Ellis Villa College, and interested in many public-spirited enterprises. Major Jones, of Seventh street, west of Pearl, is described in the directory as a farmer. He is a graduate of West Point, a Grand Army veteran, and a thoroughly upright and intelligent gentleman. Like Mr. Breed, he is solid on high license.

The Fourth Ward primary was held in the Hook and Ladder hall, Main street. The candidates were Al Workman and E. M. Perry. Mr. Perry was nominated, the vote standing thirty to fourteen. Mr. Perry is a well-known citizen, and resided in Council in 79, being elected on the Workingmen's ticket. He is a good high-license man.

In the Fifth Ward primary, held at Washington Gardens, the candidates were Cyrus Willard, J. Frankenfeld and Walter S. Moore. The vote stood: Willard, 62; Moore, 51; Frankenfeld, 67. Both the gentlemen nominated are for high license. Mr. Willard is a well-known contractor. Mr. Frankenfeld is in the cooper estate firm of Carroll & Frankenfeld, formerly of Pickit & Co., and is a Minnesotan. Walter S. Moore telephoned that he will support the ticket with both hands.

The following delegates were elected from the different wards to the county convention to-morrow night to nominate members of the Board of Education:

First Ward—T. S. Palmer, General E. Beckwith, C. N. Bard, J. W. Hall, J. R. Carroll, Y. Ortega, F. Lanterio, F. W. Tyler, Dr. E. T. Shoemaker, F. B. Pitney, Dr. D. P. Franklin, Hugh Macneil, and W. G. Cochran. This delegation is instructed for C. N. Earl.

Second Ward—Frank Marsh, M. E. Hodgins, F. A. Gibson, C. F. Wright, T. Summerland, H. N. Galloway, Al. Cobler, M. H. McNamara, N. E. Davidson, Smith, W. O. Bonsall, C. C. Berry, Reynolds, L. Bixby, John Sutcliffe, R. Winn, L. Osborne.

Third Ward—Colonel H. H. Boyce, F. J. Gillmore, G. W. Cochrane, James Booth, Charles H. McNelly, A. L. Bath, Walter Lindley, M. G. McKoon, L. W. French, R. W. Drongowski, Dr. Lindley, George Gephard, J. Koster, and Wilson Ferguson, J. M. Guinn.

Fourth Ward—Alfred Workman, R. B. Russell, John Lovell, M. G. Graves, W. T. Somes, Fred C. Smith, F. A. Bernell, W. Wilson, W. H. Vinette.

Fifth Ward—A. M. Hamilton, G. G. Charlton, W. S. Moore, J. M. Carter, Mr. Wolz, M. F. Coburn, David Stewart, W. P. McIntosh.

Southern California Odontological Society.

Saturday, November 21.]

The dentists of Southern California, to the number of about twenty-five, met in convention in this city last Friday evening, and organized a society to be known as the Southern California Odontological Society. The objects of this society are for the promotion of the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches. The officers elected for the ensuing year are the following: President, Dr. S. A. Somers; Vice-President, Dr. F. M. Palmer; Secretary, Dr. J. C. McCoy, of Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. Urmy; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Hollinsworth; Librarian,

Farm and Range.

Pruning the Muscat Vine.

To the Editor of the Agricultural Department: You have asked me for my ideas on pruning the muscat vine. I will not give mere ideas, but propose to give what I have learned from some years of experience, experiment and observation; and I may add that some of the experience has been dearly bought. I find that vines grown on different soil require different kinds of pruning. Beginning with the first year: The vine grown on a very dry soil should be kept as low as possible. I prefer that the highest part of the vine when pruned should be from eight to twelve inches from the ground. The fruit grown on low vines is larger, ripens earlier, which is an important item when grapes are grown for raisins, and the skins are more tender. Another important item: Low trained vines on rich, moist soil are apt to blight in damp or chilly weather in the spring, consequently they should be pruned higher. I have heard persons say that vines could not be kept close to the ground after they had reached the age of five or six years. I have vines ten years old that are not over twelve inches in height.

I find that the tendency is to short pruning, which materially lessens the crop and causes more or less blight in unfavored seasons. For my soil, a dry gravel, I find that two buds and from six to twelve canes is about right. In counting two buds, I do not count the dormant bud at the base of the cane, as some do.

In many vineyards every vine is pruned alike—that is, the same number of canes are left on every vine, and the same number of buds on every cane. This practice is all wrong, as if overtaxes the weaker vines and curtails the product of the stronger ones. Every vine should be pruned according to its strength. It is an easy matter to determine the strength of a vine by looking at the size and number of the canes. The most fruitful canes are about the size of one's little finger, or a little smaller. When vines are pruned to produce canes larger than that it is a sure sign that enough wood has not been left by the pruner. Most grape pruners contend that one cane will produce as much fruit as another. This has not been my experience. The small gray or white cane produces little or no fruit; the long-jointed cane, generally red at the base, does not produce well. The canes that are almost flat on two sides, of a dark color and short jointed, are the most prolific; but any except the white or red are good, provided they are not too large. The very large ones, say those three-quarters of an inch in diameter, are not generally productive. When these are found they should be cut above the bark, leaving two buds on each fork.

The muscat puts out more suckers than any other variety of vine that I know of, and it is impossible to raise a good vine unless these suckers are pulled off. When enough canes and buds are left in pruning to take the sap, less trouble is experienced from suckers.

Canes that cross each other should never be left in pruning.

Care should be taken from the commencement of a vineyard to keep the vines straight, but try to bring old vines into shape by sawing off large portions of them, as a great mistake. Where a third of a vine has been sawed off it leaves a dry knot which is an injury for life. A crooked vine is as good as a straight one, only it does not look so well and requires more care in plowing.

I wish to call attention to one of the most barbarous practices now in vogue by many vineyardists, which is that of forming what they call a "head" at the top of the vine. The plan is to prune the vine so there will be no forks, only a round bump at the top of the vine. The only way to get such a result is to let the suckers grow and leave them for fruit-canes, cutting off everything else. The result is there is so much cutting done every year from the head of the vine, that it soon becomes one mass of dry knots. I have seen vines treated after this plan that had been almost entirely ruined. The proper plan is to do as little cutting as possible from the body of the vine, thus avoiding ugly knots and scars.

There are many minor matters that I would like to speak of, but I fear that I have already overrun my allotted space. Very truly yours,

C. F. STAMPS.

Orange, Nov. 14, 1885.

VITICULTURE.

Chateau Lafitte.

Saturday Review.]

Chateau Lafitte has long headed the Medoc wines. It is found in that position in 1730 in a report to the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux. The vineyards belonged to the President of the Parliament of Gûienne, Pichard, who, before he was guilotined in 1793, was known in Paris as the Prince des Vignes. It then became national property, and was sold for $240,000, which was then equal to double the sum nowadays. In 1821 it was bought by Sir Samuel Scott, in trust, for $300,000, and in 1867 was again sold at auction in Paris for $829,000 to Baron James de Rothschild, whose heirs still hold it. The estate contains about 330 acres, so that the last purchaser paid $2,500 per acre; but as only forty-two acres are in vines the price of these must be put at a much higher figure.

The Lafitte vineyards are in three different localities. The principal portion surrounds the chateau; there is a very fine plot down the river at Saint Estephe, and the remainder consists of a comparatively young plantation on a plateau called Les Carruades. The cultivation of the Lafitte vines costs each year about $500 per acre. The vintage of 1865 was sold the following year for $275 a hogshead and two years later it was worth $400. One hundred and fifty years ago both Lafitte and Margaux were quoted at 1200 to 1500 livres the tonneau, or $8.60 per dozen, at the present value of money; just the 1865 first price. The annual yield is 600 hogsheads of the first quality, eighty-five of the second class, which sell for one-fourth less money, and eighty-five of a little lower quality which is worth only one-half the top price. At the 1865 prices this would give $181,500 for the wine of that year, which works a profit of $3820 per acre. At the sale which cleared out the Lafitte cellars in 1868, six hogsheads of this same wine were sold at $17.60 the dozen in the wood; but more fantastic prices were realized. A remnant of 1848 wine was sold for $10.40 a bottle, some 1824 went in for $11.20, and a score of bottles of the 1811 comet vintage were knocked down to a hotel at Bordeaux at the mad price of $19.40 the bottle, the Cafe Anglais in Paris craving it at a franc less. Very much of this wine is used in England.

Long Pruning of Muscats.

J. M. Asher, of the Cajon Valley, San Diego county, writes to the Rural Press as follows: "My vineyard is divided off into one and a half acre blocks. Last spring, instead of pruning all my vines the usual way—stub or short pruning—I pruned one block by selecting two branches, the best, and bringing them into a line with the rows running north and south and leaving them six feet long. Some of my neighbors thought I had made a mistake and that my grapes would all burn up. They did get pretty well scorched. I am now cutting my crop, and find the new pruning turning out twice as many first-class raisin grapes, and more than twice as much, taking all grades, than the old way of pruning. The adjoining block with which the comparison is being made was planted the same day and has received the same care in every respect, except this year's change in pruning. I am very busy now, but when my raisins are marketed will give, if desired, more exact particulars."

THE DAIRY

How Milk is Spoiled.

Milk will absorb odors at one time when it would not at another. It readily takes in vapors and odors from the air when it is at the same temperature or colder than the air which surrounds it, but parts with its own odors when warmer than the air with which it is in contact. When cold air touches warm milk the air expands and becomes lighter and rises. As it expands, its capacity for holding vapors, gases or odors is so much increased that it is not only able to hold all it contained before but to take in more.

Thus cold air, even if it is not quite as pure as one might desire it for breathing, does not contaminate warm milk, but, on the contrary, actually becomes an aid in purifying it. A pail of freshly-drawn milk, so long as it remains much warmer than the air in the stable, may stand in the stable unharmed, providing nothing but the air, or what is in the air, touches it. If a vessel of cold milk is placed in warm air the effect will be reversed. When warm air touches the cold milk the air becomes condensed, and its capacity for holding moisture and odors is so much diminished that it becomes unable to retain the load it was carrying, and is forced to deposit its burden upon the surface of the milk, to be absorbed and held in the milk, or its cream, in the same way that the air on a hot day unburdens itself on the surface of the vessel of ice water, becoming apparent in the form of dew.

If a pail of warm milk and one of cold milk are placed side by side in the same stable one may be growing purer and the other more foul at the same time. Under the law of the diffusion of gases, heriform bodies will, to some extent, force themselves into liquids like milk or water when all are at the same temperature. But that law is largely controlled by relative temperatures.

Stable odors get into the milk largely through the breath of the cow. Standing in a stable filled with foul air, a cow cannot avoid taking in at every breath the odors with which it is loaded. Upon entering the lungs they are forced at once into the circulation. The blood becomes charged with them, and the milk, which always receives all unloading of the blood of its impurities, as well as its nutriment, also becomes loaded with the odors intensified, greatly to the disgust of those who use the milk.

Foreign odors, good or bad, are taken into milk in the air breathed by milk-giving cows. An account was recently published of milk spoiled by being saturated with the odor of onions, from tethering a cow to the leeward of an onion patch. Again, twelve cows, in passing to and from their pasture, were subjected to the scent of a dead calf lying twenty rods from the lane through which they traveled. The exposure of this tainted air did not exceed one minute at each passage, and yet these animals inhaled infection enough to make their milk offensive, and to nearly spoil, for cheese-making, the milk of eighty-five cows, with which their milk was mixed. When the cause was discovered, the complete burial of the calf terminated the effect.

LIVE STOCK.

A Hint About Diseased Teeth.

Kansas Farmer.]

We own a mare we guess to be 12 to 15 years old. She digests poorly—passing either corn or oats whole. We usually feed her cracked corn or rye chop, which she can digest. But she slobbers to best any case we ever saw, and all the time, whether on pasture or fed hay, consequently she keeps very poor and has but little endurance. Has good life; in fact, too free, but there is no such thing as white very good; eats ravenously; very bad breath.

[If a careful examination is made of the mare's mouth, a diseased tooth will be found and this would account for the mare's present condition. Have a competent veterinary surgeon examine the mouth, and he will file down all rough edges and extract any diseased teeth that are present.]

Inspection of the Manifold.

A neighbor of mine owns a small herd of grade short-horn cows. Some of them have been taken with a strange disease, and in thirty-six hours three of them died, and others have been attacked. The symptoms are sudden jerking or twitching of the head, constant rubbing of the head and nose (this we skin is denuded from the same, swinging of hind legs, frothy mucus running from nose, do not chew their cud. Cattle have been kept on rolling, tame grass, and watered from well on same.

The symptoms described are those of delirium, consequent upon impaction of the third stomach or manifold. With a view of preventing more animals from becoming similarly diseased, change their feeding. Give bran mash once daily, or a ration of steamed or cooked food; also provide access to common salt at all times, without mixing it among their food, and pure drinking water should be given or had access to twice or thrice daily. Treatment of this ailment is often unsatisfactory after the symptoms of delirium have manifested themselves by violent rushing, etc.; but relief may be obtained by the liberal administration of saline potations with flaxseed tea. So soon as an animal loses appetite, or appears dull-spirited, falling back from the rest of the herd, etc., give in one dose, if cared at and slow drenching, a solution of two pounds of epsom salts in a gallon of hot water, to which solution add one pint of molasses and two ounces of ground ginger. Half of such dose may be repeated after eighteen hours, if purging has not set in before that time. If the animal has any appetite, give no solid food at all, but instead a slop made of a little bran with plenty of flaxseed tea. If thirsty, let the animal drink only flaxseed tea, which, whether mixed with bran or used for drink, may be given ad libitum. When purging has begun, sloppy food should be discontinued.]

Not Good for Hogs.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer says: "I have about made up my mind that low ground is unhealthy for hogs, although they always seek such places to wallow in. I have kept from twenty to fifty for the last ten years and have only had the disease among them once, and only lost three then. It had been the practice to let twenty or more all run together in a small lot. Since then I keep them confined as little as possible until I get ready to fatten; then I do not keep more than eight or ten in one pen together, and have good luck with them."

Cast iron, if heated for several days to a temperature of from 900° to 1000° Cent., neither melts nor softens, but is converted into malable iron, and its surface is covered with a grayish efflorescence. Its fracture sometimes presents a uniform black, like that of a lead pencil, and is sometimes riddled with large black points which are regularly distributed in the metallic paste.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Readers are invited to aid in making our Puzzle Department interesting by the contribution of good original charades, enigmas, rebuses, etc. Communications for this department should be addressed to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

1.—Phonetic Charade.

One evening in the early spring,
My Kitty Joy and I
Heard *first* from out a babbling brook
That we were sauntering by.

It did not startle *second*, though,
We'd heard it oft before,
And gladly heard, for 'tis a sign
That winter's reign is o'er.

One morning in the early spring,
My Kitty Joy and I,
While walking in the garden, chanced
A golden *whole* to spy.

ETHYL.

2.—Diamond.

1. A consonant.
2. Encountered.
3. Companions.
4. The space between two dentils.
5. Peevish.
6. Timid.
7. A vowel.

EVA H.

3.—Curtailments.

1 Curtail to linger over, and leave raised.
2. Curtail loosed, and leave a boy's nickname.
3. Curtail to guide, and leave a meadow.

J. O. H. N.

4.—Enigma.

Composed of 22 letters.
My 1, 2 is a conjunction.
My 3, 4, 5 is a small bird.
My 6, 7, 8, 9 is part of the human face.
My 10, 11, 12 is a boy's nickname.
My 12, 13, 14, 18 is a portion dealt out to one person.
My 15, 16, 17 is an invocation of praise.
My 19, 20, 21, 22 is a number.
My whole is an old proverb that teaches economy and care.

EYE EM ES.

5.—Hour-glass.

1. Traced.
2. A light fluid.
3. Plump.
4. A letter.
5. A carpenter's tool.
6. Satisfied.
7. Supplications.
8. Contrary.—Benevolence.

HAM.

6.—Acrostical Decapitations.

1. Behead a large animal of Africa, and leave that on which it walks.
2. Behead a small bird noted for its sweet song, and leave a large vessel, one of which figures conspicuously in sacred history.
3. Behead the young of a large bird, and leave an ancient form of ornament.
4. Behead a savage animal, and leave part of a flower.
5 Behead a fish used for food, and leave an adjective often applied to mortals.
6. Behead a domestic animal, and leave an abbreviation used in some legal documents.
7. Behead a sea fowl, and leave a term used by sailors.
8. Behead a valued fish, and leave a rabble.

Place all of these heads together in order, and a large land animal will appear.

WICKED WILL.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Blush-rose.
2.—1, Bean (be an). 2, Parsnip (Par's nip). 3, Lettuce (let us). 4, Carrot (car rot). 5, Artichoke (Artie choke).
3.—
C H A S M
H A S T E
A S T E R
S T E E R
M E R R Y
4.—
A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men.

Frogs as Pets.

Exchange.]

I have four bullfrogs in a tin tank, and Major Spreckle is boss of the gang. The Major has a mottled-green coat, a white vest trimmed with freckles, brown shorts, splay stockings, and a bad eye, and whenever there is a weakness in the fly market the other frogs have to go hungry until he is so full he can't move. Tommy isn't big enough to thrash the Major, but he wallops the two troglodyte frogs I captured in the cave, which seems to relieve his feelings. These last unfortunates, dressed in somber brown, like monk little Carthusians, have the alternative in times of excitement of being kicked all over the tank or diving to the bottom and holding their breath, in martyr attitudes, until the trouble blows over. The operation of giving them a dinner is to shake the bunch of tents of a fly tray into the tank and quickly replace the gauze cover. After the first flurry the flies fall to braiding their hind legs and polishing their eyes after the custom of blue-bottles, and then the Major gets in his fine work by flipping the tongue at the nearest. All you can perceive is that the fly vanishes, while the Major winks one eye in a slow but significant way. No fly escapes his deadly aim, which is point blank at four inches. After filling away a couple of doses he allows Tommy to take a hack, and then the abused troglodytes pop timidly up from the depths, and, bearing carefully to the windward of the Major's kick, proceed to go for the remainder. The limit to a bullfrog's appetite is that of his skin stretched to its utmost. The Major weighs two ounces when hungry, and he has had forty-six blue-bottles, four large angle worms, two wasps and a June bug before extending the courtesy of the larder to Tommy. Their food is largely a matter of education. The general principle implanted in a bullfrog's mind is that anything which moves is good to eat. I dangled a bare hook over one in the creek the other day and he gathered it in. He seemed vigorously surprised when I landed him, but came back cheerfully on being released, popped up his head after a minute, swallowed the same hook again, was again released only to snap it up when ter dered for the third time. This shows that a steadfast adherence to principle is one feature of higher bullfrog metaphysics.

The other day I dropped a five-inch worm on the rock in the middle of the tank. One of the gluttonous troglodotes had slyly stowed away all but the tail, which projected like a cigarette, when the Major awoke from some dark problem and made a snap just in time. The troglodite couldn't let go, for the worm was coiled up inside him like a hawser, and so the Major butted him into the water, slammed him against the side of the tank, and then through a complicated quadrille, and finally planted both feet on his eyes and dragged out the worm by main force. Then he blinked twice and was reabsorbed in his problem, while the disgusted troglodyte dived to the bottom and held his breath until after dark.

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(833) 6¼ acres in bearing fruit, orange, apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarines, etc. This is a good place for an invalid, on account of its healthy location, situated in front of the Raymond Hotel and between the two lines of railroad; situate near a fast growing town. Price $4500.

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(510) 20 acres, full bearing trees and vines, large dwelling house, abundance of ditch water for irrigation; $25,000. Well rented for will pay for itself in 4 years.

(512) Also 20 acres near Santa Ana, suitable to cut up in 5-acre lots; $300 an acre.

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(508¾) 100 acres in Pasadena, to sell in quantities to suit, from 1 acre upwards; $200 per acre.

(509) Furnished house of 30 rooms, furnished, and lease for sale; price $2500, $1500 cash and balance on time.

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(5) House of six rooms on Temple st.; lot 50x150. Price $2600.

(46) 5 lots, 60x140 deep near end of cable road, on Union ave.; $450 each.

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(11) House in Morris Vineyard tract, five rooms, on Elm st., near two street railroads. Price $1500.

(34) 10 lots, well located, near end of Second street electric road; very cheap to parties wishing to build.

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(23) House and lot on Fourth st., six rooms, pantry, five closets, orange and walnut trees and hedge and flowers. Price $2600.

(36) House of seven rooms on Pearl st., all furnished; rent $35 per month. Price $3600. Near cable road.

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(27) Lot 60 feet front on Main street, three-story building, well finished; running through to Spring. Price $65,000; rents $900 per month.

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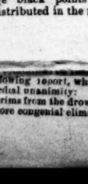

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Have subdivided a tract of 14,000 acres of land in the noted Temecula Valley. This beautiful valley is on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 45 miles south of Colton, and 76 miles north of San Diego. The railroad runs through the center of the valley for six miles.

CLIMATE.

This tract has an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea level, and is distant from the coast 30 miles, with no intervening mountain ranges to interrupt the cooling sea breeze. The days are never hot, and the nights are always cool and refreshing. It is so shut in by mountain ranges to the north and east as to be absolutely exempt from the hot and destructive northeast winds.

SOIL.

The valley soil is rich, dark loam, easily tilled, and possessing when cultivated an extraordinary hold upon moisture. As an abundance of pure water can be had at depths varying from four to twelve feet, we claim that this land requires no irrigation, and sufficient has been done in the neighborhood to justify the view; but in case any one requires water a single windmill could raise enough to irrigate many acres. Moreover, this valley is in the artesian belt, and the company is now at work boring an artesian well. There are a great many fine springs on this ranch.

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These fine springs are a justly famous for their cures of Rheumatic, Kidney and kindred diseases. These springs have been analyzed by Dr. Worthington, of Los Angeles, who finds that their healing properties consist of sulphur, soda and iron.

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Land can be had at prices varying from $10 to $50 per acre, in lots to suit the purchasers. For further particulars address the sole agents.

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NATURE'S SANITARIUM.—Dry, invigorating air; pure mountain water, abundant and never-failing. Elevation 1800 feet. Consumption and all kindred diseases cured without medicine.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

First—Soil of unsurpassed fertility, adapted to the growth of all semi-tropical and deciduous fruits and vines.

Second—The best water at last and the largest supply per acre deeded with the land of any colony in this section.

Third—Prices 25 to 50 per cent lower than elsewhere.

Fourth—The healthiest spots to be found at the foothills or among the mountains.

This colony is eight months old, and during this time over six miles of iron pipe have been laid for conducting water, and about one-fourth of the irrigable lands have been sold to actual settlers. Health and pleasure seekers will find this a desirable spot to spend either winter or summer months. Those who desire to purchase land and make a pleasant home are invited to visit Monte Vista before purchasing elsewhere. In the most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and the distressing cough which it causes a large share of the patient's discomforts.

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4000 acres of land in Tejunga rancho, at from $5 to $100 per acre; abundance of irrigation water, as 800 acres will have the first right to 40 inches of water for every 160 acres out of five-eighths of all the water of the ranch. The other three-eighths belongs to the Monte Vista settlement; $30 per acre of the price of the irrigable land will be left on the land to suit purchaser, at reasonable irrigation facilities. A flag station at a convenient point on the Southern Pacific railroad will be at once established. There is on the tract a beautiful cove in the foothills of 200 acres of timber, principally live oak and shrubs, suitable for vines. This would make a fine location for a colony.

Thousands of acres of land in the Antelope Valley, in lots of 160 acres, at from $5 to $15 per acre. The latter with irrigation will raise alfalfa, corn, castor beans, etc., with town site, on the railroad.

Several hundred acres of land two miles northwest of Orange at from $15 to $35 per acre. Irrigation right, about $12 per acre, in addition.

Five acres of land in the city, being river lot 6 of the Hunter Highland View tract, with four-room house, large barn, windmill, etc., for $1700. Long time and would subdivide well.

Land adjoining Evergreen Cemetery, in half-acre lots, for $75, facing on 80-foot street.

Eighty acres in section 33, ten miles northwest of Los Angeles city, said to contain living water, at $1 per acre.

Thirteen lots in San Fernando for $100, or $10 each.

Forty-nine acres in San Rafael rancho; good water right in iron pipes; $100 per acre.

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As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

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